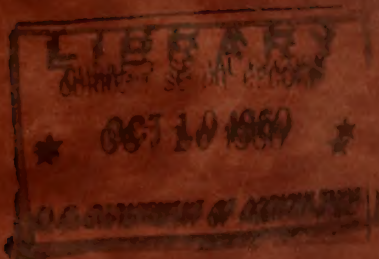


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HEALTH REQUIREMENTS
AND REGULATIONS

Governing the Interstate and International
Movement of
Livestock and Poultry

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HEALTH REQUIREMENTS
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS
AND REGULATIONS

Governing the Interstate and International
Movement of
Livestock and Poultry

STATE--FEDERAL

Agricultural Research Service
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ARS 91-17-5

OCTOBER 1969

Prepared by

Animal Health Division
Agricultural Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

FOREWORD

This publication is issued for the convenience of livestock owners and shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the Interstate and International movement of livestock and poultry, subject to State and Federal regulations and laws on account of animal diseases.

SECTION I (Color, Blue)

The regulations and rules of this section are the requirements of the respective States for the entry of livestock into their particular State. The information contained in this section was compiled through the cooperation of the livestock official of each State, and has been approved by him.

Contact the livestock health official for any additional information you may desire respecting the movement of livestock into his State. The addresses of all of the livestock health officials are given in the directory of this publication.

SECTION II (Color, White)

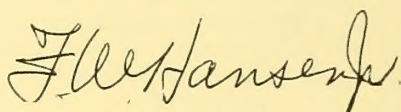
This section includes the Federal regulations and laws administered by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, and are reprints or portions of Subchapters A, B, C, D, E, G and H of Chapter 1, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations pertaining to:

- Laboratory Animal Welfare--Subchapter A, Revised July 1, 1969.
- Cooperative Control and Eradication and Animal Products--Subchapter B, Revised July 1, 1969.
- Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry--Subchapter C, Revised July 1, 1969.
- Exportation and Importation of Animals and Animal Products--Subchapter D, Revised July 1, 1969.
- Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products; Organisms and Vectors--Subchapter E, Revised July 1, 1969.
- Animal Breeds--Subchapter G, Revised July 1, 1969.

- Voluntary Inspection and Certification Service--Subchapter H, Revised July 1, 1969.
- Accreditation of Veterinarians and Revocation of such Accreditation -- Subchapter I, Revised July 1, 1969.
- Cresylic Disinfectants Permitted for use in Official Disinfection.

SECTION III (Color, Green)

Import Regulations of Canada.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "F. W. Hansen, Jr." in a cursive script.

F. W. Hansen, Jr., Senior Staff Veterinarian
Disease Control Service
Animal Health Division
Agricultural Research Service

SECTION I

State Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry

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ALABAMA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal Requirements

All domestic animals and poultry entering the State of Alabama must conform with Alabama requirements contained herein and be in compliance with Federal regulations.

No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the state until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the State Veterinarian of Alabama, except those diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

2. Who May Inspect

Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

a. Where Permits Can Be Obtained

Requests for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of Alabama, Department of Agriculture and Industries, P.O. Box 220, Montgomery, Alabama 36101, telephone 269-6136, and shall set forth the following information: The names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, method of transportation, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, and intended purpose of shipment. No blanket permits will be issued.

All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.

All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

2. b. When Permits Are Needed

Livestock and poultry from states or areas within states that do not meet the requirements contained herein may not enter Alabama unless a special permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian or his designated representative.

3. Requirements for Official Health Certificate

- a. All livestock transported or otherwise moved into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.

- b. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Alabama, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian.

The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification of the livestock; also, it shall indicate the health status of the animals involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Alabama, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

4. Duties of Carriers

Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Alabama, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Alabama. Such health certificates and/or permits should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama, accompanied by an official health certificate provided:

1. They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds, or
2. They have passed a negative agglutination blood test within thirty (30) days of shipment, or
3. They are cattle officially vaccinated and under thirty (30) months of age and properly identified, or
4. They are under six (6) months of age.

All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state or federal laboratories, (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and approved by the state of origin.

(Alabama)

Feeder steers may be imported without brucellosis test but shall be accompanied by a health certificate in accordance with all other regulations.

Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter Alabama without a health certificate or negative test for brucellosis if they are consigned to a recognized slaughter center where federal, state or municipal meat inspection is maintained (except brucellosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under state-federal approval to receive such animals and are accompanied by appropriate forms for moving such animals), and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama.

2. Tuberculosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama, accompanied by an official health certificate, provided:

1. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, the last herd test having been conducted within twelve (12) months prior to shipment, or
2. They have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate from unquarantined herds in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area.

Feeder steers under two years of age and originating in modified tuberculosis-free areas shall be admitted without TB test.

Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter Alabama without a health certificate or negative test for tuberculosis if consigned to a recognized slaughter center where federal, state, or municipal meat inspection is maintained (except tuberculosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under state-federal approval to receive such animals and are accompanied by appropriate forms for moving such animals), and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama.

3. Other Named Disease Requirements

a. Splentetic or Tick Fever

No cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

Cattle from federal-state tick quarantined areas shall not be imported into Alabama for any purpose.

(Alabama)

b. Screwworms

No cattle infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

c. Scabies

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into Alabama for any purpose.

4. Other Movements

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. General Requirements

Horses, mules, and asses may be transported or moved into Alabama when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are apparently free of any contagious, infectious or communicable diseases. No certificates will be required on horses or mules of the United States Army.

2. Specific Disease Requirements

a. Screwworms

No horses, mules, or asses infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

3. Other Movements

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

SWINE

No swine, except those for immediate slaughter, may be imported into Alabama for any purpose unless a permit has been obtained from the State Veterinarian of Alabama. All swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the swine have had a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been infected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

(Alabama)

1. Specific Diseases

a. Hog Cholera

Swine for feeding and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate as required in the above paragraph and have been treated with anti-hog cholera serum within five (5) days of the date of entry or have been treated with modified live virus and anti-hog cholera serum, tissue vaccine or crystal violet vaccine not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to the date of entry.

b. Brucellosis

Swine for breeding purposes must also have originated from a certified brucellosis-free herd or have been tested negative to brucellosis in all dilutions by a state or federally approved laboratory within thirty (30) days of entry.

c. Screwworms

No swine infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

2. Other Movements

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

SHEEP

All sheep entering Alabama for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, scrapie, blue tongue and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

1. Specific Diseases

a. Scabies

If the sheep originate from a state known to have scabies, they shall be accompanied by a prior permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama, which shall be attached to the health certificate. The health certificate shall show the sheep have been dipped once in a wettable benzene hexachloride (BHC) or lindane solution containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06 percent within ten (10) days prior to date of importation, or to have

(Alabama)

been dipped twice in lime and sulphur with the dippings ten (10) to fourteen (14) days apart and the last dipping within ten (10) days prior to date of importation. All such dippings shall be under state or federal supervision.

Sheep shipped from or handled in or through a public saleyard or auction yard shall not be moved in any manner into Alabama unless on special permit first obtained in writing. Such sheep shall be dipped as prescribed before being permitted to enter the state.

b. Screwworms

No sheep infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

2. Other Movements

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they are clinically free from all infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color, and markings.

1. Specific Diseases

a. Brucellosis

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes must come from a certified brucellosis-free herd or be negative to the agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

b. Screwworms

No goats infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

2. Other Movements

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

(Alabama)

POULTRY

All chickens, turkeys, or other poultry entering Alabama for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be accompanied by an official health certificate.

1. Specific Diseases

a. Pullorum Disease

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be imported into Alabama unless they have passed a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease in which no reactors were disclosed (testing must be conducted under the supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation), or have originated from flocks authoratively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in the state of origin which shall be pullorum passed or better.

All poultry under five (5) months of age, including baby chicks, started chicks, turkey poults, other newly hatched domestic poultry, except those intended for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into or offered for sale in the state shall have originated in flocks that meet the pullorum requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan, and shall have originated from a hatchery or premises operating under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin, and their pullorum classification shall be pullorum passed or better. Each container of such poultry shall bear an official label or certificate showing the name and address of the shipper, the authority under which the testing for pullorum was done, and the pullorum control and eradication class of the product; the use of said certificate or label must be approved by the official state agency or the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

2. Other Movements

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No Regulations

(Alabama)

DOGS

All dogs to be moved or transported into Alabama for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate completed by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian of the state of origin, who shall certify that the animals are free from all infectious and contagious diseases or known exposure thereto, have not been exposed to rabies, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies and identified by vaccination certificates and tags bearing serial numbers not more than six (6) months prior to shipment. Puppies under three (3) months of age may be admitted without vaccination.

No dog infested with screwworms shall be shipped or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into Alabama, accompanied by an official health certificate, provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the State Veterinarian of Alabama within (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the State Veterinarian or his authorized agent to determine the health status of such animals.

No wild animal infested with screwworms shall be shipped or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

ZOO ANIMALS

Refer to Fur Bearing Animals and Other Domesticated Wild Animals.

The above regulations for the state of Alabama were reviewed and approved by J.G. Milligan, D.V.M., State Veterinarian, on April 24, 1969.

(Alabama)

ALASKA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

HEALTH CERTIFICATES. (3202.)

(a) For the purposes of this section the term "Health Certificate" means a legible certificate executed on an official form of the State of origin or of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry by a veterinarian in the employ of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or a licensed and approved veterinarian of the State of origin and containing the following information:

- (1) Date of inspection. (All health certificates void after 30 days).
- (2) Names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.
- (3) Certification that the animals are free from evidence of infection and communicable disease.
- (4) Record of any tests or vaccinations required.
- (5) Description, species, age, tag or tatto number (if registered, the registry name and number) of each animal.
- (6) Certification of disinfection of cars or trucks when required.

(b) All health certificates must be approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of origin before the animals are imported and they must be forwarded immediately to the State Veterinarian of Alaska.

IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER EXEMPTION. (3203.)

(a) Domestic animals, except swine (See Section 3216) may be shipped into the State for immediate slaughter without inspection and health certificate, provided:

- (1) The way bills are marked stating the animals are for immediate slaughter, and
- (2) The animals will be slaughtered within fourteen days after arrival at destination, and
- (3) The animals are billed to a licensed wholesale or retail slaughterer operating under State or Federal supervision, to a Federal inspected stockyard or a licensed community sale for immediate slaughter.

- (4) The animals must not be diverted enroute except to a Federal inspected stockyard for immediate slaughter, or to a quarantined registered feed yard.

VEHICLES. (3204.)

(a) All trucks, railway cars, and other conveyances used for the transportation of domestic animals must be maintained in a sanitary condition.

QUARANTINE. (3205.)

(a) Animals entering the State without proper health certificate or official permission, or not meeting the health requirements of the State, shall be held in quarantine at the owner's expense until released from quarantine by the Director of Agriculture.

DOMESTIC EQUINE ANIMALS. (3206.)

(a) Domestic equine animals must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease, provided: that no health certificate will be required for such animals owned by the United States Government.

DOMESTIC BOVINE ANIMALS. (3207.)

(a) All domestic bovine animals must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease, and, in addition, must meet the following tuberculosis and brucellosis requirements:

- (1) Tuberculosis - the animals must have been negative to a tuberculin test within thirty days prior to the date of entry.
- (2) Brucellosis - the animals must be:
 - (A) Under six months or age, or
 - (B) Negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty days prior to date of entry, or
 - (C) Under twenty-four months of age and have been officially vaccinated under Federal or State supervision with Brucella Abortus vaccine between the ages of four and eight months and health certificate must contain a statement of proof of vaccination.

FEEDER STEERS. (3208.)

(a) Feeder steers must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease, but are exempt from the Brucellosis requirements.

FEEDER CATTLE OTHER THAN STEERS. (3209.)

(a) Feeder cattle other than steers must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease but may be exempt from the brucellosis requirements only if a written or telegraphic permit to import has been secured from the State Veterinarian. Such permits will be granted only for cattle consigned to a quarantined registered feed yard.

GOATS. (3210.)

(a) Goats, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease and a record of a negative brucellosis and tuberculosis test made within thirty days prior to date of entry.

SHEEP. (3211.)

(a) Sheep, except those for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from any infectious or communicable disease; and, in addition, must comply with the following requirements which must be stated on the health certificate:

- (1) Originate from a State in which Scrapie or Blue Tongue does not exist; or have been dipped under the supervision of Federal or State employees in a manner prescribed as follows:
 - (A) Twice dipped at an interval of ten days in a preparation approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or
 - (B) Single dipped within ten days prior to entry in wettable Benzene Hexachloride or Lindane solution containing not less than .06% Gamma Isomer of Benzene Hexachloride.

SANITATION REQUIREMENT FOR SWINE. (3212.)

(a) Cars, trucks, or other conveyances used for the transportation of swine must have been cleaned and disinfected prior to shipment with 4% Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash-Sal Soda) or a 2% Sodium Hydroxide (lye) solution and the health certificate bear a statement attesting such cleaning and disinfection.

(Alaska)

(b) All swine must be fed and watered enroute only from troughs which have been cleaned and disinfected with a solution described above; and, if unloaded enroute, only unloaded at cleaned and disinfected yards.

SWINE HEALTH CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS. (3213.)

(a) Swine, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment, and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with, or exposed to, vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable disease.

FEEDER SWINE. (3214.)

(a) Swine for feeding purposes may enter the State providing they are accompanied by the health certificate as required by Section 3202; and, in addition, have been vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and virus not less than thirty days prior to date of entry, or a modified hog cholera virus with anti-hog cholera serum as recommended by the biological manufacturer not less than fifteen days prior to date of entry, or serum alone just prior to shipment.

BREEDING SWINE. (3215.)

(a) Swine for breeding purposes may enter the State providing they comply with Sections 3213 and 3214; and, in addition, are negative to the Brucellosis agglutination test within thirty days of date of entry.

IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER SWINE. (3216.)

(a) Swine for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from any infectious or communicable disease and did not originate from an area or State under quarantine for vesicular exanthema.

(b) Swine imported for immediate slaughter must be slaughtered within twenty-four hours after arrival at a slaughter house.

DOGS. (3217.)

(a) All dogs must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from any infectious or communicable disease, that they have not been exposed to rabies, that they have been vaccinated with rabies vaccine not over six months prior to date of entry.

The above regulations for the State of Alaska were submitted by Dr. Fred S. Honsinger, State Veterinarian, on February 11, 1969.

(Alaska)

ARIZONA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

No animal, including poultry or birds, of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped, or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Arizona except those diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter only, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

PERMITS

Permits may be obtained from the Office of the State Veterinarian, 1521 West Jefferson St., Phoenix, Arizona 85007 - Telephone: Area 602 - 271-4293.

Permits for sheep and goats must be obtained from the Sheep Sanitary Commission, 808 E. Southern Ave., Phoenix, Arizona 85040 - Telephone: Area 602 - 276-2808.

PERMIT REQUIRED

A permit is required on all swine, except those consigned for immediate slaughter, dairy cattle, purebred cattle, all breeding bulls, and those classes of cattle where Federal interstate regulations require a prior permit to enter a Certified Free Area or a Modified Certified Area. The veterinarian who issues the certificate should advise the owner of the permit requirements and so state this on the face of the certificate. All permits are void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO INSPECT

Graduate, licensed accredited veterinarians who are approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin. Also veterinarians in the full time employ of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or full time employ of the state of origin.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

All animals entering the State of Arizona, including those animals consigned to specifically approved markets, are to be accompanied by an official health certificate except cattle consigned to stockyards operating under direct supervision of the Animal Health Division, USDA, or are consigned for immediate slaughter.

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Arizona, accomplished on an official form of standard size and color from the state of origin and approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin; or an equivalent form from the state of origin; or an equivalent form from the United States Department of Agriculture, issued by a graduate, licensed accredited veterinarian or a full time employed veterinarian of the USDA or the state of origin, approved by the proper livestock official of the state of origin.

The health certificate shall contain the names of the consignor and consignee, the origin and final destination of the animals, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required test as well as dates, and vaccination, if any.

Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state, if

1. They originate directly from officially certified free herds, or
2. They are identified as originating in qualified negative herds in federally declared modified certified brucellosis areas, or a federally declared brucellosis free area, or
3. They originate from a non-quarantined herd and have passed a negative brucellosis agglutination blood test within thirty (30) days prior to shipment, or
4. They are strictly feeder cattle for pen feeding, of the beef breeds, originating directly from herds not under quarantine for brucellosis. (Breeding animals, when and if they are moved from the feed pens, for other purposes than slaughter, must comply with test requirements.) or
5. They are steers, spayed heifers, or calves under six (6) months of age, or
6. They officially calthood vaccinated animals under thirty (30) months of age and properly identified, or
7. They are for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment or a public stockyard

(Arizona)

where state or federal inspection is maintained, they may enter the State of Arizona without a negative test for brucellosis or tuberculosis and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. They shall not be diverted without an authorization from the State Veterinarian of Arizona.

All unvaccinated cattle six (6) months of age or over, and all vaccinated animals over thirty (30) months of age, not originating in a Certified Brucellosis Area or Certified Brucellosis Free Herd, must be retested at the end of thirty (30) days at owner's expense.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. No tuberculosis test required for steers or grade female cattle of the beef breeds provided they originate in qualified negative herds in Modified Accredited Free areas.
2. Dairy cattle, purebred cattle and breeding bulls may enter the State of Arizona if they originate in an accredited herd and have been tested, with negative results, within the past twelve (12) months.
3. Or, if they are identified as originating in qualified negative herds in Modified Accredited Free Areas, and the individual animal has passed an additional negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to shipment.
4. Arizona law requires that all dairy cattle enter under quarantine, be held segregated from other cattle for sixty (60) days and then retested at owner's expense for tuberculosis.

CATTLE SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into the State of Arizona for any purpose.

FEEDER CATTLE

Bulls and female cattle of the beef breeds and feeder cattle that enter Arizona for feeding purposes and that do not comply with one of the other provisions of the Federal Interstate Brucellosis Regulation may be consigned on an official health certificate directly to a feed yard designated to receive and handle such cattle.

EXHIBITION CATTLE

Requirements for the exhibition of livestock may be secured by contacting the State Veterinarian, Phoenix, Arizona.

(Arizona)

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into the State of Arizona when accompanied by an official health certificate.

SWINE

GENERAL

All swine entering the state except those consigned for immediate slaughter to an establishment operating under state or federal meat inspection service are subject to the following requirements:

1. Permit from the State Veterinarian's Office.
2. Official health certificate showing swine have not been fed raw garbage at any time and have not been affected with contagious or communicable diseases.
3. Swine individually and permanently identified by ear-tag or other proper identification.

FEEDER SWINE

Unless originating in a hog cholera free state, must be immunized against hog cholera prior to shipment by one of the following methods, and the date and method used must appear on the health certificate. All swine will be quarantined for at least 21 days following arrival regardless of the type immunization used, except those swine given serum only and are in the state for exhibition purposes only.

1. Anti-Hog Cholera Serum Method: A minimum prophylactic dose of anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate administered as shown below, no more than 5 days prior to shipment:

<u>Weight of Swine</u>	<u>Serum</u>	<u>Antibody Concentrate</u>
under 60 lbs.	20 cc	10 cc
60 lbs. to 120 lbs.	30 cc	15 cc
over 120 lbs.	40 cc	20 cc

2. Modified Live Virus Vaccine with Serum or Antibody Concentrate Method: Swine vaccinated at least 21 days and not

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more than 12 months prior to date of shipment with MLV vaccine and no less than the minimum dose of serum or antibody concentrate as shown below:

<u>Weight of Swine</u>	<u>Minimum dose serum</u>	<u>Minimum dose antibody concentrate</u>
under 60 lbs.	20 cc	10 cc
60 lbs. to 120 lbs.	30 cc	15 cc
over 120 lbs.	40 cc	20 cc

3. Inactivated or killed virus vaccine method:

- a. Officially vaccinated not less than 21 days, nor more than 4 months prior to shipment with a dose of killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine according to recommendations of licensed manufacturer.
- b. Or officially vaccinated with 2 doses of inactivated hog cholera vaccine, the second dose being no sooner than 30 days and no more than 6 months after the first dose and the swine move into the state no sooner than 21 days nor later than 1 year after the second dose of vaccine was administered.

BREEDING SWINE

Swine for breeding purposes may enter the state providing they comply with Paragraphs A & B and in addition thereto originated in a brucellosis free herd and are negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry. SWINE ORIGINATING IN VALIDATED HERDS OR HERDS NOT UNDER QUARANTINE FROM VALIDATED AREAS MAY ENTER WITHOUT SUCH AGGLUTINATION TEST IF SO CERTIFIED BY THE VETERINARIAN ISSUING THE HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

SWINE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Swine for immediate slaughter may enter the state without restriction if:

- a. No diversions occur enroute.
- b. Consigned directly to a slaughter establishment recognized under federal interstate hog cholera regulations.
- c. All swine to be slaughtered within a reasonable time at the bona fide destination.

(Arizona)

LIVE VIRUS

Swine which have been vaccinated at any time by the use of live virus may not enter Arizona.

SHEEP

A permit and official health certificate are required on all sheep entering Arizona except sheep billed for immediate slaughter, if they are consigned to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or public stockyard. The official health certificate must certify that the animals covered by the certificate are free from scabies and have not been exposed to the disease during the preceding six (6) months period.

SHEEP SCABIES

All sheep entering Arizona from states where scabies is known to exist within the past six (6) months, must be dipped once under supervision in a dip made from proprietary brands of wettable powder containing 25 percent lindane (gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride) as the active ingredient and maintained at a concentration of .06 percent within ten (10) days prior to shipping.

All sheep entering Arizona from any infected states must be dipped within ten (10) days after arrival, under supervision of an authorized sheep inspector, said dipping to be either once with wettable powder containing 25 percent lindane (gamma isomer of BHC) as the active ingredient in a concentration of .06 percent or twice with sulphur and lime, with not less than ten (10) nor more than fourteen (14) days expiring between dippings.

All sheep, upon arrival from infected states, must be placed under guard, whose duty it shall be to see that said sheep are not mixed with other sheep until approval to do so is made by an official sheep inspector. The selection of said guard must be approved by the Secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Commission and the cost of the guard's services to be paid by the owner of said sheep.

GOATS

All goats entering Arizona must have a permit from the Secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Commission of Arizona, together with an official health certificate from the state of origin certifying that such goats are free from scabies or other contagious or infectious diseases. Goats for immediate slaughter, if they are consigned to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or public stockyard, are exempt from the permit and health certificate requirement.

(Arizona)

GOAT SCABIES

All goats entering Arizona from states where scabies is known to exist within the past six (6) months, must be dipped once under supervision in a dip made from proprietary brands of wettable powder containing 25 percent lindane (gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride) as the active ingredient and maintained at a concentration of .06 percent within ten (10) days prior to shipping.

All goats from infected states must be dipped within ten (10) days after arrival, under supervision of an authorized inspector, said dipping to be either once with wettable powder containing 25 percent lindane (gamma isomer of BHC) as the active ingredient in a concentration of .06 percent or twice with sulphur and lime, with not less than ten (10) nor more than fourteen (14) days expiring between dippings.

BRUCELLOSIS

All milk type goats, including bucks, entering Arizona must be accompanied by a permit and an official health certificate issued at the point of origin, to which official certificate of health there shall be attached a brucellosis blood test report over the signature of a Person in charge of the laboratory that has been approved by the state of origin, and acceptable to Arizona, showing a negative reaction based upon tests taken of such goats within thirty (30) days prior to entry into the State of Arizona.

POULTRY

The Live Stock Sanitary Board of Arizona has no jurisdiction over poultry.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Psittacine birds that enter Arizona must comply with import regulations of the United States Public Health Service.

DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into Arizona for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, and if more than four (4) months old has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment if vaccinated with killed rabies virus vaccine, or thirty six (36) months if vaccinated with modified live virus rabies vaccine.

(Arizona)

CATS

The Arizona Live Stock Sanitary Board has no entry requirements on cats provided they are apparently healthy.

FUR BEARING AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Importation of fur bearing and other domesticated wild animals is under the jurisdiction of the Arizona Game & Fish Department, 1688 West Adams St., Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

ZOO ANIMALS

The Arizona Live Stock Sanitary Board has no entry requirements on zoo animals.

The above regulations for the State of Arizona were submitted by Dr. L.N. Butler, State Veterinarian, on March 13, 1969.

(Arizona)

ARKANSAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation To Federal Requirements

The following requirements are in addition to Federal interstate requirements:

No animals, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Arkansas until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the State Veterinarian, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the USDA Agricultural Research Service for immediate slaughter.

2. Who May Inspect

Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians who are approved by the Veterinarian Medical Examiners of the state of origin, and veterinarians in the employ of the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

a. Where permits may be obtained

Permits are available at the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, 2915 South Pine-Asher Ave. Sta., Little Rock, Arkansas 72204. Phone Area Code 501 - 371-1311 weekdays 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Phone Area Code 501 - FR 2-6780 other hours, Saturday, Sunday, holidays.

b. When Permits Needed

All livestock imported into Arkansas shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

- (1) Requirements for the exhibition of livestock must be secured by contacting Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, 2915 South Pine, Asher Ave. Sta., Little Rock, Arkansas 72204, Phone 371-1311.
- (2) All imported animals originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at any concentration point; or sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of Arkansas before entry.

3. Requirements for Official Health Certificate

- a. All livestock moving into Arkansas shall be accompanied by a health certificate or permit except:
(1) Livestock shipped for immediate slaughter.
- b. Livestock entering Arkansas without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owners risk and expense.
- c. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for importation shall be made in State or Federal laboratories.
- d. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of Arkansas, accomplished on an official form of standard size from the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the USDA Agricultural Research Service, and issued by a licensed, graduated, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper officials of the state of origin, or the proper official of the USDA-ARS.
- e. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor, the origin, final destination and the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and must indicate the health status of the animals including results of required tests, dates, and vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date issued. No health certificate shall be issued unless it complies in all respects with requirements of Arkansas; unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

4. Duties of Carriers

- a. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or through Arkansas except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.
- b. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
- c. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use for the transportation of livestock is permissible.

(Arkansas)

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Heifer calves under eight (8) months of age, steers of any age, and spayed heifers:
 - a. No special requirements or restrictions.
2. Females over eight (8) months of age and breeding bulls over one (1) year of age: Must be accompanied by and identified on an official health certificate certifying to one of the following:
 - a. Originate from certified brucellosis free herds.
 - b. Originate from qualified herds in certified areas, by reciprocal agreement only.
 - c. Official brucellosis vaccination and under twenty-four (24) months of age with identification, and have a permit if originating in non-modified-certified areas.
3. Cattle originating in non-modified-certified area in herds not known to be infected must have negative test within thirty (30) days of shipment and have a permit, and are received subject to quarantine and thirty (30) day retest. However, if entire herd of origin is tested and is negative the quarantine and retest does not apply. **NEGATIVE ANIMALS FROM AN INFECTED HERD ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO ENTER ARKANSAS.** Herds or shipments from which reactors have been removed (screened) are not eligible for entry into Arkansas.
 - a. Suspects are not eligible for entry into Arkansas.
 - b. No recognition is given to adult or male vaccination.
4. Cattle for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stockyard where federal inspection is maintained may enter Arkansas without a health certificate or a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Breeding cattle must originate from:
 - a. An accredited tuberculosis free herd.
 - b. In qualified negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis areas, which have been tested within the last twelve (12) months.
 - c. Be tested negative within thirty (30) days.

OTHER NAMED DISEASE REQUIREMENTS

Cattle from areas under quarantine for any purpose cannot enter Arkansas except under special permit from State Veterinarian.

OTHER MOVEMENTS

1. There are no registered quarantined feed lots in Arkansas.

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2. Salesyards and markets:
 - a. Cattle must be accompanied by a record identifying owner, origin, destination, number and purpose of shipment.
3. No feeding or grazing permits in Arkansas.
4. Farm premises.
 - a. See requirements for brucellosis and tuberculosis.
5. Exhibitions, fairs, and shows.
 - a. Brucellosis:
 - (1) Originate in and constitute part of a certified brucellosis free herd, and show a herd certification number.
 - (2) Official calfhood vaccinated animals under twenty-four (24) months of age may show without a test.
 - (3) All other cattle over eight (8) months of age must have an official negative brucellosis test.
 - b. Tuberculosis:
 - (1) Originate in and constitute part of a tuberculosis accredited herd, and show herd accreditation number.
 - (2) All cattle not qualifying under No. 1 must be tested within sixty (60) days of show, except steers and calves under six (6) months of age.

HORSES

General requirements

1. Must be accompanied by an official health certificate with identification and temperature of the horse(s) shown.
2. Specific disease requirements.
 - a. None.
3. Other movements.
 - a. No requirements.

SWINE

Specific diseases

1. Swine must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing freedom from and not exposed to any communicable disease.
2. Breeding swine of six (6) months of age must be from validated brucellosis herds, or negative to a brucellosis test within (30) days of shipment; pigs from S.P.F. laboratories excepted.

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Cholera

1. Must be officially vaccinated not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than one (1) year prior to shipment, with the simultaneous inoculation of modified live virus vaccine, and a minimum of 15cc of anti-hog cholera serum or 7.5cc of antibody concentrate or such dosage of vaccine as recommended by the manufacturer.
2. Must be officially vaccinated in not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to shipment with killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine with the dosage recommended by the manufacturer.
3. Paragraph 1 & 2 will be effective until such time as Regulations prescribed by USDA should cause them to be obsolete.

OTHER MOVEMENTS

1. Salesyards and markets.
 - a. Fat hogs for immediate slaughter may move interstate and intrastate to Arkansas markets.
2. Feeding and breeding:
 - a. Feeder swine must meet the cholera requirements as under "specific diseases".
3. Farm Premises
 - a. Meet requirements under "specific diseases".
4. Exhibitions, fairs and shows
 - a. Must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that:
 - (1) Swine are apparently free from all infectious and contagious diseases.
 - (2) Certificate of vaccination for cholera complying with schedule under "Cholera" above.
 - (3) All breeding swine over six (6) months of age must comply with section "1" in the "specific diseases" above.

SHEEP

Specific diseases

SCABIES:

Sheep must be from a State-Federal approved scabies free area. If not from a scabies free area must be dipped in an USDA approved dip within ten (10) days of importation; and will be held in quarantine at destination 180 days. All sheep importations shall be accompanied by an official health certificate.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Arkansas provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate showing they came from a certified brucellosis-free herd, or are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

POULTRY

Specific Diseases

1. No poultry infested with, or exposed to any infectious or contagious disease can be imported into Arkansas for any purpose.
 - a. All eggs for hatching purposes and all chicks imported into Arkansas must be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating that the flocks from which the eggs or chicks originated have been tested for Pullorum and Typhoid disease, and were free of reactors to these diseases.
 - b. Any eggs or chicks produced under the supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan will be deemed to have met with the requirements of this regulation; provided all of the requirements of N.P.I.P. are complied with, and applicable N.P.I.P. forms accompany the shipment, or are furnished in the manner set forth in the N.P.I.P.
 - c. Slaughter
Healthy poultry may be shipped into Arkansas without an official health certificate when shipped direct to an approved slaughtering establishment.
 - d. Exhibition, fairs and shows
Must be accompanied by an official health certificate.

DOGS AND CATS

All dogs transported or moved into Arkansas for any purpose must be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating the

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animal did not originate in a rabies quarantined area, or known rabies area not under quarantine, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies within last twelve (12) months.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS, DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS AND ZOO
ANIMALS

No specific requirements other than an official health certificate, and compliance to Federal regulations.

The above regulations for the State of Arkansas were approved March 28, 1969, by Dr. J. B. Roberts, State Veterinarian.

CALIFORNIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Relation to Federal Requirements

Shipments of domestic animals and poultry into California must be made in conformity with California and Federal laws and regulations.

Any domestic animal known to be infected with any contagious disease or exposure thereto is not permitted entry into California. (Section 9161, California Agricultural Code).

Who May Inspect

Accredited licensed veterinarians who are authorized by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

In cases where restrictions are imposed because of scabies, inspection shall be made, treatment supervised, and the certificates signed by an authorized State or Federal inspector.

Permits May Be Obtained From

Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814. Telephone Area 916 - 445-4133 during normal business hours of 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

Definitions (Accredited Veterinarian, Official Health Certificate and Official Certificate)

Accredited Veterinarian

An "accredited veterinarian" is a veterinarian who has graduated from a recognized school of veterinary medicine, is licensed to practice veterinary medicine, and has been granted accreditation by Federal-State officials, in his State of residence, to issue health certificates on animals for interstate movement.

Official Health Certificate

An "official health certificate" is a legible health and test record of standard size, authorized or dispensed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin and issued by an accredited veterinarian. When applicable, it shows a record of area status, herd tests, vaccinations, and is an individual health record of animals covered by the certificate. It may be

approved and endorsed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin.

Official Certificate

An official certificate is a certificate of inspection or treatment of animals, issued by an accredited veterinarian, or a veterinarian or an authorized inspector employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or State of origin.

CATTLE

Brucellosis

All cattle must be shipped in compliance with the provisions of Part 78 of the Federal Interstate Brucellosis Regulation. All female cattle of the dairy breeds brought into the State shall bear evidence of official vaccination against brucellosis between the ages of (3) three through (8) eight months and shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying to such vaccinations. Calves under (3) three months of age and cattle of dairy breeds consigned directly for immediate slaughter to an establishment having Federal, State or State approved municipal meat inspection, and cattle of the dairy breeds consigned for exhibition or theatrical purposes, are excepted from this requirement.

The provisions of this Section are in addition to other State requirements pertaining to the movement of cattle into California and the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture. (Section 754.2, California Administrative Code).

Feeder Cattle. Bulls and female cattle of the beef breeds and feeder cattle that enter California for feeding or grazing purposes and that do not comply with one of the other provisions of the Federal Interstate Brucellosis Regulation must be accompanied by permit issued by the Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, or be consigned directly to a feedyard designated to receive and handle such cattle. (Section 754.6, California Administrative Code).

Tuberculosis

Dairy cattle and breeding bulls.

1. Negative to an official tuberculin test within 30 days prior to entry and accompanied by official health certificate certifying to such test, or
2. Official health certificate endorsed by livestock sanitary official of State of origin certifying either:

(a) That they originated in a Tuberculosis Free Area,
or

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(b) That they originated in a Tuberculosis Free Accredited Herd, or

(c) That they are from a negative herd in a Modified Accredited Area. (Section 9642, California Agricultural Code)

Cattle Scabies

Cattle entering California must be shipped in accordance with Section 757, Cattle Scabies Regulation, California Administrative Code. The regulation is subject to frequent change; therefore, for current information or permits, consult the Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814. Information may also be obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of origin. (Section 757, California Administrative Code)

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be shipped into California without permit or veterinarian's certificate provided they are apparently healthy.

SWINE

Brucellosis

Breeding swine brought into the State must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing such swine originated in a herd not under quarantine and that they are negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry.

Exempt from test are swine originating in a currently validated brucellosis free herd so recognized by the Livestock Sanitary Official in the State of origin; pigs under four months of age; barrows; gilts for feeding purposes weighing 160 pounds or under; hogs for immediate slaughter when consigned directly to establishments having Federal, State or State approved municipal meat inspection or any licensed livestock saleyards; or hogs consigned for feeding purposes when accompanied by a permit issued by the Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814. (Section 795.4, California Administrative Code)

Hog Cholera

Swine for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing freedom from all communicable diseases and exposure thereto, and that the hogs in the shipment have been vaccinated against hog cholera by a method of vaccination approved by the California and the United States Departments of Agriculture. The certificate

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shall also show the number, date of vaccination, predominant breed, sex, and approximate weight, color and markings. (Section 795, California Administrative Code)

Permit Required. Hogs accumulated and vaccinated against hog cholera at a public stockyard, livestock market or saleyard in another state and subsequently consigned for entry into California for feeding or breeding purposes must be accompanied by a permit issued by the Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814, and shall be isolated and held under hold order 21 days on the premises of destination. (Section 795 (d), California Administrative Code)

Immediate Slaughter. Swine transported into California for immediate slaughter are exempt from the above requirements but shall be consigned directly for immediate slaughter to an establishment having Federal, State or State approved municipal meat inspection. (Chapter 1, Subchapter C, Part 76.7, Federal Interstate Hog Cholera Regulation) (In accordance with Part 76.16, there are no public stockyards, approved stockyards, or livestock markets in California authorized to receive interstate shipments of slaughter swine.)

SHEEP

Sheep Scabies

Sheep entering California must enter in accordance with Section 760, Sheep Scabies Regulation, California Administrative Code.

A permit and official certificate are required on all sheep entering California except sheep directly consigned for immediate slaughter to an establishment having Federal, State or State approved municipal meat inspection, or to a stockyard, authorized by the Department of Agriculture to receive such sheep.

Breeding, feeding or exhibition sheep from states where sheep scabies exist must be accompanied by a permit, official certificate and be dipped twice in an approved dip at intervals of 10 - 14 days and the last dipping shall be within 10 days prior to entering California. For list of states in which sheep scabies exists see Sheep Scabies Regulation.

Slaughter sheep originating from states recognized by California as sheep scabies infected must be accompanied by a permit and official certificate evidencing that the sheep have been dipped once within 10 days prior to entry and are consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter.

A certificate of inspection is not required for sheep originating in the States of Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, or Washington.

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California sheep scabies regulation is subject to frequent changes, therefore, for current information or permits, consult Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814. Telephone 445-4133 during normal business hours of 8 A.M. - 5 P.M., Monday through Friday. (Section 760, California Administrative Code)

Buck Sheep

If buck sheep are not shipped in crates or in railroad cars which have been cleaned and disinfected prior to loading, or if they have been unloaded in corrals enroute to destination, they may be dipped one or more times by employees of the Department. (Section 9643, California Agricultural Code)

GOATS

Dairy Goats

All dairy goats shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian and by either a laboratory report showing negative agglutination test for brucellosis or a signed statement by a qualified veterinarian or the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of origin, certifying that brucellosis is not prevalent among dairy goats in the area from which the animals are transported, and that each animal is free from and has not recently been exposed to any communicable disease. (Section 9644(a) and (b), California Agricultural Code)

Goats Other Than Dairy Goats

The shipper shall notify the California Department of Agriculture by registered mail before said shipment is made, stating the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and the exact destination in California. If this requirement is followed, an inspection certificate is not necessary provided the animals are apparently healthy. (Section 9645, California Agricultural Code)

Dipping

In addition to other requirements, all goats from states where sheep scabies exists must be accompanied by permit and official certificate showing that they have been dipped in the same manner as sheep from such states. See Sheep Scabies Regulation. (Section 760, California Administrative Code)

POULTRY

Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid

Under the pullorum disease and fowl typhoid regulations, poultry is defined as live chickens and turkeys of all ages. Such poultry or their hatching eggs transported into California must be

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in new cardboard or fiber containers or in new or cleaned and disinfected metal, plastic or wooden containers, all containing new accessories, be free of pullorum disease and fowl typhoid; be directly from hatcheries, premises or flocks which were not exposed to either of these diseases during the preceding 12 months; and be produced in compliance with one of the following additional requirements:

Requirement A

The poultry or hatching eggs are directly from hatcheries, premises or flocks that hold a pullorum-typhoid clean rating designated by an official poultry disease control agency of the state or country of origin. (No permit or authorization required if in compliance with all the above requirements.)

Requirement B

(1) The poultry or hatching eggs are directly from hatcheries, premises or flocks whose pullorum disease and fowl typhoid control programs are completely under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian;

(2) The flocks of origin have had a complete negative flock test for pullorum disease and fowl typhoid conducted under the direct supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian not more than 12 months before transporting the poultry or hatching eggs into this State;

(3) Any program referred to in this requirement or any related certificate covering an anticipated period of operation of the program up to one year has been approved by the livestock sanitary authority of the State of origin as evidenced by an appropriate letter or endorsed certificate directed to the California Department of Agriculture; and

(4) The California Department of Agriculture has directed a letter of authorization to the consignor before any individual or continuous movement of poultry or hatching eggs into this State.

Requirement C

The poultry or hatching eggs are directly from hatcheries or breeding flocks that are located in a State in which pullorum disease and fowl typhoid have been eradicated in all poultry breeding flocks and the methods used to determine the accomplishment of eradication and maintenance of freedom from these diseases have been approved by the Livestock Sanitary authority of the State of origin and the California Department of Agriculture.

Hatcheries shipping poultry into California shall maintain adequate records for not less than six months following any shipment which will show the name and address of the owner of the flock supplying all eggs which are hatched. The hatchery will make available for examination these records to a representative of the livestock authority of the State of origin or a Federal inspector upon request.

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The transportation of poultry or hatching eggs restricted by these regulations may be authorized by a permit issued under certain conditions where the California Department of Agriculture considers there would be no hazard of the spread of pullorum disease or fowl typhoid.

Poultry transported into this State for immediate slaughter directly to a processing establishment operating under State or Federal inspection from premises or flocks not known to be infected or contaminated with the infectious agent of either pullorum disease or fowl typhoid are exempt from the requirements of the regulations.

Other Requirements

Except as provided under the above pullorum disease and fowl typhoid regulations, apparently healthy chickens, turkeys and poultry of other species may be shipped into this State without inspection. (Section 784.2, California Administrative Code)

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Importation of psittacine birds is under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Public Health.

All inquiries regarding entry of these birds should be directed to: California Department of Public Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, California 94704.

DOGS AND CATS

The California Department of Agriculture has no entry requirements on dogs and cats, provided they are apparently healthy.

The California Department of Public Health requires that "all dogs four months of age or older transported into this State for any purpose shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian, stating that the dog or dogs have been vaccinated against rabies within 24 months of the date of entry with canine chick-embryo rabies vaccine or within 12 months of the date of entry with nerve-tissue rabies vaccine."

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS

Many wild birds, animals, and fish are prohibited entry into California under joint regulations of the Fish and Game Commission and the California Department of Agriculture.

As defined in the California Fish and Game Code, "wild animal" includes birds, mammals, frogs, toads, salamanders, bony fishes,

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lampreys, reptiles, crayfish, slugs, and snails which are not normally domesticated or native to the State.

Generally speaking, there are no restrictions on the entry of such common zoo animals as monkeys, baboons, apes, elephants, giraffes, zebras, rhinocerus, etc.

The law and regulations are drawn for the protection of native wild life and agriculture. Certain birds, animals, fishes, reptiles, crustaceans, land slugs and snails are prohibited entry into the State or require a permit for their entry for specific purposes.

Persons desiring to import such wild birds, animals, etc., should apply for a permit to the California Department of Fish and Game, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 12, 1969, by Dr. H. G. Wixom, Assistant Director, Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture.

COLORADO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

NOTE: HEALTH CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION--ISSUING VETERINARIAN TO FORWARD ONE COPY TO THE OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN OF COLORADO IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF INSPECTION.

1. Health Certificate Requirements

Health certificates required on ALL livestock except--

- a. Livestock consigned to a Federal Stock Yards: Denver, Greeley, Burlington, or
- b. Recognized slaughtering establishment.

2. Relation To Federal Requirements

Livestock imports must meet Colorado requirements and comply with Federal interstate requirements. All livestock entering the State of Colorado upon a public highway shall clear through a port of entry. A health certificate or permit shall accompany the shipment as stipulated. No animal, including poultry or birds, or any species affected with, or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or that originated from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Colorado, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, except for immediate slaughter.

3. Who May Inspect

Anyone approved by the state of origin for making official inspections and certificates.

4. Obtaining Permits

Week Days: 8 AM to 5 PM--Office of State Veterinarian
Room 416-1525 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
Telephone: Area Code 303 892-2828

After Hours and Weekends: Mr. Leonard Rountree
Denver, Colorado
Telephone: Area Code 303 288-1053

5. Permits

Permits REQUIRED on the following classes of livestock:

- a. Registered beef animals.
- b. Dairy cattle--ALL ages.
- c. Swine--EXCEPT swine for immediate slaughter or consigned to an approved market or livestock auction.

CATTLE

Brucellosis

1. Cattle for dairy purposes and registered beef animals may enter Colorado accompanied by SPECIAL PERMIT and official health certificate and Brucellosis-qualified as follows:

(Veterinarian to forward one copy of the health certificate to the office of the State Veterinarian immediately upon completion of inspection of livestock involved.)

- a. Females UNDER 24 months--officially calfhood vaccinated (other than those which are parturient or post-parturient). Properly identified with a tattoo in the ear, or a proper ear tag. Neck chains not acceptable identification.
 - b. Females OVER 24 months--officially calfhood vaccinated, and NON-VACCINATES OVER 8 months are to have PASSED A NEGATIVE AGGLUTINATION BLOOD TEST WITHIN 30 DAYS OF DATE OF SHIPMENT. To be properly identified with a tattoo in the ear, or have a proper ear tag. Neck chains not acceptable as identification.
 - c. Bulls-6 months and over--negative agglutination blood-tested within 30 days of entry.
2. All other cattle may enter Colorado provided they comply for Brucellosis in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. Officially calfhood vaccinated females under 24 months (other than those which are parturient or post-parturient) and properly identified with a tattoo in the ear, a proper ear tag, or other approved identification, or
 - b. Originate directly from officially certified Brucellosis-free herds; current number of certification recorded on health certificate, or
 - c. Originate from modified certified or certified free areas and from herds not under Brucellosis quarantine.

(Colorado)

- d. Strictly feeder cattle originating directly from herds not under quarantine for Brucellosis and consigned to Colorado Registered Quarantine Feedlots. Accompanying health certificate to record Registered Number of feedlot and the name and address of the registered feeder.
- e. Entering for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment or public stockyard.

Tuberculosis

- 1. Cattle for dairy purposes and all purebred cattle of beef breeds may enter Colorado accompanied by SPECIAL PERMIT and official health certificate and qualified for Tuberculosis as follows:

(Veterinarian to forward one copy of the health certificate to the office of the State Veterinarian immediately upon completion of inspection of livestock involved.)

- a. Originate from an accredited Tuberculosis-free herd and the current number of accreditation and date of last test recorded on the accompanying health certificate, or,
 - b. Passed a negative Tuberculosis test not more than 30 days prior to entry and results of said test are recorded on the accompanying health certificate, and the herd of origin not under a quarantine for Tuberculosis. All dairy animals to be quarantined on arrival for subsequent 30-60 days Tuberculosis retest.
 - c. Registered bulls 6 months and over--negative Tuberculosis tested within 30 days of entry.
- 2. Grade beef breeding, grazing or feeders accompanied by official health certificate may qualify for Tuberculosis status by one of the following:
 - a. Originate from an accredited Tuberculosis herd and the current number of accreditation and date of last test recorded on the accompanying health certificate, or,
 - b. Originate from a modified accredited Tuberculosis area and from herds not under Tuberculosis quarantine.

Other Named Disease Requirements

Cattle from states or areas within states quarantined for any purpose are not to enter Colorado without prior permit from the State Veterinarian.

(Colorado)

Other Movements

1. Registered Quarantine Feedlots--Strictly feeder cattle originating from herds not under quarantine for Brucellosis accompanied by official health certificate recording Registered Number of feedlot and name and address of registered feeder.
2. Farm Premises--Requirements as previously stated under Brucellosis and Tuberculosis sections.
3. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows--Requirements as previously stated under Brucellosis and Tuberculosis sections. Health certificate on all entries.

HORSES

Horses may be transported or moved into Colorado accompanied by an official health certificate stating that said horses are free of any infectious or contagious diseases and are not exposed thereto.

Horses consigned to Colorado racing facilities should be accompanied by an official health certificate recording a temperature reading at time of examination.

(Veterinarian to forward immediately one copy of the health certificate to the Office of the State Veterinarian upon completion of examination of horses involved.)

SWINE

Permit and Health Certificate Required

(Veterinarian to forward one copy of the health certificate to the office of the State Veterinarian immediately upon completion of inspection of livestock involved.)

Health certificate shall indicate all tests and immunization as required, and each animal shall be individually identified.

Hog Cholera (Vaccination-General Provisions)

1. Vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than one year prior to importation by means of modified live virus vaccine with or without anti-hog cholera serum.
2. Vaccinated with at least 2 doses of killed or inactivated vaccine given not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months apart; the second dose administered not less than 14 days nor more than one year prior to importation.
3. Vaccinated with the prescribed dose of anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate not more than 10 days prior to shipment.

(Colorado)

Brucellosis

Breeding animals 4 months of age and over--originate from a currently validated herd or negative to agglutination blood test within 30 days of entry.

Other Movements

Livestock Markets

Swine consigned to approved markets are not required to meet cholera, identification or permit requirements for entry to market. Animals to be qualified prior to release from market.

Slaughter

Swine consigned to Federal or State-approved slaughter establishments for immediate slaughter NO CHOLERA, IDENTIFICATION OR PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows

1. All classes--to be accompanied by ENTRY PERMIT and official health certificate.
2. All classes immunized for hog cholera as outlined above under "Vaccination-General Provisions".

SHEEP

(Veterinarian to forward one copy of the health certificate to the office of the State Veterinarian immediately upon completion of inspection of livestock involved.)

Specific Diseases

Sheep from quarantined flock or area not eligible for shipment EXCEPT BY SPECIAL PERMIT.

GOATS

(Veterinarian to forward one copy of the health certificate to the office of the State Veterinarian immediately upon completion of inspection of livestock involved.)

Specific Diseases

Dairy and purebred goats negative to an agglutination blood test within 30 days of entry; negative to a Tuberculosis test within 30 days of entry; or, originate from currently accredited and certified herds.

(Colorado)

POULTRY

Chickens and Turkeys

1. Hatching eggs, baby chicks, or turkey poults shall be imported into the State of Colorado ONLY when originating from flocks actively participating in the NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, or, the NATIONAL TURKEY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, or from flocks under a comparable pullorum control plan administered by the state of origin.
2. Started chicks, chickens or turkeys, EXCEPT those for immediate slaughter may be imported into the State ONLY when originating from flocks actively participating in the NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, or, the NATIONAL TURKEY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, or, from flocks under a comparable pullo-rum control plan administered by the state of origin.
3. All shipments of hatching eggs, baby chicks and poults or of chickens and turkeys, EXCEPT those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate stating the poultry or eggs originated from flocks meeting the requirements in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.
 - a. Each shipment of hatching eggs, baby chicks, poults, chickens or turkeys, EXCEPT those for immediate slaughter, shall be identified by a label stating that to the best of the shipper's knowledge the poultry or eggs are, at the time of shipment, free from any known infectious or contagious diseases and stating under which plan the poultry or eggs have been produced.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Under the jurisdiction of the Colorado Department of Public Health.

DOGS AND CATS

Accompanied by an official health certificate. Health certificates for dogs to record rabies immunization not more than 12 months prior to movement and have not been exposed to rabies. Puppies under 3 months may be imported into Colorado without rabies immunization.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Under the jurisdiction of the State Game, Fish and Parks Department.

ZOO ANIMALS

Under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Health.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved April 4, 1969, by Wm. C. Tobin, D.V.M., State Veterinarian of Colorado, Room 416, 1525 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado, 80203.

(Colorado)

CONNECTICUT

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Relation to Federal Requirements

All livestock and poultry imports must meet Connecticut Department of Agriculture requirements and be in compliance with the Federal interstate requirements.

Livestock entering Connecticut without proper health certificates and permits shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by livestock sanitary official or consigned to slaughter.

Who May Inspect

Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official and veterinarians in employ of ANH of the U.S. Department of Agriculture regularly stationed in Connecticut.

Permits

All livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate and Permit which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

Request for permits shall be directed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut, and shall set forth the following information: number and kind of animals; origin of shipment; proposed date of shipment; proposed destination; proposed arrival date; and intended purpose of shipment.

All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.

All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

Who May Approve

All health certificates shall bear approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Official Health Certificate

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Connecticut, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

This health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock, and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance. Copies should accompany all shipments to destination.

Only standard tube agglutination tests for brucellosis are recognized by the State of Connecticut, and shall be done in an approved laboratory.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the livestock sanitary official of the State of Connecticut, prior to the date animals are shipped from the state of origin.

CATTLE

Brucellosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Connecticut provided all female animals are officially calfhood vaccinated with Strain 19 between 4 and 8 months of age and, if over 18 months of age are negative in all dilutions to a standard tube agglutination blood test within 30 days of importation, and also provided such animals meet any one of the following requirements:

1. Certified herd.
2. Certified Free Area.
3. Negative Herd in Modified Certified Area.
4. They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under 18 months of age and properly identified that originate in negative herd.
5. Steers, spayed heifers or calves under 4 months of age.

Exceptions: Non-vaccinated registered females that originate in Brucellosis-free country, state or county may be imported on special permit issued at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

(Connecticut)

Tuberculosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Connecticut if: They originate in an accredited-free herd, or in qualified negative herds in a Modified-Accredited free area, the last herd test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to shipment. The twelve (12) month herd test prior to shipment may be waived if cattle to be imported pass a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days of shipment.

Cattle for feeding purposes may enter Connecticut if:
Steers: Accompanied by permit and official health chart showing animals negative to tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of shipment. Animals must be identified by ear tags and shall be kept separate and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle unless they shall have complied with the requirements specified in above section.

Other Named Disease Requirements

Cattle from states or areas within states quarantined for any purpose cannot enter Connecticut without prior permit from the State Veterinarian.

Other Movements

Immediate Slaughter - All meat cattle brought into this state shall be accompanied by a permit obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture. Such permit shall accompany all waybills, or if animals are driven over the highways shall be in possession of the person in charge of the same.

Cattle for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center where Federal inspection is maintained, may enter the state without permit, health certificate, or a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals must be accompanied by waybill as required by Federal regulations.

Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows - Requirements as previously stated under Brucellosis and Tuberculosis sections. Permit and health certificate on all entries.

HORSES, MULES & ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into the state when accompanied by an official health certificate issued by licensed veterinarian within thirty (30) days of entry.

(Connecticut)

SWINE

General: All swine moved interstate shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that the premises of origin have been given an inspection by Federal or State livestock inspector stating swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

Feeding and Breeding Swine: All boars must originate from validated brucellosis-free herds or be negative to a blood test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry.

ALL SWINE MUST COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF PART 76,
TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

SHEEP

All sheep entering the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate indicating they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd, are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color, and markings.

POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age, intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any manner moved into the state unless they have passed a negative tube agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in state of origin.

Hatching eggs shall not be transported into the state unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premise under the supervision of the poultry disease control authorities of the state of origin, and their pullorum classification is "pullorum clean",

(Connecticut)

such pullorum clean status to be established by the tube agglutination test only.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Department of Health.

DOGS AND CATS

All dogs and cats to be transported or moved into the state for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not under quarantine, or has not been exposed to rabies.

This section shall not apply to any dog or cat which is imported into the state for exhibition purposes and which does not remain in the state for more than 21 days.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Department of Fish and Game.

ZOO ANIMALS

Under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Department of Fish and Game.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on July 25, 1969, by Dr. Jean V. Smith, State Veterinarian of Connecticut.

(Connecticut)

DELAWARE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Relation to Federal Requirements

All livestock imports must meet Delaware Animal Health requirements, and be in compliance with the Federal Interstate requirements.

All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at public stockyards consigned to a legal resident of Delaware shall be required to meet regulations of the State of Delaware before being released.

Livestock entering the State of Delaware without a proper approved health certificate shall be held in quarantine at the owner's risk and expense until released by the Department of Poultry and Animal Health, Dover, Delaware.

WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the state or through the State of Delaware except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for the movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Delaware, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the animals and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.

All laboratory tests for brucellosis and other diseases of animals which are intended for interstate movement to Delaware shall be made in the official laboratory of the state of origin.

All livestock imported into the State of Delaware shall be accompanied by an approved official health certificate which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian, Department of Poultry and Animal Health, Drawer D, Dover, Delaware, before the arrival of the livestock.

A. CATTLE REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the general requirements, all cattle shall meet the following requirements:

1. Brucellosis:

a. animals shall originate in Brucellosis Free or Modified Certified Free Areas or in herds which have had a complete negative herd test for brucellosis within the past twelve (12) months and

b. individual animals to be imported over six (6) months of age shall be negative in the 1/50 and greater dilution to an official brucellosis blood test conducted within thirty (30) days of the date of entry. Official brucellosis vaccinated heifers under twenty-four (24) months of age, steers and spayed heifers need not be brucellosis tested and

c. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain brucellosis suspects or reactors.

d. individual animals shall be identified by ear tag or registration number, breed, sex and age.

(Delaware)

2. Tuberculosis:

a. animals over six (6) months of age shall be negative to a tuberculin test within sixty (60) days of the date of entry and

b. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain tuberculosis suspects or reactors.

3. Slaughter Cattle:

Clinically healthy cattle may enter the state without test or permit, provided such cattle are consigned directly to a slaughter house, sales ring or commission auction which is specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Chief Livestock Regulatory Official of the State of Delaware. The animals must be accompanied by a waybill or similar document or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating that the animals are for immediate slaughter. Said cattle to be held in strict quarantine on premises at destination away from all cattle used for dairy or breeding purposes, and must be slaughtered within ten (10) days from the date of entry. All animals classified for immediate slaughter other than animals consigned directly to a slaughter house, must be individually identified, hot branded with the letter "S" by a representative of the State-Federal Government and so listed on the waybill, bill of sale or shipping certificate.

4. Feeder Cattle:

a. feeder cows and heifers which do not come within the brucellosis requirements may be imported into the state for temporary feeding purposes provided they have passed a negative brucellosis blood test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or are consigned to a public stockyard under official supervision where they shall be blood tested by an approved veterinarian.

b. feeder cows, heifers, steers and spayed heifers which do not come within the tuberculosis requirements may be imported into the state for temporary feeding purposes provided they have passed a negative tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry, or are consigned to a public stockyard under official supervision, where they shall be tuberculin tested by an approved veterinarian.

B. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES REQUIREMENTS--

1. These animals may enter the State of Delaware when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that said animals are free of any infectious or contagious diseases and have not been exposed thereto.

2. Horses must have included in the health certificate their temperature reading taken not more than ten (10) days prior to entry. Horses with a temperature exceeding one hundred and two (102) degrees fahrenheit are not permitted entry.

(Delaware)

3. These regulations do not pertain to animals entering the state for exhibition, shows or rodeo purposes.

C. SWINE REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the general requirements, all swine for breeding or feeding purposes shall meet the following requirements:

1. Hog Cholera:

a. animals moving directly from farm of origin to farm of destination must be officially vaccinated with either (a) modified live virus vaccine administered in the dosage recommended by the manufacturer and a minimum dosage of 15 cc of antiserum of 7.5cc of antibody concentrate not less than twenty-one (21) days or more than one (1) year prior to the movement or (b) killed or inactivated virus vaccine not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to such movement. All swine are to be individually identified by ear tag, registration number, or tattoo.

Whereas official administration of serum alone (or antibody concentrate alone) will serve as an alternative to current requirements for official vaccination of feeder pigs, breeding stock, and exhibition swine shipped into Delaware.

Pigs so treated may be shipped interstate only from farms of origin, public stockyards, or approved markets. Pigs shipped interstate from any other points--such as non-approved markets--still must be officially vaccinated 21 days before shipment.

If serum alone treatment is used, the pigs must reach their final destination within 5 days of treatment or else receive an additional dose of serum. Such pigs must be identified by an acceptable identification such as a hole punched in the ear or an orange ear tag.

Such swine must be accompanied by an official health certificate and isolated on the farm for a period of 21 days.

b. animals moving from farm of origin to specifically approved salesbarn, stockyards or auction markets which do not comply with the requirements of paragraph a, under Hog Cholera of this part shall comply with the applicable provisions of Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

2. Brucellosis:

Feeder swine over six (6) months of age destined to Validated Brucellosis Free Herds or herds in the process of becoming Validated and breeder swine over six (6) months of age must either originate in a Validated Brucellosis Free Herd or be negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

(Delaware)

3. Breeder swine shall be individually identified by ear tag or registration number, age, sex and breed.

4. No swine that have been fed raw garbage are permitted entry into the State of Delaware.

D. SHEEP REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the General Requirements, all sheep shall meet the following requirements:

1. must originate in a flock not infected with scrapie within the preceding four (4) years and

2. animals which originate in areas declared scabies infected shall be dipped with an approved dip within seven (7) days of the date of entry. No sheep originating in a scabies infected flock are permitted entry into the State.

E. GOAT REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the General Requirements, all goats for breeding or dairy purposes shall meet the following requirements:

1. Tuberculosis:

a. animals over six (6) months of age shall be negative to a tuberculin test conducted within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

b. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds that contain tuberculosis suspects or reactors.

2. Brucellosis:

a. animals over six (6) months of age shall be negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry and

b. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain suspects or reactors.

F. POULTRY

No requirements

G. PSITTACINE BIRDS

A health certificate is required indicating the birds are from an area free of Psittacosis.

H. DOG REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the General Requirements, all dogs shall meet the following requirements:

1. animals over four (4) months of age shall be adequately vaccinated for rabies and

2. the type of rabies vaccine used for immunization and the date of administration shall be included on the official health certificate and

3. animals shall not originate in a rabies quarantined area.

(Delaware)

I. CAT REQUIREMENTS--

Cats may enter Delaware when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that said animals are free of any infectious or contagious disease or exposure thereto.

J. WILD ANIMAL REQUIREMENTS--

Wild animals or semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State when accompanied by an approved health certificate.

K. ZOO ANIMALS--

All zoo animals shall meet the General Requirements of Federal Regulations. Part A.

The foregoing was reviewed and approved on April 2, 1969, by Dr. E.L. Symington, State Veterinarian, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware, 19901.

(Delaware)

FLORIDA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No animal, including poultry, affected with or exposed to any infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into the State until written permission for such importation is obtained from the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida.

2. a. Permits required under these regulations may be obtained from the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida.

b. Special permits are required on the following classes of livestock:

- (1) Cattle originating in non-modified certified brucellosis areas which have not been officially calf vaccinated.
- (2) Swine consigned for breeding or feeding purposes.
- (3) Chickens over 14 days of age shipped into Florida for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

3. a. Livestock imported into the State shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, where required, which must be attached to the waybill; or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock, if moved on foot. A health certificate or permit will be void after thirty (30) days.

b. An "official health certificate" means a legible certificate made on an official form from the state of origin or from the U.S. Animal Health Division issued by an approved veterinarian and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

c. An "approved veterinarian" means an accredited veterinarian, a licensed veterinarian approved by the authorities of the state of origin or an authorized veterinary inspector of the U.S. Animal Health Division.

d. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee with an accurate description and identification of the livestock and shall also contain identification of the motor vehicle or railroad carrier used or to be used in the transportation of the livestock covered by the health certificate. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida, before the arrival of the livestock.

e. Livestock entering the state without proper health certificate or otherwise entering the state in violation of these regulations shall be stopped by an agent, servant, or employee of the Board or any law enforcement officer of the State of Florida or any subdivision thereof, and any person, firm or association of persons having charge, custody or control of such livestock shall forthwith proceed to remove them from the State of Florida.

4. All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock into Florida shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of an approved veterinarian prior to the loading of such livestock, and certificate to this effect must accompany the shipment.

5. In order to assist in the enforcement of these regulations and to aid in determining point of origin of livestock transported within the State of Florida unless the same be accompanied by a proper health certificate, the same shall be accompanied by a bill of sale or sworn proof of ownership of the livestock, which shall disclose the name of the owner, the name of the consignee, the point of origin, the point of destination, and a description of the livestock sufficient to identify them for any and all purposes.

6. All animals must be free of screwworm infestation. Animals showing evidence of recently inflicted wounds, such as castration, dehorning, or branding are not eligible for entry. Any animal showing natural wounds and all animals originating in states known to be infested with screwworms must be treated with CO-RAL. Baby calves, lactating dairy animals, and immediate slaughter animals are exempted from CO-RAL spraying, but wounds must be treated with EQ 335.

CATTLE

Brucellosis tests must be conducted in a state or federal laboratory. Official vaccinates must have been vaccinated when between four (4) and eight (8) months of age.

1. Brucellosis

a. Cattle from certified brucellosis free areas, certified brucellosis free herds, or herds not under quarantine in modified certified brucellosis areas may be imported into the state without brucellosis test.

b. Cattle not meeting the above requirements may be imported into the state if:

(1) The entire herd of origin has had negative test within 90 days prior to shipment and cattle to be shipped are negative to an additional test within 30 days, herd test and individual test to be at least 30 days apart. Steers, calves

(Florida)

under six months and official vaccinates under 20 months (dairy) and 24 months (beef) are exempt from the test requirement.

(2) The cattle to be shipped are negative to test within 30 days, and are shipped under special permit from the state veterinarian of Florida, subject to isolation at destination and retest not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after arrival.

(3) The cattle to be shipped were officially vaccinated when between the ages of four and eight months of age. Official vaccinates over 20 months (dairy) and over 24 months (beef) must be negative to test within 30 days prior to entry.

2. Tuberculosis

a. Cattle from TB free accredited areas, TB free accredited herds, or herds not under quarantine in modified accredited tuberculosis areas may be imported into the State without tuberculosis test.

b. Cattle not meeting the above requirement may be imported into the State if negative to tuberculin test within 30 days prior to entry. If any of the animals in the lot tested react, the remaining animals will not be eligible for entry.

3. a. Cattle Fever Ticks. No cattle affected with or exposed to cattle fever ticks shall be imported into the State for any purpose.

b. Scabies. No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be imported into the State for any purpose.

4. Other Movements.

a. Cattle originating from herds not under quarantine in modified accredited tuberculosis areas and modified certified brucellosis areas may enter the State without tuberculosis and brucellosis tests provided they are consigned to a state-federal approved stockyard. Such cattle sold for other than immediate slaughter must have negative test before leaving the stockyard.

b. Steers may be imported without health certificate, vaccination certificate, brucellosis or tuberculosis tests provided they are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

c. Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type to be used only for immediate slaughter may be imported into the state without health certificate, brucellosis or tuberculosis tests, provided such cattle are consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments within the State. Such cattle shall be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination.

(Florida)

HORSES

1. Horses, mules and asses imported into the State shall be accompanied by a certificate of equine examination signed by a veterinarian licensed and accredited in the state in which the examination required by the certificate was made. The information on the certificate shall include the name of the owner or trainer and address, the consignee or destination in Florida, with address, the date of examination, the number of horses examined, the establishment or premises at which the horses were examined, the name, registration number if any, tattoo if any, sex, age, rectal temperature, color and markings of each animal listed on the certificate. The certificate must also include the veterinarian's statement that the examination revealed the animal to be free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease.

2. In the event such animals have been vaccinated with equine rhinopneumonitis vaccine, the certificate shall show that such vaccination occurred not less than 21 days prior to shipment.

SWINE

1. a. No swine may be imported into the State of Florida for any purpose other than immediate slaughter except upon special permit issued from the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida.

b. Swine for breeding and feeding purposes in addition to special permit must be covered by official health certificate indicating that

(1) The entire herd from which the swine originated had been inspected and no symptoms of hog cholera or other contagious and infectious diseases were observed; and

(2) Each animal has been treated against hog cholera by one of the following methods:

(a) Serum alone within five days immediately prior to shipment.

(b) Inactivated (killed virus type) vaccine not less than 21 days immediately prior to shipment.

(c) Serum and modified live virus vaccine not less than 21 days immediately prior to shipment, except that swine vaccinated during pregnancy with modified live virus vaccine are not eligible for entry.

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2. Swine for breeding purposes may be imported without brucellosis test if from a Validated Brucellosis Free Swine Herd. All other swine for breeding purposes over four months of age must be negative to brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to shipment and on arrival at destination will be held in isolation for a period of thirty (30) days or more, at which time they must be again tested for brucellosis. Swine reacting on this Florida test must be disposed of for immediate slaughter. At any time that swine are taken out of isolation for foreign shipment, they should be tested negative for brucellosis.

Swine so moved into the State must not come in contact with swine not meeting the above requirements during transportation.

3. All breeding and feeder swine permitted to enter this State must be unloaded and inspected on arrival under supervision of a representative of the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, and held in isolation at least 1500 feet from all other swine for a period of at least thirty (30) days.

4. Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported into the State without special permit of health certificate, provided such swine are consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments within the State. Such swine must be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination.

SHEEP

1. All sheep entering the State except for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate indicating they are free from scabies and all other infectious and communicable diseases or exposure thereto.

2. Sheep which pass through public stockyards or stock pens, or originating in a state known to have scabies shall be accompanied by health certificate including certificate of dipping in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Animal Health Division.

GOATS

1. Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may be imported into the State provided they are accompanied by official health certificate indicating that they have passed negative tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis within 30 days prior to entry.

2. Goats for immediate slaughter may be imported into the State without health certificate or negative brucellosis and tuberculosis tests, provided they are consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments within the State. Such goats shall be slaughtered within ten days after arrival at destination.

(Florida)

POULTRY

Chickens

1. a. Chickens over 14 days of age other than those consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments must be accompanied by permit issued by the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida. Application for permit must show the number, age and breed of chickens to be shipped, name and address of producer, hatchery source, and record of vaccination against disease, and must be co-signed by a veterinarian certifying that the chickens to be shipped are in good health and show no evidence of disease.

b. Hatching eggs, chicks and chickens must originate in flocks classified as U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean or from flocks that have met comparable standards under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin.

c. Hatching eggs, chicks and chickens must originate in flocks which have not been subjected to the "planned infection" or the "controlled infection" method of mycoplasma gallisepticum vaccination.

d. Chickens must be shipped in new, unused, or cleaned and disinfected containers.

Turkeys

2. Hatching eggs, poults and turkeys must originate in flocks classified as U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean or from flocks that have met comparable standards under the supervision of the poultry or turkey disease control authority of the state of origin, and from flocks which have not been subjected to the "planned infection" or the "controlled infection" method of mycoplasma gallisepticum vaccination. Turkeys must be shipped in new, unused or cleaned and disinfected containers.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Must be free of evidence of contagious or infectious diseases.

DOGS

All dogs imported into this state with the exception of exhibition dogs to be within the state for a limited period of time shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the dog or dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, and by reasonable investigation have not been exposed to

(Florida)

rabies within 100 days prior to importation. Dogs which cannot comply with the requirements above may be imported into the state if accompanied by official health certificate certifying them to be free from infectious or communicable diseases and stating that they have been vaccinated for rabies not more than 6 months prior to importation.

CATS

Must be free of evidence of contagious or infectious diseases.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Must be free of evidence of contagious or infectious diseases.

ZOO ANIMALS

Must be free of evidence of contagious or infectious diseases.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 28, 1969, by Dr. C. L. Campbell, State Veterinarian, Director, Division of Animal Industry.

(Florida)

GEORGIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal Requirements

- a. All domestic animals and poultry entering the State of Georgia must conform to Georgia requirements contained herein and be in compliance with Federal regulations, and must not be known to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.
- b. All domestic animals and livestock moving into Georgia from states in which screwworm infestations have been revealed shall be subject to reinspection on arrival at point of consignment in Georgia.
- c. There are no restrictions on healthy animals and poultry moving direct to slaughter except on swine originating from garbage feeding operations. This class of swine may not enter Georgia under any conditions.

2. Who May Inspect

Any one of the following providing they are approved by the State of origin to make official inspections for completing official health certificates.

- a. Accredited, licensed veterinarians
- b. Full-time USDA regulatory veterinarians
- c. Full-time State regulatory veterinarians

3. Requirement for Official Health Certificate

An "official health certificate" is a legible health and test record of standard size, authorized or dispensed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin and issued by an accredited veterinarian after examination of the animal (or animals). It is an individual health record of animals covered by the certificate. When applicable, it shows a record of area status, herd tests, vaccination, showing test results of required tests, individual identification, and such other information as may be required. It shall be approved and endorsed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin or his designated representative.

- a. All livestock transported or otherwise moved into the State shall be accompanied by a copy of an official health certificate or permit, or both, attached to the waybill, or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

- b. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the State Veterinarian, Capitol Square, 19 Hunter Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30334.
- c. All livestock not fully in compliance entering the State without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.
- d. Brucellosis test accepted for interstate movement of livestock into Georgia is the Tube Test and/or Official Card Test. The Plate Test is not acceptable.

4. Permits

- a. Where permits may be obtained
 1. Livestock (other than poultry)
Week Days 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Georgia Department of Agriculture
19 Hunter Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30334 524-3292
 2. Poultry and Hatching Eggs
Week Days 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Georgia Poultry Laboratory
Oakwood, Georgia 30566 LE-2-2265
- b. When permits are needed
 1. Livestock and poultry from States or areas within states that do not meet the requirements contained herein may not enter Georgia unless a special permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian of his designated representative.
 2. If the State of origin or the State of Georgia is under quarantine for a specific disease, permits shall be required for the movement into Georgia on the species of animal affected by said quarantine.

CATTLE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All cattle, including Bison, except those for immediate slaughter shall be permanently identified and accompanied by an official health certificate in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Cattle, including Bison, from herds with no known infection may be shipped into Georgia provided they are negative to

(Georgia)

Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry. The following are exempt:

- a. Animals coming directly from officially certified Brucellosis free herds - certification number and date of last herd test must be shown on health certificate.
- b. Official calfhood vaccinated animals under thirty (30) months of age from negative herds.
- c. Unvaccinated animals under six (6) months of age from negative herds.

2. Cattle, including Bison, may not be shipped into Georgia from herds which have disclosed Brucellosis reactors until the herd of origin has passed two (2) negative herd tests at least sixty (60) days apart since infection was disclosed and the cattle being shipped are negative to the Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter.
3. All eligible female cattle and bulls except those from certified herds will be placed under quarantine for retest in forty-five (45) to sixty (60) days after entry.
4. Indemnity will not be paid unless all animals in the shipment pass a negative test for Brucellosis after entry.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Cattle, including Bison, may be imported into Georgia under a health certificate in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements provided they are certified by the regulatory official of the State of origin as originating from herds without a history of Tuberculosis infection, and animals six (6) months of age and older are negative to the Tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter.
2. Animals coming directly from Tuberculosis free accredited herds are exempt from test. Accreditation number and date of last herd test must be shown on health certificate.
3. All eligible mature female cattle and bulls except those from accredited herds with no history of infection will be placed under quarantine for retest in forty-five (45) to sixty (60) days after entry.
4. Indemnity will not be paid unless all animals in the shipment pass a negative test for Tuberculosis after entry.

OTHER CATTLE MOVEMENTS

1. All cattle consigned to exhibitions, fairs, and shows must comply with interstate regulations as specified above.

(Georgia)

2. Female cattle may be shipped into Georgia under permit and be quarantined for temporary (not more than 120 days) feeding or purposes other than breeding provided they have a negative test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

EQUINE INCLUDING HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Horses, mules, and asses, except those for immediate slaughter, must be in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements.
2. Temperatures must be shown on the health certificate for each animal of equine origin.

SPECIFIC DISEASE REQUIREMENTS

No required tests.

OTHER EQUINE MOVEMENTS

Equine from quarantined herds or areas may not move except under permit obtained from the office of the Georgia State Veterinarian.

SWINE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Must be in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements.

BRUCELLOSIS

All breeding swine six (6) months of age and over must enter on an official health certificate, be permanently identified, and originate from herds not known to be infected, and be negative to an official Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Upon entering, will be quarantined from retest in thirty (30) to forty-five (45) days unless they originate from validated Brucellosis free herds.

CHOLERA

1. The following restrictions are in effect on swine for feeding and breeding purposes.
 - a. Swine vaccinated with MLV vaccine may not enter Georgia under any conditions.
 - b. Swine vaccinated with killed vaccine must have had two treatments thirty (30) days apart with the last treatment occurring twenty-one (21) days prior to shipment into Georgia, but not more than six (6) months prior to shipment. The vaccine must be approved by USDA and must be of blood origin only.

(Georgia)

- c. Swine may enter Georgia when treated with anti-hog cholera serum or anti-hog cholera serum concentrate alone provided swine are treated within five (5) days of shipment into Georgia.
- d. All swine shipped into Georgia for feeding or breeding purposes shall be automatically quarantined and held in isolation for a period of not less than twenty-one (21) days at farm of destination and at owner's expense. This quarantine shall be automatically released provided swine show no symptoms of hog cholera or other infectious diseases during this 21-day period. The above automatic quarantine release has no bearing on interstate quarantine issued on breeding swine for the purpose of Brucellosis retesting in thirty (30) to forty-five (45) days.

OTHER SWINE MOVEMENTS

1. Swine not meeting the above Brucellosis requirements may be shipped into Georgia for temporary (not more than 120 days) feeding or purposes other than breeding. Such swine must be maintained separate and apart from all other breeding swine on the premises until slaughter. In addition, this class of swine must meet the above hog cholera vaccination requirements.
2. Breeding swine consigned to exhibitions, fairs, and shows must comply with Brucellosis breeding swine requirements. In addition, this class of swine must meet the above hog cholera vaccination requirements.

SHEEP AND GOATS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Sheep and goats for breeding purposes must enter on an official health certificate approved by the State official of the State of origin in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements.

BRUCELLOSIS

Dairy goats must be negative to a Brucellosis blood test within thirty (30) days of shipment into Georgia and originate from herds not under quarantine for Brucellosis.

TUBERCULOSIS

Dairy goats must be negative to Tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to movement into Georgia and must originate from herds not under quarantine for Tuberculosis or having a history of Tuberculosis.

(Georgia)

SCABIES

Sheep and goats must be from a State-Federal approved scabies free area. If not from a scabies free area, they must be dipped in an approved dip (preferably Lindane) within fifteen (15) days of shipment.

FOOT-ROT

The movement of sheep and goats into the State of Georgia is prohibited unless the shipment is accompanied by a statement from an accredited veterinarian who has investigated and certified that there is no evidence of foot-rot in the animals being moved or in the flock from which the animals originated.

OTHER SHEEP AND GOAT MOVEMENTS

All other movements must be under permit from the Georgia State Veterinarian.

POULTRY, HATCHING EGGS, CHICKS, POULTS AND POULTRY BREEDING STOCK

1. Hatching eggs, chicks, poults and poultry breeding stock shall not be shipped into the State of Georgia without first obtaining prior approval and a permit from the Georgia Department of Agriculture through the Georgia Poultry Laboratory, P.O. Box 148, Oakwood, Georgia. A permit is required for all shipments and the permit number must appear on the shipping label of each container of hatching eggs, chicks, poults or poultry breeding stock.
2. Hatching eggs, chicks, poults and poultry breeding stock shipped into Georgia shall be reported by the shipper to the Georgia Department of Agriculture through the Georgia Poultry Laboratory, P.O. Box 148, Oakwood, Georgia, either:
 - a. On a health certificate signed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin certifying that shipment has met requirements equivalent to Georgia regulations for control of Pullorum disease and other contagious and infectious diseases of poultry.
 - b. Or, an official National Poultry Improvement Plan forms, if produced under a Pullorum control phase of the N.P.I.P. A duplicate copy of such certificate shall be attached to the waybill of each shipment.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Rules and Regulations regarding control and movement of psittacine birds are handled by the Georgia Department of Public Health.

(Georgia)

DOGS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All dogs shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating dogs are free of all infectious and contagious diseases and state rabies information as required below.

RABIES

1. Dogs must originate from an area not under quarantine for rabies, and they must not have been exposed to rabies.
2. All dogs must have been vaccinated against rabies within six (6) months immediately preceding the date of entry and be properly identified by tag and certificate of vaccination against rabies.

All dogs under three (3) months of age are exempt from rabies vaccination.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTIC WILD ANIMALS

No Requirements

ZOO ANIMALS

No Requirements

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved February 21, 1969 by Dr. J. F. Andrews, State Veterinarian of Georgia.

(Georgia)

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Health Certificates require approval by State or federal veterinarian.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis:
 - a. Originate in a non-quarantined herd.
 - b. Thirty (30) day negative test. No test if 1) originate in certified free area, 2) official vaccinate under twenty-four (24) months of age.
2. Tuberculosis:
 - a. Originate in a non-quarantined herd.
 - b. Thirty (30) day negative test. No test if accredited free area.
3. Anaplasmosis:
 - a. Thirty (30) day negative test. No test if direct from herd declared free of anaplasmosis in official program.
4. Dipped or sprayed with 0.5% malathion within seven (7) days of shipment or 0.5% cioldrin within two (2) days of shipment.
5. Certificate describing animals, attesting that above requirements have been fulfilled and certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of transmissible disease or exposure thereto.

HORSES

1. Originate in area wherein the diseases equine encephalomyelitis and equine infectious anemia have not occurred in the six (6) month period prior to shipment.
2. Inoculated by an accredited veterinarian with two (2) standard doses of ARS approved equine encephalomyelitis vaccine, with 7 to 14 days between doses, the second dose to be administered not later than 15 days prior to shipment.
3. Sponged or sprayed with 0.5% malathion within seven (7) days of shipment.

4. Certificate describing animals, attesting that above requirements have been fulfilled and certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of transmissible disease or exposure thereto.

SWINE

1. Brucellosis - Thirty (30) day negative test. No test if from validated herd or negative herd in a validated area.
2. Inoculated with standard doses of ARS approved modified live virus and serum or serum concentrate or two standard doses 15 days apart of ARS approved killed hog cholera vaccine or any other biological product for the prevention of hog cholera, approved in writing by State Veterinarian, not less than 30 days nor more than 180 days prior to shipment.

Note: To be amended under guidelines of national hog cholera eradication program.

3. Certificate describing animals, attesting that above requirements have been fulfilled and certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of transmissible disease or exposure thereto.

SHEEP

1. Originate in a state officially declared free of scabies 12-month period preceding date of shipment or have been dipped twice, 10 to 14 days apart, in approved scabies dip under supervision of a state or a federal veterinarian.
2. Dipped or sprayed with 0.5% malathion within seven (7) days of shipment.
3. Certificate attesting that the above requirements have been fulfilled and certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of, or evidence of recent exposure to blue tongue, contagious ecthyma, foot-rot, scabies, scrapie, vibronic abortion, mycotic abortion, or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease of sheep immediately prior to shipment.

GOATS

1. Brucellosis:
 - a. Originate in a non-quarantined herd.
 - b. Thirty (30) day negative test.
2. Tuberculosis:
 - a. Originate in a non-quarantined herd.
 - b. Thirty (30) day negative test.

(Hawaii)

3. Dipped or sprayed with 0.5% malathion within seven (7) days of shipment.
4. Certificate describing animals, attesting that above requirements have been fulfilled and certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of transmissible disease or exposure thereto.

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS

1. Day-old poultry and hatching eggs. May be permitted entry when accompanied by an affidavit from shipper describing such poultry or hatching eggs and stating that they originated in a Pullorum clean rated flock; that said flock had, to the best of his knowledge, been free of symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable disease for the 60 days preceding date of shipment; and further, in respect to day-old poultry, that said poultry have not been vaccinated for infectious bronchitis or other disease prior to shipment.
2. Chickens and turkeys. Certified by an accredited veterinarian that he has examined the flock of origin and found it to be free of symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or evidence of recent exposure to such disease, and describing the poultry in the shipment. In addition, the certificate shall declare that said chickens or turkeys have: 1) originated in a flock having a rating of Pullorum clean in an official national or state plan for the control of diseases of poultry, or have been tested for Pullorum disease with negative results with 30 days prior to entry; 2) been vaccinated with Newcastle disease vaccine not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days prior to shipment and that said chickens and turkeys have not been vaccinated for infectious bronchitis or any disease other than Newcastle disease; 3) been identified by individual leg or wing band numbers and such numbers shall be listed on the certificate.
3. Other poultry. Certified by an accredited veterinarian stating that he has examined the flock of origin and found it to be free of symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or evidence of recent exposure to such disease, describing the poultry in the shipment, and declaring that said poultry have not been vaccinated with live virus vaccine within 60 days of shipment. All poultry shall be free of external parasites and shall be shipped in new, unused containers.

DOGS AND CATS

No pre-arrival requirements. All dogs, cats and other carnivores quarantined for one hundred and twenty (120) days in Honolulu prior to entry.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on April 10, 1969, by David B. Mackay, Chief, Livestock Disease Control Branch, Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

(Hawaii)

IDAHO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal Requirements

Livestock imports must meet Idaho requirements and be in compliance with Federal Interstate regulations, however, Idaho law prohibits the importation of cattle with epithelioma (Cancer Eye), see Section 3 under Cattle regulations.

2. Who May Inspect

Anyone approved by the state of origin to issue Official Health Certificates and/or approved by the ANH Division, ARS, USDA for making official inspections and certificates.

(a) Where permits may be obtained

1. Livestock (other than Sheep)

Requests for permits shall be directed to the Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho 83707; Telephone 344-5811 Extension 465, and shall set forth the following information: Name and address of Consignor, number and description of animals, origin of shipment, destination of shipment, proposed date of shipment, mode of transportation and name and address of Idaho consignee.

2. Sheep Permits

Requests for permits shall be directed to the Idaho Sheep Commission, P.O. Box 7371, Boise, Idaho 83707. Telephone 344-5811, Extension 567.

(b) When permits needed, etc.

1. Permits are needed as required by Federal Interstate regulations and Idaho regulations.
2. All sheep and goat importations when not to a Federal Public Stockyard or Federal slaughtering establishment. Federal Public Stockyards in Idaho are as follows:
 - a. Blackfoot Livestock Commission Company, Inc., Blackfoot, Idaho
 - b. Davis Livestock Auction, Caldwell, Idaho
 - c. Idaho Livestock Auction, Idaho Falls, Idaho

(Idaho)

- d. O.K. Livestock Market, Caldwell, Idaho
- e. Twin Falls Livestock Commission Company,
Twin Falls, Idaho

3. All Bison imports.

3. Requirements for Official Health Certificates

- (a) Livestock, except horses, mules and asses, entering Idaho shall be accompanied by an official Health Certificate except those consigned (1. For immediate slaughter, 2. To a stockyard) as provided in Federal Interstate Regulations.
- (b) An Official Health Certificate is a legible record accomplished on an official form of the state of origin, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form of the United States Department of Agriculture issued by a federally employed inspector. Such certificate shall contain, (1) name and address of the consignor and consignee, (2) origin of shipment, (3) final destination, (4) accurate description or identification of such animal, (5) purposes for which they are shipped and, (6) method of transportation.
- (c) Official Health Certificate shall be valid for no longer than (30) days after the date of inspection.
- (d) A copy of the Official Health Certificate shall be mailed promptly to the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho 83707.

I--CATTLE

1. Brucellosis

All cattle shall qualify under one of the following:

- (a) Originate from Certified Brucellosis Free Herd for which the certified herd number and date of last herd test are shown on the health certificate or from a Certified Brucellosis Free Area, or
- (b) Originate from a Modified Certified Brucellosis Free Area and from a herd not under quarantine, or
- (c) Official vaccinates under (30) months of age, or
- (d) Steers, spayed heifers and calves under (8) months of age are exempt from Brucellosis requirements.

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- (e) Non-modified certified area cattle - All shipments must be in full compliance with the provisions of Section 78.12, Title 9, CFR, Federal Interstate Brucellosis Regulations.

2. Tuberculosis

All cattle shall qualify under one of the following:

- (a) Originate from an Accredited Tuberculosis free Herd for which the accredited herd number and date of last test are shown on the health certificate.
- (b) Originate from a Modified Accredited Area and from a herd not under quarantine or from a Bovine Tuberculosis Free Area, or
- (c) Negative (30) day test and from non-rector herd.

3. Other Diseases

- (a) Cancer Eye - Animals known to be infected with epithelioma (Cancer Eye) are prohibited entry into the State of Idaho for ANY purpose.

4. Other Movements

- (a) Feedlot Cattle - Health Certificate and comply with Part 1, 2 & 3 of this regulation.
- (b) Salesyard - No Health Certificate required if consigned directly to Federal or State-Federal approved Stockyard, provided movements are in compliance with Federal regulations. Must be accompanied by waybill or similar document signed by owner or shipper stating origin, destination, number and description of animals and purpose of movement.
- (c) Feeding and grazing - Health Certificate and meet regulation #1, #2 and #3.
- (d) Farm Premises - Health Certificate and meet regulation #1, #2 and #3.
- (e) Exhibition, fairs and shows - Health Certificate and meet #1, #2 and #3.

II--HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

No Health Certificate required if apparently healthy.

(Idaho)

III--SWINE

A. General

Health Certificate Required indicating swine have been inspected within (15) days of date of shipment, and that they are free from evidence of infectious, contagious or communicable diseases or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days and that they have not been fed raw garbage and provided the swine comply with Parts A, B, C, and D of this regulation.

B. Swine Brucellosis

- a. Originate from Validated Brucellosis Free herd or
- b. Breeding swine over (6) months of age - Negative Brucellosis test at 1-25 dilution within 30 days of entry or Negative to Official Card Test, within 30 days of entry.
- c. Feeder and slaughter swine exempt from Brucellosis Requirements.

C. Swine Erysipelas

- a. Purebred swine shall be immunized with Swine Erysipelas Serum not more than 15 days prior to date of importation or with serum and culture not less than 30 days prior to importation or with Erysipelas Bacterin not less than 15 days prior to importation.
- b. Grade swine are exempt from Erysipelas Requirement.

D. Hog Cholera

- A. Swine vaccinated with Live Virus and Serum, Modified Live Virus or Serum alone are prohibited entry into the State of Idaho.
- b. Swine vaccinated with MLV-Serum Method may be imported into the state provided they are vaccinated more than 21 days prior to entry, they have received a permit from the Bureau of Animal Industry prior to entry and the swine shall be placed under permanent quarantine on the ranch or premises until sold for slaughter.
- c. Swine vaccinated with killed Hog Cholera Vaccine (Crystal Violet Vaccine or Boynton Tissue Vaccine) may be imported into the State provided they are vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to date of importation.

(Idaho)

- d. No vaccination required if originate from states designated by USDA as Hog Cholera Eradication States or Hog Cholera Free States.

E. Other Movements

- a. Feedlot - Health Certificate and meet Part A, B, C, and D.
- b. Salesyard - No Health Certificate required if consigned directly to a Federal or State-Federal approved stockyard, provided movements are in compliance with Federal Interstate regulations. Shipment must be accompanied by a waybill or similar document signed by the owner or shipper stating the origin, destination, number and description of animals and purpose for which they are to be moved.
- c. Feeding and breeding - Health Certificate and meet part A, B, C, and D.
- d. Farm Premises - Health Certificate and meet part A, B, C, and D.
- e. Exhibition - Health Certificate and meet part A, B, C, and D.

IV--SHEEP & GOATS

All matters pertaining to the entrance of sheep or goats into the State of Idaho are under the direct supervision of the Idaho Sheep Commission. All Health Certificates and correspondence concerning sheep or goats must be promptly mailed direct to the Idaho Sheep Commission, P.O. Box 7371, Boise, Idaho 83707. Telephone 344-5811 Extension 567.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. A permit issued by the Inspector -In-Charge of the Idaho Sheep Commission, plus an official Health Certificate certifying that all such sheep or goats are free from, and have not been exposed to, for a period of at least (30) days prior to inspection and shipment, Scabies, Foot Rot, Lip and Leg Ulceration, Bluetongue, any form of necrobacillosis, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and are free from excessive external Parasitism (the determining of "not excessive" by the Health Certificate issuer is acceptable.)
2. Permits and general information concerning sheep or goats may be received from the Inspector-in-Charge at the above address by writing, telegraph or telephone.

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3. Inspection, covered by Health Certificates, of sheep or goats must be conducted when such sheep or goats are not loaded on railroad cars, trucks or other vehicles.
4. Sheep or goats originating in States where Scabies is known to exist within the past (6) months must be accompanied by a certificate of dipping, along with a permit and Health Certificate, showing that they have been dipped immediately prior to entry with a Federally approved dip.
5. Sheep and goats may enter Idaho without a Health Certificate if consigned to a Federally inspected stockyard or if consigned to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter only.
6. Sheep or goats must be shipped in clean cars or trucks that have not handled any livestock having infectious or contagious disease since last being disinfected.
7. All milk type goats, including bucks, must comply with the above requirements and in addition must have a negative Brucellosis test report showing that such test was taken within a period of (30) days prior to the date of entry into Idaho.
8. Owners, shippers or common carriers importing sheep in violation of Idaho requirements are liable for all damages incurred in importation violation.
9. All sheep or goats entering Idaho are subject to inspection and quarantine at destination by the discretion of the Idaho Sheep Commission.

V--POULTRY (Chickens and Turkeys)

No Health Certificate required if apparently healthy.

VI--PSITTACINE BIRDS (Parrots, Parakeets & Love-birds)

No Health Certificate required if apparently healthy.
Inquiries concerning Psittacine Birds should be directed to:
Department of Public Health, Preventive Medicine Division,
Statehouse, Boise, Idaho.

VII--DOGS & CATS

A. DOGS

1. All dogs imported into the State of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official health certificate attesting that such dogs are apparently free from any infectious,
(Idaho)

contagious or communicable disease, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies not more than six (6) months prior to entry with nerve tissue rabies vaccine, or not more than twenty-four (24) months prior to entry with canine chick-embryo rabies vaccine, and are identified by dated vaccination certificates and tags bearing serial numbers and names of vaccines used; provided however, that puppies under four (4) months of age may be exempt from vaccination requirements provided they do not originate in a rabies quarantined area, or in an area of fifty (50) miles radius in which rabies has been found in the last six (6) months prior to importation.

2. Puppies under 4 months of age originating from a Rabies quarantined area must have a permit from the Bureau of Animal Industry, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho 83707. Telephone 344-5811 Extension 465.

B. CATS

No Health Certificate required if apparently healthy.

VIII--FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

A. DOMESTICATED FUR BEARING ANIMALS

No Health Certificate required if apparently healthy.

B. WILD ANIMALS

All importations under this category are subject to the regulations of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, 600 South Walnut Street, Boise, Idaho.

C. BISON

1. All shipments must be in compliance with Federal Interstate Regulations.
2. Permit required from Bureau of Animal Industry prior to importation.

IX--ZOO ANIMALS

No state import requirements, however, it is recommended that animals in this category be accompanied by an official health certificate.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 11, 1969, by Dr. K. R. Hoyt, Acting Director, State-Federal Cooperative Livestock Regulatory Programs for the State of Idaho.

(Idaho)

ILLINOIS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal requirements.

Livestock imports must meet Illinois requirements and be in compliance with Federal interstate regulations. All livestock entering Illinois, except consignments to public stockyards or Federal approved markets, shall be accompanied by health certificate, permit, or Federal inspection certificate. Certificate and/or permit shall at all times during transit be in the possession of the transportation agency and available for inspection upon demand. No animal affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be moved into Illinois, except such shipments as are approved by the U.S.D.A. Animal Health Division for interstate movement to recognized slaughtering establishments for immediate slaughter.

2. Inspection

Inspection may be by any one approved by the state of origin for making official inspections and certificates.

a. Where permits may be obtained.

Requests for permit shall be direct to the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Division of Meat, Poultry and Livestock Inspection, State Fairgrounds, Springfield, Illinois 62706, and shall set forth the name and address of Illinois consignee, the number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, and if for cattle, age, sex, and breed of the cattle, and purpose for which intended. If request is by telephone, Area Code 217, 525-4944.

b. Entry permits.

Permits are required for entry of untested female cattle of beef breeds, over 8 months of age. A permit, or interstate health certificate, or Federal inspection certificate required on steers, spayed heifers, and calves over 8 months. A permit is required for all swine for feeding purposes. Permits are needed on animals that do not meet the requirements as mentioned in the following paragraphs.

3. Requirements for interstate health certificate

All livestock moving into Illinois shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian, except

- a. Livestock consigned direct to slaughter
- b. Cattle consigned to approved stockyards or Federal approved markets
- c. Steers and feeding heifers under 8 months of age if accompanied by permit or Federal inspection certificate.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS:

Dairy and Breeding Cattle.

Under 6 months of age -- brucellosis test not required.

Over 6 months of age -- accompanied by, and identified on, an interstate health certificate certifying to one of the following:

1. Cattle originated from a certified brucellosis-free herd and cattle entering Illinois were included in last herd test. Certified herd number and date of herd test to be shown on certificate.
2. Cattle originated from a certified brucellosis-free area and the herd of origin had no reactors on last complete herd test, and showing cattle entering Illinois were negative to brucellosis test within one year of date of shipment.
3. Female cattle, officially vaccinated for brucellosis and under 30 months of age.
4. Negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry. Brucellosis test shall have been conducted at a State or Federal laboratory.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Dairy and Breeding Cattle.

1. Cattle originated from an accredited herd. Accredited herd number and date of herd test to be shown on certificate.
2. Tuberculosis test not required for cattle originating from states having a Reciprocity Agreement with Illinois, namely, Arkansas, California, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin (as of June 9, 1969).
3. Negative to test within 30 days prior to entering Illinois.

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OTHER NAMED DISEASE REQUIREMENTS:

SCABIES:

1. Cattle recently exposed to scabies may enter when health certificate shows cattle have been dipped twice at 10-day intervals with a dip approved by the Animal Health Division, U.S.D.A., and that upon veterinary examination within 10 days prior to entry were found free of scabies.

OTHER MOVEMENTS:

1. There are no registered quarantine feed lots in Illinois.
2. Shipments to public stockyards and Federal approved markets shall be accompanied by a consignment certificate.
3. For feeding and grazing.

Steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 8 months:

Accompanied by an interstate health certificate, or Federal inspection certificate, or permit from Division.

Females of beef breeds, untested, over 8 months:

Interstate health certificate or Federal inspection certificate and a permit from Illinois Division of Meat, Poultry and Livestock Inspection.

Females of all ages may be held under tuberculosis quarantine for a period of feeding not to exceed 12 months (with 90-day extension permitted).

Females under 18 months may be held under brucellosis quarantine for a period of feeding not to exceed 12 months (with 90-day extension permitted).

Females over 18 months must be tested for brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry.

4. Cattle for immediate slaughter:

Consigned to a recognized or specifically approved slaughtering establishment may be shipped without tuberculosis or burcellosis test, or health certificate; slaughter cattle not consigned to such slaughtering establishment may enter Illinois if accompanied by certificate of veterinary inspection or special entry permit. All such cattle shall be held in quarantine until slaughtered.

(Illinois)

EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS, AND SHOWS

Out-of-state livestock exhibited in Illinois shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate from the state of origin, issued by an accredited veterinarian, showing compliance with Illinois entry requirements. Health certificates shall be made in the same name in which animals are to be exhibited, shall be presented to and approved by the veterinary livestock inspector at the fair before animals are shown, and shall be available at all times. All animals must be identified so that each animal can be correlated with the health certificate.

After entry, health certificates will be honored for 90 days from date of tests.

Brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements for exhibition are the same as state entry requirements.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

1. Must be accompanied by an interstate health certificate showing animals to be free from transmissible diseases as determined by medical history, and physical examination within 30 days prior to entering Illinois.

OTHER MOVEMENTS

1. No requirements on equines consigned to a licensed slaughterer.

EXHIBITION

1. Exhibition requirements are same as general requirements. After entry into Illinois, certificates will be accepted for a period of 90 days from date of inspection.

SWINE

1. Specific diseases:

- a. All swine shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian of state of origin. Health certificate shall show the swine:
 - Free from visible evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or exposure thereto.
 - Have not been fed raw garbage.
 - Hog cholera vaccination or treatment status.
 - Ear tag numbers or other positive identification.
- b. Permit, in addition to health certificate, is required for the entry of all swine for feeding purposes.

(Illinois)

- c. Application for permit shall furnish the following information to the Division:

Number of swine in shipment.

Hog cholera vaccination or treatment status.

Name and address of consignor.

Name and address of Illinois consignee.

2. Other movements:

Swine for Feeding Purposes, from Public Stockyards:

Accompanied by permit and interstate health certificate showing swine free from and not exposed to communicable diseases, not fed raw garbage, normal temperature, identified by ear tag in right ear, and before leaving stockyards were treated with anti-hog cholera serum alone or hog cholera antibody concentrate alone in amount as required in Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Swine shall be held under 21-day quarantine after arrival on owner's premises; owner shall report their condition to Division at end of 21-day period.

Swine for Feeding Purposes, Not Coming Through Public Stockyards:

May enter Illinois provided they are identified by consecutively numbered ear tags showing state of origin and accompanied by a permit from Illinois Division of Meat, Poultry and Livestock Inspection and interstate health certificate and meet one of the following requirements:

- a. Vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine and anti-hog cholera serum, prior to July 1, 1969 and less than 24 months before entering Illinois, or
- b. Treated within 5 days prior to entry with anti-hog cholera serum alone or hog cholera antibody concentrate alone in amount as required in Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

Breeding Swine:

Accompanied by health certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian and showing swine:

- a. If 4 months of age or over, originated in validated brucellosis-free herd, or were negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry (brucellosis test to have been conducted at a State or Federal laboratory).
- b. Are free from visible evidence of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases.
- c. Are identified by ear tag, tattoo, or ear notch approved by the respective breed registry.

- d. Have not been fed raw garbage.
- e. Are vaccinated or treated against hog cholera by one of the following methods:
 - 1. Vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine and anti-hog cholera serum, prior to July 1, 1969 and less than 24 months before entering Illinois, or
 - 2. Treated within 5 days prior to entry with anti-hog cholera serum alone or hog cholera antibody concentrate alone in amount as required in Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.
- f. Exhibitions, fairs, and shows:
Exhibition requirements are the same as general requirements. After entry into Illinois certificates will be accepted for a period of 90 days from date of inspection. Brucellosis test not required for barrows.

SHEEP

FEEDING AND BREEDING SHEEP

Health certificate showing veterinary examination within 30 days prior to entry and free from scabies and all other infectious or communicable diseases and not recently exposed to such diseases.

1. Specific diseases:

SCABIES:

Sheep and lambs from areas in which scabies infestation is known to exist must have a health certificate, or Federal inspection certificate, and record of dipping under State or Federal supervision within 10 days prior to entry in accordance with Animal Health Division, USDA, regulations.

SCRAPIE:

No sheep known to be infected with scrapie, and no progeny of sheep known to be infected with scrapie, may be transported or moved into Illinois.

BLUETONGUE:

No sheep infected with or exposed to Bluetongue, and no sheep from an area under quarantine because of Bluetongue, may be transported or moved into Illinois.

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2. Other movements:

Feeder Sheep and Lambs from Scabies-Free States or Areas, or from Public Stockyards:

- a. Official health certificate, or
- b. Federal inspection certificate, or
- c. Special entry permit.

3. Exhibitions, fairs, and shows:

Accompanied by interstate health certificate, issued within 30 days prior to entry, showing identification by ear tattoo, or other positive identification; inspection by a veterinarian who certifies that the sheep originated from a scabies-free area and are free from visible evidence of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases. After entry, health certificate will be honored for 90 days.

GOATS

1. General requirements:

Health certificate and record of negative brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry. Brucellosis test shall have been made at a State or Federal laboratory.

2. Exhibitions, fairs, and shows:

Accompanied by interstate health certificate indentifying goats by ear tattoo or other positive identification and showing them negative to test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry. After entry, certificate will be honored for 90 days from date of test. Brucellosis test shall have been conducted at State or Federal laboratory.

POULTRY

1. General requirements:

No entry requirements.

2. Exhibitions, fairs, and shows:

- a. All entries to a show or exhibition shall be accompanied by a declaration or certification from the owner or exhibitor that, to the best of his knowledge, the poultry entries and source flock or flocks are free from any evidence of, and were not recently exposed to, any infectious or transmissible disease; the certification to be based on inspection made within at least 5 days of admission to each show or exhibition.

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- b. The certificate or declaration shall contain the date of inspection, name and address of the owner or exhibitor, name and location of show; also the number, breed, species, and identification band number of each bird to be exhibited.
- c. All crates, boxes, or containers and vehicles used for transporting the poultry to a show shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- d. All entries upon admission to a show shall be examined by an accredited veterinarian employed by the management of the show, who shall also receive and examine all health certifications necessary for admission of entries to a show.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No Illinois regulations.

DOGS

Health certificate issued within 30 days, showing freedom from disease, origin in non rabies-quarantined area, and dogs over 16 weeks old vaccinated against rabies within 6 months with killed rabies vaccine or within 12 months with modified live virus vaccine.

This regulation shall not apply to preforming dogs or dogs brought in for a limited period of time for exhibition or breeding purposes and kept under direct control while in Illinois.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

No person may import, carry into, or possess in this state any species of wildlife taken outside of Illinois for the purpose of releasing such wildlife in Illinois without obtaining permission so to do from the Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

No person shall release, or propagate for release any Nutria, Myocastor coypus, in this state at any time.

No person shall import, release, hold, possess or engage in raising San Juan (sometimes called European) rabbits in this state.

BISON:

Bison, except steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 6 months of age, may enter Illinois, if consigned direct for immediate

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slaughter to an approved slaughtering establishment and accompanied by a consignment certificate, or, if accompanied by an official health certificate indicating the bison:

- a. Originated from a certified brucellosis-free herd; or
- b. Are official female brucellosis vaccinates under 24 months of age; or
- c. Passed a negative brucellosis test within 30 days prior to importation.

Steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 6 months of age may enter Illinois when accompanied by an official health certificate, or consigned for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughtering establishment accompanied by a consignment certificate.

DEER:

No requirement - but suggest negative tuberculosis test.

ZOO ANIMALS

No requirements so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned.

The foregoing was reviewed and approved on June 18, 1969, by Dr. Paul B. Doby, Superintendent of the Division of Meat, Poultry, and Livestock Inspection.

INDIANA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Inspections made and Health Certificates signed by licensed, accredited veterinarians only.
2. When Health Certificate required it must be stamped approved from state of origin and be forwarded within 10 days to State Veterinarian, 801 State Office Bldg., 100 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.
3. Animals and poultry under quarantine cannot enter the state except with approval of State Veterinarian.
4. All needed permits may be obtained from Office of State Veterinarian, Indianapolis, Indiana.
5. All blood for any test shall be drawn by a licensed, accredited veterinarian and test conducted at a State approved laboratory.
6. For Exhibition regulations - contact State Veterinarian.

CATTLE

A. Dairy or Breeding Cattle:

1. Official Health Certificate required.
2. Negative tuberculosis test within 30 days prior to entry or directly from the owner's herd which has passed entire negative herd test within 12 months prior to entry. Date of last entire herd test recorded on accompanying health certificate. EXCEPTIONS: Calves under 6 months of age.
3. Negative brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry, or shall be directly from the owner's Certified Brucellosis-free herd which has passed negative herd test within 12 months prior to entry. Date of last entire herd test recorded on accompanying Health Certificate.

EXCEPTIONS:

- a. Calves under 6 month of age.
- b. Official vaccinates under 24 months of age, accompanied by a valid certificate of vaccination.
- c. Cattle for immediate slaughter.

NOTE: Cattle subject to brucellosis testing requirements not directly from owner's Certified Brucellosis-free herd must be isolated upon arrival and retested within 30 to 60 days at the owner's expense.

B. Feeder Cattle:

All steers, and females of the recognized beef breeds only under 18 months of age may be imported without test for tuberculosis or brucellosis if:

1. Maintained separate from all other dairy or breeding cattle, under quarantined restrictions at the premises where they are to be fed.
2. Shall not be removed from premises unless they have passed a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis, or consigned to immediate slaughter.
3. Must have a permit from State Veterinarian, or an Official Health Certificate, or a form provided for such purposes and signed by an inspector of the U.S.D.A.

C. Cattle for Immediate Slaughter:

Importation permissible if not affected with or exposed to an infectious or contagious disease if consigned to a duly recognized slaughtering establishment, public stockyards, or to a market approved by U.S.D.A. Must be accomplished by a proper waybill or bill-of-lading showing point of destination.

HORSES, MULES, PONIES

1. Shall be accompanied by Official Health certificate.
2. Animal temperatured and recorded on Health Certificate and found to be 99° to 101.5°.
3. Health Certificate valid for 10 days from issue.
4. EXCEPTION: Those for immediate slaughter.

SWINE

A. Breeding Swine:

1. Health Certificate required.
2. Identification by ear tag, tattoo, or standard ear notch.
3. Have not been fed raw garbage (so indicated on Health certificate)

(a) Permit required on all swine except:

1. Those vaccinated by a licensed, accredited veterinarian more than 21 days prior to shipment.
2. Immediate slaughter.

(b) Negative brucellosis test required within 30 days of shipment.

If from a herd disclosing brucellosis - herd must pass a complete negative herd test not less than 30 days after disclosure of reactor.

- EXCEPTIONS:
1. Swine under 6 months of age.
 2. Swine from validated Brucellosis-free herd.

(c) Hog Cholera vaccination: (By a licensed, accredited veterinarian only.)

1. Approved M.L.V. and serum or antibody concentrate more than 21 days, but less than 1 year, or -
2. Vaccinated as above only within 24 hours immediately prior to loading for shipment.
3. Vaccinated with killed vaccine not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to shipment.
4. Females vaccinated while pregnant with M.L.V. not eligible for entry.
5. Indicate on Health Certificate product name, serial No., expiration date, dose administered of vaccine and serum.

NOTE: Bred females cannot be transported in same conveyance with other swine which have been vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine less than 21 days prior to shipment. Bred females must be kept apart from all other swine for at least 21 days after arrival.

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B. Feeding Swine:

1. Health Certificate required stating individual identification, vaccination product name, dosage used, serial No., expiration date.
2. Written permit required if vaccinated under 21 days.
3. Have not been fed raw garbage; so indicated on Health Certificate.
4. Cholera vaccination requirements same as for breeding swine.

EXCEPTIONS: If not vaccinated then both a written permit and Health Certificate required.

Such pigs inspected upon arrival and vaccinated by a veterinarian, licensed in Indiana, against cholera within 48 hours with approved Modified live virus vaccine and serum, or antibody concentrate, or other vaccines approved by Indiana Livestock Sanitary Board.

5. Unvaccinated swine may not be transported in same conveyance with swine having been vaccinated less than 21 days.

C. Slaughter Swine:

May enter if not affected or exposed to infectious disease if accompanied by proper waybill or bill-of-lading, and consigned directly to public stockyards, recognized slaughtering establishment, or to State-Federal approved market.

SHEEP

1. Health Certificate, except for immediate slaughter.
2. If from an U.S.D.A. Scabies--eradication area--dipped within 15 days prior to shipment under U.S.D.A. approved procedures.

GOATS

1. Health Certificate required.
2. Tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis within 30 days and found negative.

EXCEPTION: (a) Under 6 months of age; (b) Directly from owner's Certified Brucellosis-free herd or Tuberculosis accredited herd; (c) For immediate slaughter; (d) For feeding and grazing.

3. Goats from tuberculosis or brucellosis infected herds not eligible for entry.

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POULTRY

1. Official Health Certificate.
2. No importation of poultry, except for immediate slaughter, or hatching eggs unless the flock or hatchery or origin is a participant in the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans or is following a disease preventative program approved by Indiana Livestock Sanitary Board.

DOGS AND CATS

1. Health Certificate (dogs & cats of any age).
2. Rabies vaccination - 4 months of age or older, by licensed veterinarian.

Dogs: Modified live virus only - vaccinated within one year of importation.
Cats: Killed rabies vaccine may be used - vaccinated within one year of importation.
3. Animals from Rabies quarantine area not permitted entry without special permission of State Veterinarian.
4. Animals exposed to Rabies within one year prior to shipment are not permitted entry.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS

Under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Department - State Office Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 24, 1969 by Dr. David L. Smith, State Veterinarian of Indiana.

(Indiana)

IOWA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

A. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species that is affected with or that has been recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa; EXCEPT, animals approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter, by the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

B. All livestock or poultry shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit or both when required which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or the person in charge of the animals.

C. All stock cars and trucks used for hauling livestock (cattle, horses, sheep, and swine) for feeding, breeding, or stock purposes into the state of Iowa must be cleaned and disinfected before such shipments of livestock are loaded.

SECTION II - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

A. An official health certificate is a legible record accomplished on an official form of the state of origin, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin; or an equivalent form of the United States Department of Agriculture issued by a federally employed veterinarian.

B. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for approval and transmittal.

C. Health certificates on swine shall not be valid more than 48 hours from date of inspection. Certificates on all other livestock and poultry shall not be valid more than 30 days from date of inspection.

SECTION III - PERMITS

A. Requests for permits should be directed to the Division of Animal Industry, State House, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Day or night phone number 515-281-5547.

B. All animals and poultry entering the state of Iowa under permit shall be consigned to a corporation or an individual who

is a legal resident of the state of Iowa or to a legal agent authorized by law to do business within the state.

C. All permits shall be valid for one shipment only and will be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

SECTION IV - CATTLE

A. GENERAL. Apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned to public stockyards or a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection or to a livestock market or a slaughtering establishment jointly approved by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture when accompanied by an official certificate, waybill or a signed owner's certificate, stating:

Destination of livestock	Purpose of movement
Number of animals	Point of origin
Name and address of consignor	

No tests required.

1. SCABIES. Cattle originating from herds or areas under quarantine for cattle scab will not be admitted.
2. TUBERCULOSIS. Cattle of all classes may enter the state of Iowa when originating from a Tuberculosis modified accredited area from a herd not under quarantine, or meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate from a negative herd tested within 12 months prior to entry, showing date of herd test.
 - b. Negative tuberculin test applied within 30 days prior to entry.
3. BRUCELLOSIS. Same as Federal requirements for the interstate movement with the following additions. All brucellosis tests of cattle shall be conducted by state or federal laboratories, or by approved laboratories under the direct supervision of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
 - a. No test required but waybill or health certificate necessary for the following classes:
 - (1) Cattle going direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughter establishment.
 - (2) Cattle going direct to a public stockyard or to a State-Federal approved livestock market.
 - b. Steers and spayed heifers must be accompanied by a health certificate or permit, and no test required.

(Iowa)

B. CATTLE FOR DAIRY AND BREEDING PURPOSES. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter from a herd not under quarantine, accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin, showing individual identity of all animals.

1. All calves under eight months of age may enter on a health certificate. (No test or permit required)

2. All dairy and breeding cattle over eight (8) months of age must meet one of the following requirements:

- a. Originate from a certified brucellosis free herd, showing date of last test and herd certification number.
- b. Originate from negative herds in modified certified areas providing the entire herd of origin has passed a negative test within 12 months prior to entry, date of test to be shown on health certificate.
- c. Proved negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to entry.
- d. Females under 30 months of age when identified as official vaccinates.

NOTE: Cattle originating in modified certified states from a herd not under quarantine may enter on a 30-day negative test or be tested at destination. Cattle originating from states not modified certified on a 30-day negative test will be under quarantine for a retest.

C. FEEDING OR GRAZING

- 1. Female cattle of recognized beef type over eight months of age but under twenty-one months of age not visibly pregnant may enter the state for feeding and grazing purposes to be held under quarantine for a period not to exceed twelve months. Such cattle shall be individually identified by consecutively numbered metal ear tags. These cattle may be released from quarantine by passing a negative brucellosis test at owner's expense. (No test, but official health certificate and a permit required.)
- 2. Steers and spayed heifers, official health certificate or permit required.
- 3. Beef-type female cattle over twenty-one (21) months of age not visibly pregnant, originating from a state not modified certified moving on a negative brucellosis test conducted within thirty days prior to entry, shall be quarantined for a period of one hundred twenty (120)

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days. Movement to slaughter or a negative test conducted at owner's expense will release the quarantine.

SECTION V - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Official health certificate showing freedom from disease.

SECTION VI - SWINE

A. DEFINITION: FARM OF ORIGIN. A farm where the swine to be shipped interstate were born and which has not been used within the past six months to assemble, buy, or sell swine brought in from other sources.

B. All swine shall have affixed in either ear of each animal an ear tag bearing a number and the name of the state of origin.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Registered swine for exhibition and breeding purposes can be individually identified by an ear notch or tattoo system.
2. For the manufacture of biological products.
3. For immediate slaughter.

C. All swine imported for feeding and breeding purposes shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian in the state of origin.

D. Swine may enter when not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera.

E. All movements of swine shall be completed within 72 hours.

F. No swine vaccinated with any inactivated vaccine shall be imported into this state except those moving for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

G. All swine moving interstate into Iowa to be quarantined on the farm of destination separate and apart for 30 days thereafter from other swine located on the premises; if not thus separated, all swine on such premises shall be quarantined except swine moving direct to slaughter.

H. FARM OF ORIGIN TO FARM OF DESTINATION

1. Permit
2. Individual identification
3. Health certificate

(Iowa)

I. Swine entering Iowa from states classified in Phase I or Phase II may be imported only for immediate slaughter.

J. FROM AN APPROVED MARKET OR PUBLIC STOCKYARD LOCATED IN A STATE NOT CLASSIFIED AS PHASE IV OR HOG CHOLERA FREE

1. Individual identification
2. Recommended dosage (CFR, Title 9, Part 76) hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate within 5 days prior to entry.

K. SWINE ENTERING IOWA FROM STATES CLASSIFIED IN PHASE IV OR HOG CHOLERA FREE

1. Health certificate
2. Individual identification

SECTION VII - SHEEP

A. All sheep entering the state of Iowa for breeding or feeding purposes shall be accompanied by a permit and a health certificate.

B. All sheep must have been dipped in an approved dip within ten (10) days prior to entry, unless originating in states or areas designated as scab-free by the ANH, USDA and qualifying under para. 1 or 2 below:

1. Moved direct from point of origin to point of destination, without being diverted enroute, or
2. Enter Iowa through public stockyards under federal supervision, provided the identity of the animals is maintained and they are handled separate and apart from sheep originating in scab-infested areas or sheep of unknown origin.

C. Slaughter - Sheep can enter the state of Iowa when consigned direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughter establishment under federal supervision no dipping required.

D. Scrapie - Sheep from premises where scrapie has been known to exist within the last forty-two (42) months or sheep from flocks under surveillance for scrapie will not be admitted into Iowa.

SECTION VIII - GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state when meeting the following requirements:

1. Originate from a herd not under quarantine.

(Iowa)

2. Proved negative to a brucellosis test conducted within a thirty (30) day period prior to entry.
3. Originate from a Tuberculosis modified accredited area, or meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate from a negative herd tested within 12 months prior to entry, showing date of herd test.
 - b. Negative tuberculin test applied within 30 days prior to entry.

SECTION IX - POULTRY

A. Poultry hatching eggs, baby chicks or turkey poultts must be accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin.

B. Chickens.

1. All poultry hatching eggs or baby chicks must originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a Pullorum-Typhoid clean rating given by the official state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or other state agency of the state of origin and so stated on health certificate.
2. All boxes, crates and containers shall be new or disinfected before being used to move poultry into the state of Iowa, and identified with a label cooperating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan or other official state agency.

C. Turkeys.

1. No turkeys shall be imported for breeding purposes and no turkey eggs shall be imported for hatching purposes unless they originate from a flock that has been tested annually and can be classified as follows:
 - a. Pullorum-typhoid clean as provided by the National Turkey Improvement Plan or other official state agency.
 - b. Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactor found.
 - c. Mycoplasma Gallisepticum tested and no reactor found.
2. No person shall import turkeys or turkey eggs for breeding or hatchery purposes unless such turkeys or turkey eggs comply with the requirements of this section.

(Iowa)

3. All turkeys or turkey poults and turkey eggs imported into Iowa shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Chief livestock official of the state of origin certifying that such turkeys, turkey poults, or turkey eggs are from flocks complying with this regulation or an equivalent program of the state of origin.

D. Health certificate or permits will not be required for the importation of poultry for immediate slaughter.

SECTION X - DOGS

All dogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate. Dogs three (3) months of age or older must be vaccinated for rabies by one of the following methods:

1. Modified live virus vaccine (chick embryo origin) not more than two (2) years prior to entry.
2. Killed virus vaccine (caprine origin) not more than one (1) year prior to entry.

Exceptions: Dogs for exhibition and performing dogs entering for limited period of time.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on July 1, 1969, by Dr. E.A. Butler, State Veterinarian of Iowa, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture for the State of Iowa.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal requirements.

Livestock imports must meet Kansas requirements and be in compliance with the Federal Interstate requirements. All livestock moving into Kansas upon a public highway shall clear through a Port of Entry and be accompanied by a health certificate or permit, as required; one copy of which must be surrendered to Port Attendant for submission the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner. Any domestic animal known to be infected with any contagious disease, or exposure --- etc. is not permitted entry into Kansas.

2. Who may inspect

Anyone approved by the state of origin for making official inspections and certificates.

a. Where permits can be obtained.

Livestock (Other than Poultry)

Week days 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., State Office Building, Topeka, Kansas -- A.C. 913 296-2326.

Week ends and nights: --

Earl Boaz -- A.C. 913 CR 2-1508

Poultry and Hatching Egg Permits:

Marion E. Jackson

Kansas Poultry Association

Room 221, Call Hall

Kansas State University

Manhattan, Kansas 66502

Telephone: A.C. 913 JE 9-2211 Ext. 491

b. When permits needed.

Permits are needed on all feeder swine.

Yearling beef heifers for feeding and grazing when not going to a licensed feed lot and when not from clean herds in modified certified areas. Permits are needed on animals that do not meet the requirements as mentioned in the following paragraphs.

3. Requirement for official health certificate.

All livestock moving into Kansas shall be accompanied by a health certificate or permit except

- a. Cattle to an approved licensed feed yard when the buyer has a card showing the quarantined feed lot permit number.
- b. Cattle going direct to terminal markets or direct to slaughter plants.

CATTLE

All breeding cattle, both dairy and beef, must be identified and the identification shown on an official health certificate (ear tag, brand, back tag).

BRUCELLOSIS:

- A. Heifer calves under eight (8) months of age and steers any age:

No special requirements or restrictions.

- B. Females over eight (8) months of age and breeding bulls over one year of age: Must be accompanied by and identified on an official health certificate certifying to one of the following:

1. Originate from a certified herd.
2. Originate from a clean herd in a modified certified area.
3. Official brucellosis vaccination and under thirty (30) months of age.
4. Negative to a brucellosis test within thirty (30) days and under quarantine for a retest in 30 to 60 days. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter. In other words, if a farm herd or a load of cows at a market is tested and a reactor or reactors are found and removed from the group, the remaining animals are not eligible to enter Kansas.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Breeding cattle must originate from:

- (1) An accredited herd
- (2) Herds not under quarantine in a modified accredited area, or
- (3) Be tested and negative within 30 days.

OTHER NAMED DISEASE REQUIREMENTS:

Cattle from states or areas within states that are under quarantine for any purpose cannot enter Kansas unless a special permit has been obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

(Kansas)

OTHER MOVEMENTS:

- a. Registered quarantine feedlots or designated yards.
No special requirements
- b. Salesyards and markets.
Tested cows should be accompanied by an official health certificate identifying the animals.
- c. For feeding and grazing.
Special permits for yearlings heifers. No feeding and grazing permits for cows.
- d. Farm premises.
See requirements for brucellosis and tuberculosis.
- e. Exhibitions, fairs and shows.

Brucellosis

1. Originate in and constitute part of a certified brucellosis free herd. The herd certification number must be entered on the certificate.
2. Official calfhood vaccinated animals under 30 months of age may show without a test. After 30 months of age they must be tested.
3. Cattle not qualifying under 1 and 2 must have a negative blood test in a State-Federal Laboratory for all animals over ten months of age, including nurse cows, within 30 days of the show date.

Two copies of the health certificates should accompany the cattle since cattle entering Kansas must clear through a Port of Entry and surrender one copy of the health certificate.

Tuberculosis:

1. Originate in and constitute part of a tuberculosis accredited herd.

Herd accreditation number must be entered on the certificate.
2. Cattle not qualifying under No. 1 must be tested within 60 days of the show.

These requirements include nurse cows, but accept steers and calves under six months of age.

HORSES

1. General requirements.
Must be accompanied by an official health certificate with identification of the horses.

(Kansas)

2. Specific disease requirements.
We recommend that a temperature be shown on the health certificate for each horse.
3. Other movements.
No requirements.

SWINE

All swine imported into Kansas shall be identified and the identification information of such swine shall be shown on the official health certificate. All feeder swine must have a permit from the Kansas Livestock Commissioner.

1. Specific diseases.
 - a. A statement on the health certificate that the swine are apparently free of atrophic rhinitis and originate in a herd apparently free of atrophic rhinitis.
 - b. Breeding swine of six months of age must be from a brucellosis validated herd, or negative to a brucellosis test within thirty days of shipment. EXCEPTION: Pigs from specific pathogen free laboratories do not need a brucellosis test.

CHOLERA:

- (1) All feeder swine imported into Kansas shall remain under quarantine until fed out for slaughter, or until otherwise released by the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas. Breeding swine shall remain under quarantine twenty-one (21) days after entry into Kansas.
 - (2) All swine imported into Kansas shall meet one of the following hog cholera vaccination requirements, and such information shall be shown on the official health certificate:
 - (a) Swine may be vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum or anti-body concentrate not more than five (5) days before shipment. The amount shall conform with the amount required by Federal Interstate Regulations.
 - (b) Swine may be vaccinated with modified live virus and serum at least twenty-one (21) days prior to entry, and not longer than one (1) year. This part shall be in effect until Federal Interstate Regulations prohibit the movement of such swine, so vaccinated, in interstate commerce.
 - (c) Unvaccinated swine may move into Kansas under authority of a permit issued by the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas. Such permit shall state any vaccination requirements to be performed at destination.
2. Other movements.
 - a. Registered quarantine feedlots or designated yards. Must meet the cholera requirements as listed under "Specific Diseases".

(Kansas)

b. Salesyards and markets

Fat hogs for immediate slaughter may move interstate to Kansas Markets. Swine producers may move their own swine direct from their farm in the trade territory (adjacent county) to a Kansas Market. Swine not direct from a farm in an adjacent county cannot move to Kansas Markets.

c. Feeding and breeding

Feeder swine must meet the cholera requirements. Breeding swine must meet all the requirements under "Specific Diseases".

d. Farm premises.

Must meet the requirements specified under "Specific Diseases".

e. Exhibitions, fairs, and shows.

Must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that:

1. Swine are apparently free from all infectious and contagious diseases and that said swine originated in a herd or herds apparently free of atrophic rhinitis.
2. A certificate of vaccination for cholera.
 - a. Swine may be vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum or anti-body concentrate not more than five (5) days before shipment. The amount shall conform with the amount required by Federal Interstate Regulations.
 - b. Swine may be vaccinated with modified live virus and serum, at least twenty-one (21) days prior to entry, and not longer than one (1) year. This part shall be in effect until Federal Interstate Regulations prohibit the movement of such swine, so vaccinated, in interstate commerce.
3. All breeding swine over six (6) months of age must be negative to a test for brucellosis. The test shall have been run at a State-Federal Laboratory in the past sixty (60) days. Breeding swine from validated brucellosis swine herds do not need a test. The validation number must be entered on the health certificate.

SHEEP

1. Specific diseases.

SCABIES:

Sheep must be from a State-Federal approved scabies free area. If not from a scabies free area they must be dipped in an approved dip (preferably Lindane) within fifteen (15) days of shipment. The health certificate must be approved by the state official of the state of origin.

2. Other movements.

No special requirements other than the scabies requirements on sheep to any location. They must be accompanied by an official health certificate.

(Kansas)

GOATS

Same as requirements as sheep.

POULTRY

1. Specific Diseases.

No poultry infected with, or exposed to any infectious or contagious disease can be imported into the State of Kansas for any purpose whatsoever.

2. Other Movements.

a. Markets.

Must have a health certificate and will be inspected at the market and an inspection fee will be charged at the market.

b. Feeding Breeding and Farm Premises.

Any person desiring to import poultry, or poultry hatching eggs, into Kansas shall first obtain a permit.

Poultry permits and information may be obtained from:

Marion E. Jackson
Kansas Poultry Association
Room 221, Call Hall
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas 66502
Telephone: A.C. 913 JE 9-2211, Ext. 491

c. Slaughter.

Healthy poultry may be brought or shipped to the State of Kansas for slaughter only without a permit or health certificate when shipped direct to an approved slaughtering establishment.

d. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows.

Should be accompanied by a health certificate and will be inspected at the show.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No state regulations.

DOGS AND CATS

Must be accompanied by an official health certificate. Certificate on dogs must indicate that they have been vaccinated for rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to movement and have not been exposed to rabies. Rabies vaccination to be waived when animals are under three (3) months of age.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate.

ZOO ANIMALS

Same as fur bearing animals.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 20, 1969, by Dr. John F. Hudelson, State Veterinarian.

(Kansas)

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All livestock, animals and poultry imports shall be in compliance to import regulation Agr: Ls D. 36-3, stockyard regulation Agr: Ls D. 35-3, hog cholera regulation Agr: Ls D. 38-7 together with any amendments thereto and Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.
2. No livestock, animals or poultry that are affected with or that have been exposed to any infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease, or that originated from a quarantined area, or quarantined herd, shall be imported into Kentucky.
3. All imports not in compliance with the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to isolation and quarantine and such retests as are deemed necessary by chief livestock sanitary official; consigned to immediate slaughter; or returned to point of origin. Vaccination titer allowance shall not be considered in the interpretation of brucellosis tests conducted on animals quarantined for import retest. All required tests shall be conducted at no expense to Kentucky. Such imports shall not be eligible for indemnity.
4. Who may inspect? Licensed, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper sanitary official of the state of origin or the proper official of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
5. Permits
 - a. Permits are required on cattle originating in non-modified certified areas and on swine originating in states in Phases I and II of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program.
 - b. Permits shall be obtained from the State Veterinarian, Division of Livestock Sanitation, Department of Agriculture, specifying: Number and description of animals, origin, destination, arrival date, purpose of shipment and name of consignor and consignee.
 - c. All Livestock--Animals and poultry entering the Commonwealth of Kentucky under permit shall be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized to do business within the state.

6. Feeder Cattle consigned to an approved stockyard or a valid feeding permit holder may enter on an official health certificate. Feeder cattle shall be defined as steers of any breed, spayed heifers or open heifers of the beef breeds only under twenty-four (24) months of age which are primarily intended for slaughter after having reached desired feeding stage.
7. The owners and operators of railway cars, trucks or other conveyances that have been used for the importation of livestock or animals infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such railway cars, trucks and conveyances cleaned and disinfected under official supervision. Such certification of cleaning and disinfecting shall be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the operator or carrier.
8. Requirements for Health Certificates
 - a. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or an equivalent form of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or the proper official of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
 - b. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor, consignee, and an accurate description and identification of the livestock. The health certificate shall contain a statement certifying that the livestock and animals are free from evidence of an infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease and have not been exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance except in the case of equine.
 - c. All livestock, animals and poultry, except equine and canine, imported into Kentucky by any person, firm or corporation shall be accompanied by approved health certificate or written permit or both. Said certificate shall be approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of state of origin.
 - d. Health certificates shall contain certification, validation and accreditation number when applicable together with the date of last brucellosis and tuberculosis herd test.
 - e. All brucellosis blood tests and other required laboratory tests shall be conducted in State-Federal approved laboratories.

(Kentucky)

CATTLE AND BISON

1. Brucellosis

- a. No titer resulting from the standard tube test shall be accepted unless the animal or animals to be imported are negative to an official card test. Titer of 1-50 is accepted provided it is negative to the card test.
- b. Official vaccinate--A female bovine animal vaccinated with an approved Brucella vaccine while three (3) through eight (8) months of age permanently identified as a vaccinate. Date of birth and date of vaccination shall be recorded on health certificate.
- c. Modified Certified State--Thirty (30) day tube or card test of individual. Cattle six (6) months of age or older for dairy and breeding purposes, except official vaccinates of the beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age and dairy breeds under twenty (20) months of age may be imported into the Commonwealth of Kentucky provided they have passed a negative brucellosis tube or card test within thirty (30) days of date of entry, or originate directly and immediately from a certified herd provided the animals to be imported have qualified as negative members of the certified herd on the last annual certification test.
- d. Bison six (6) months of age or older except official vaccinates twenty-four (24) months and under, shall be negative to tube or card test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.
- e. State Not Modified Certified--Permit shall be obtained prior to movement for all cattle for breeding and dairy purposes. These cattle must comply with Federal Regulations.

2. Tuberculosis

- a. Cattle six (6) months of age or older for dairy and breeding purposes shall be negative to an official tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of date of entry, or originate directly and immediately from:
 1. Accredited herd or
 2. Eradicated free state
- b. Cattle classified as suspects or cattle originating from a quarantined herd shall not be imported.
- c. Reciprocal agreements with adjoining states may be effective in lieu of specific requirements.
- d. Bison six (6) months of age or older negative within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

3. Other Disease Requirements

- a. Scabies--No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies or from an area quarantined because of scabies shall be

(Kentucky)

- imported, shipped, driven or otherwise moved into Kentucky except in accordance with regulations of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and only then after first securing written permit from the chief livestock sanitary official or his authorized representative.
- b. Ticks--No cattle infested with ticks (*Margarophus Annullatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved into Kentucky for any purposes:
 - c. No cattle from a State-Federal tick quarantined area shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved into Kentucky except in accordance with regulations of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and only then after first securing written permit from the chief livestock sanitary official or his authorized representative.

4. Other Movements

- a. Feeder Cattle--Feeder cattle as defined may be imported without brucellosis and tuberculosis tests from herds or areas not under quarantine if accompanied by approved health certificate or written permit or both for movement to a feed lot with valid feeding permit or to a State-Federal approved stockyard or public stockyard for reconsignment to a valid feeding permit where they shall be maintained separately and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle.
- b. Slaughter Cattle--Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter may be imported without official test for brucellosis or tuberculosis provided such cattle are consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center under state, federal or municipal inspection or to an approved State-Federal stockyard or Federal stockyard for reconsignment directly to a recognized slaughtering center. Any animal or animals diverted en route will be in violation of this regulation.
- c. Calves six (6) months of age and under--No restriction if accompanied by an approved health certificate provided such imports are in compliance to general provisions as specified. Exception - Calves from non-modified certified area must originate from a herd known not to be infected with brucellosis.

5. Exhibition

- a. Brucellosis--(1) Breeding cattle six (6) months of age or older, except official female brucellosis vaccinates of the beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age and dairy breeds under twenty (20) months of age, shall be negative to an official tube or card test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry or originate

(Kentucky)

directly and immediately from a certified herd, provided cattle for exhibition have qualified as negative members of certified herd on last annual certification test.

(2) Steers and heifers for carcass classes shall be positively identified but shall not be required to be brucellosis tested if accompanied by an approved health certificate.

- b. Tuberculosis--(1) Cattle six (6) months of age or older shall be negative to an official tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of entry or originate directly and immediately from an accredited herd or a tuberculosis eradicated free state. (2) Steers and heifers for carcass classes shall be positively identified but shall not be required to be tuberculosis tested if accompanied by approved health certificate.

HORSES

- 1. Health certificate and temperature reading within ten (10) days.
- 2. Exhibition, Sale or Entry--Equine animals shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a state, federal or licensed, accredited veterinarian of state of origin. Such certificate shall be void ten (10) days after date of inspection and shall specify temperature reading of each individual on date of issuance.
- 3. Approval not required prior to importation.

SWINE

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Garbage fed swine - Swine for breeding purposes shall not be imported if they have been fed garbage within the lifetime of the swine to be imported.
- b. Brucellosis - All swine for breeding purposes six (6) months of age or older shall be negative to an official test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry or originate directly and immediately from a validated herd provided animals to be imported were tested on last validation herd test. No agglutination in dilution of 1-50 shall be accepted unless the individual or individuals to be imported are negative to an official card test.
- c. Hog Cholera
 - (1) Breeding and feeding swine may be imported provided such swine are officially vaccinated with one dose killed or inactivated vaccine of blood origin not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months of date of entry or two doses killed or inactivated vaccine of blood origin not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than one (1) year of

(Kentucky)

date of entry. The two doses shall be given two (2) weeks to six (6) months apart. These animals will be placed under quarantine for thirty (30) days.

- (2) Anti-serum or antibody concentrate prophylaxis administered not more than five (5) days of date of entry according to the following dose schedule:

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Serum</u>	<u>Antibody Concentrate</u>
Under 60	20cc	10cc
60 - 120	30cc	15cc
Over 120	40cc	20cc

- (3) No swine vaccinated with MLV will be accepted in Kentucky.

2. Other Movements

- a. Registered feedlots--Not applicable
- b. Salesyards and Markets--No vaccination or treatment if consigned to recognized slaughtering center or to public stockyard or approved stockyard for reconsignment to recognized slaughtering center within ten (10) days of date of entry.
- c. Farm Premises--Breeding and feeding swine may be imported from one farm of origin to a public stockyard, approved stockyard or farm of destination without hog cholera vaccination or treatment if identity to farm of origin is maintained.
- d. Exhibition--Approved health certificate in last thirty (30) days of entry. See paragraphs b and c of Specific Diseases.

SHEEP

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Scrapie - No sheep or lambs shall be imported that originated from or are known to be exposed to flocks under surveillance for scrapie.
- b. Scabies--All sheep or lambs for breeding or feeding purposes imported from a farm, ranch or like premises shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate indicating such sheep and lambs originated directly and immediately from an official scabies eradicated free area or have been dipped at point of origin within fifteen (15) days of date of entry.
- c. Sheep and lambs for breeding and feeding assembled in stockyards of unknown origin shall be dipped regardless of status of point of origin.
- d. Sore mouth--Any sheep or lambs showing lesions of contagious exythma shall not be imported.

(Kentucky)

2. Other Movements

- a. Apparently healthy sheep and lambs may be imported into Kentucky for immediate slaughter when consigned directly to a recognized slaughtering center approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky or to a public stockyards, a state-federal approved stockyard, concentration point or public stockyard when reconsigned from that point direct to immediate slaughter.
- b. Exhibitions and Shows--All sheep and lambs for exhibition shall be in compliance to requirements noted above as specified for sheep and in addition shall be identified individually by ear tattoo or ear tag. Such identification shall be entered on an approved health certificate.

GOATS

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Scabies--All goats must originate from a scab free area or be dipped at point of origin within fifteen (15) days prior to date of entry.
- b. Scrapie--No goats from a herd under surveillance for scrapie or those that are known to have been exposed to or that are progeny shall be imported.

2. Exhibition and Sale

- a. Brucellosis. Animals six (6) months of age or older shall have negative tube or card test in last thirty (30) days or originate directly and immediately from a certified herd.
- b. Tuberculosis. Animals six (6) months of age or older shall have negative tuberculin test in last thirty (30) days or originate directly and immediately from accredited herd.

POULTRY

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Poultry five (5) months of age or older for breeding purposes must have standard intradermic tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of entry.
- b. Pullorum--Negative agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.
- c. Chicks and hatching eggs shall originate from a flock under the National Poultry and/or National Turkey Improvement Plan.

2. Exhibition--Approved health certificate stating compliance with above requirements and in addition thereto all poultry shall be inspected prior to exhibition for evidence of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease of poultry.

(Kentucky)

Any evidence of any communicable, infectious or contagious disease shall be justification for the elimination of said poultry from exhibition and/or sale at no expense to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

As regulated by Title 9, Part 82, Code of Federal Regulations.

DOGS AND CATS

1. Dogs--All dogs over four (4) months of age to be imported into the Commonwealth of Kentucky for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by health certificate signed by a licensed, accredited veterinarian stating that they are free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or from an area where rabies is known to exist and has not been exposed to rabies. All dogs over four (4) months of age shall be vaccinated against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to date of entry if killed virus vaccine is used or not more than two (2) years prior to date of entry if modified live virus vaccine is used; provided, show or performing dogs to be within the state temporarily for a period of ten (10) days shall not be required to furnish a health certificate.
2. Cats--All cats shall be in compliance to above requirements for dogs provided the animals are vaccinated for rabies if four (4) months of age or older not more than twelve (12) months prior to date of entry with a killed virus vaccine.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS, DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS AND ZOO ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the state by permit or health certificate provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky within ten (10) days and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Division of Livestock Sanitation, Kentucky Department of Agriculture, to determine the health status of such animal or animals and the imports are presented for the administration of all laboratory procedures and tests deemed necessary by the chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky.

Transportation permit required on wild, game animals, birds and fish. Permit to be obtained from Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, State Office Building Annex, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601 (telephone 502-564-3400).

The above regulations for the State of Kentucky were approved by Dr. L. G. Northington, State Veterinarian, on March 5, 1969.

(Kentucky)

LOUISIANA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

All livestock brought into the State shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that the animals are healthy, free from symptoms of infectious or contagious disease and internal and/or external parasites, and meet the specific requirements stated in this regulation. Health certificates are valid for thirty (30) days only. The following are exempt from this requirement:

- (A) Livestock consigned to an approved slaughter establishment or an approved livestock auction market on an accompanying waybill, a copy of which must be sent to the office of the State Veterinarian in Louisiana.

SECTION 2 - CATTLE

All cattle entering the State must meet the general requirements of Section 1 and the following specific requirements:

1. TUBERCULOSIS REQUIREMENTS

All cattle must show a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry. The date and results of the test and the individual identification of each animal must be recorded on the health certificate. The following are exempt from this requirement:

- (A) Cattle that originate from a tuberculosis free accredited herd but they must be individually identified and the accredited herd number furnished on the health certificate.
- (B) Cattle that originate from a negative herd, not under quarantine, in an accredited area and moving directly to a Louisiana farm, but they must be individually identified on an official health certificate and the certificate must show that the animals are from an accredited area. (As amended 3/6/69)
- (C) Cattle consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment, or to an approved livestock auction market to be sold directly for immediate slaughter only, on an accompanying waybill.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

- (1) NO CATTLE FROM BRUCELLOSIS QUARANTINED HERDS MAY MOVE INTO LOUISIANA EXCEPT THOSE CATTLE MOVING TO AN

APPROVED SLAUGHTER ESTABLISHMENT OR APPROVED LIVESTOCK MARKET AND ACCOMPANIED BY THE REQUIRED FEDERAL DOCUMENT, such as ADE (ANHD) 1-27. (As amended 1/1/68)

- (2) All other cattle over 8 months of age shall be required to show a negative brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry. The following are exempt from this requirement:
- (A) Official calf vaccinated female cattle under 24 months of age but they must be individually identified by ear tag or tattoo. (Effective 1/1/67)
 - (B) Cattle originating from a certified brucellosis free herd but they must be individually identified and the herd number shown on the health certificate.
 - (C) Cattle consigned, and accompanied by a waybill, to a recognized slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter only, or to an approved livestock auction market.
 - (D) Steers and spayed heifers.
 - (E) Cattle originating from a negative, non-quarantined herd in a modified certified brucellosis area but they must be individually identified and the health certificate must show that they are from a modified certified area.

3. CATTLE FOR EXHIBITION OR CONSIGNED TO BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES.

In addition to the General Requirements, Tuberculosis Requirements and Brucellosis Requirements, all breeding type cattle for sale or exhibition should be vaccinated against LEPTOSPIROSIS not less than 15 days or more than 6 months prior to date of the show, fair or sale.

SECTION 3 - SWINE

No swine originating from an out-of-state livestock auction market, feeder pig sale or concentration point, are eligible to move to a Louisiana livestock auction market. Feeding and/or breeding swine moving into Louisiana from an out-of-state livestock auction market, feeder pig sale or concentration point shall move only to a Louisiana farm and will be held under quarantine for 21 days.

ALL SWINE IMPORTED INTO LOUISIANA MUST MEET THE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 1, and the following specific requirements:

1. HOG CHOLERA REQUIREMENTS

- (1) SWINE ORIGINATING FROM STATES IN PHASE II OR LESS OF HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION SHALL NOT MOVE INTO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR ANY PURPOSE (As amended 3/6/69)

(Louisiana)

EXCEPTIONS:

- (A) Swine moving directly from a farm premise located in a state in Phase II or less of hog cholera eradication, directly to an approved slaughter establishment, provided the swine have NOT been vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine within 30 days, or exposed to modified live virus vaccine or hog cholera within 30 days, and are accompanied by an official health certificate, issued by an accredited veterinarian, showing these requirements have been met and the swine are healthy. A PERMIT must be obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian of Louisiana PRIOR to movement, and the animals must reach the Louisiana approved slaughter establishment within 5 days. (As amended 4/3/69)
 - (B) Breeding swine moving directly from a farm premise in states in Phase II or less, directly to a Louisiana farm premise and accompanied by an official health certificate, issued by an accredited veterinarian, showing the swine have been given the required dose of anti-hog cholera serum or concentrate and have NOT been vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine within 30 days, or exposed to modified live virus or hog cholera within 30 days, and, further, that the animals are healthy. A PERMIT must be obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian of Louisiana PRIOR to movement, and the animals must reach the Louisiana farm within 5 days after anti-hog cholera serum or concentrate has been administered. (Amended 4/3/69)
- (2) All swine originating from states classified as Phase III, Phase IV, or "Free," must be immunized against hog cholera prior to shipment by one of the following methods, and the date and method used must appear on the health certificate. All swine will be quarantined for 21 days following arrival, regardless of the type immunization used, except those swine given serum only and in the state for exhibition only. (Amended 4/3/69)
- (3) The types of hog cholera immunization are:
- (A) ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM METHOD: Swine that have been administered the minimum prophylactic dose of anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate, as shown below, no more than five (5) days prior to shipment:

(Louisiana)

<u>Weight of swine (pounds)</u>	<u>Minimum dose of serum (cubic centimeters)</u>	<u>Minimum dose of antibody concentrate (cubic centimeters)</u>
Under 60	20	10
60 - 120	30	15
Over 120	40	20

- (B) *MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS VACCINE AND ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM OR ANTIBODY CONCENTRATE METHOD: Swine vaccinated at least 21 days and not more than 18 months prior to date of shipment with modified live virus vaccine and no less than the minimum dose of anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate. The minimum dose is:

<u>Weight of swine (pounds)</u>	<u>Minimum dose of serum (cubic centimeters)</u>	<u>Minimum dose of antibody concentrate (cubic centimeters)</u>
Under 60	20	10
60 - 120	30	15
Over 120	40	20

- (C) **INACTIVATED OR KILLED HOG CHOLERA VIRUS VACCINE METHOD: Swine that have been vaccinated with 2 doses of inactivated hog cholera vaccine, the second dose being no sooner than 30 days and no more than 6 months after the first dose, and the swine move into Louisiana no sooner than 21 days nor later than one year after the second dose of vaccine was administered.

(4) EXCEPTIONS TO HOG CHOLERA REQUIREMENTS

- (A) Swine consigned from a farm, and accompanied by a waybill, to a Federally approved livestock auction market or to a stockyard that is specifically approved to receive swine to be sold for immediate slaughter only (Unless prohibited by Paragraph (1) of Hog Cholera Requirements).
- (B) Swine consigned, and accompanied by a waybill, to a recognized slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter (Unless prohibited by Paragraph (1) of Hog Cholera Requirements).

* Unless prohibited by Federal Regulations

** Unless prohibited by Federal Regulations

(Louisiana)

- (C) Swine originating from a farm located in a neighboring state and consigned to a Louisiana livestock auction market to be sold for feeding and/or breeding purposes (Unless prohibited by Paragraph (1) of Hog Cholera Requirements).
- (5) It will be considered a violation of this regulation for swine to move from an out-of-state livestock market, feeder pig sale or concentration point to a Louisiana livestock auction market. (As amended 1/1/68)

2. BREEDING SWINE

- (1) In addition to the requirements of Section 1 and the Hog Cholera Requirements, all swine for breeding purposes must show an official, negative test for brucellosis in the 1:25 dilution, or a negative swine brucellosis card test, within 30 days prior to date of shipment. Each animal must be individually identified by ear tag or tattoo. The ear tag or tattoo number and the date of test must be recorded on the health certificate. The following are exempt from this requirement:
 - (A) Swine from a validated brucellosis free herd. The herd number and individual identification of each animal must appear on the health certificate.

3. FEEDER SWINE

Swine for feeding purposes may enter the State provided they meet the General Requirements of Section 1 and the Hog Cholera Requirements (Section 3, Paragraph 1).

4. SWINE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Swine for immediate slaughter, originating in states classified Phase III, Phase IV, or "Free", and consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or to an approved livestock auction market to be sold for immediate slaughter only, may enter the State on an accompanying waybill. Such swine will be considered quarantined until slaughtered.

Swine from states in Phase II or less of hog cholera eradication must meet the requirements of Paragraph (1) Hog Cholera Requirements, Exception (A), this regulation.

5. SWINE FOR EXHIBITION OR CONSIGNED TO BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES

In addition to the General Requirements of Section 1, the Brucellosis Requirements (Section 2, Paragraph 2) and the Hog Cholera Requirements (Section 3, Paragraph 1) all breeding swine should be vaccinated against LEPTOSPIROSIS not less than 15 days or more than 6 months prior to the date of the show, fair or breeders' association sale.

(Louisiana)

SECTION 4 - SHEEP

All sheep entering the state must meet the General Requirements of Section 1, and the following specific requirements:

1. In order to protect the industry from sheep scabies, all sheep entering Louisiana must be dipped within 15 days prior to shipment in a dip preparation approved for this purpose by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The date and name of the dip must be recorded on the health certificate covering this movement. NO EXCEPTIONS TO THIS DIPPING REQUIREMENT WILL BE AUTHORIZED OR PERMITTED EXCEPT THOSE LISTED BELOW:
 - (A) Sheep for immediate slaughter consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment on a waybill.
 - (B) Sheep consigned directly to Louisiana fairs and shows will not be required to be dipped but must meet the General Requirements of Section 1.

SECTION 5 - GOATS

All goats imported into the State must meet the General Requirements of Section 1 and the following specific requirements:

1. DAIRY GOATS

- (A) In addition to the General Requirements of Section 1, dairy goats must meet the brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements stipulated for cattle.

SECTION 6 - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

All horses, mules and asses imported into the State must meet the General Requirements of Section 1 (Amended 10/1/64).

SECTION 7 - DOGS

1. RABIES

- (A) All dogs imported into Louisiana for any purpose must be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued by an accredited veterinarian, showing they have been immunized against rabies within 24 months prior to date of importation with canine chick embryo rabies vaccine, or within 12 months prior to entry with nerve-tissue rabies vaccine.

Exceptions

Dogs under 2 months of age are exempt from the rabies vaccination requirement.

(Louisiana)

SECTION 8 - POULTRY

- (A) Poultry for breeding purposes or eggs for hatching shall not be imported into Louisiana unless they originate in negative, tested flocks under the supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or in flocks that have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper State Livestock Sanitary Board official within 30 days prior to entry.
- (B) Poultry consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment may enter the State on a waybill, which must include the name and address of the consignee, number of birds, and the name and address of the slaughter establishment. If, in the opinion of an authorized agent of the Livestock Sanitary Board, poultry consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment is of questionable health the entire shipment will be immediately quarantined and consigned to a poultry establishment maintaining Federal inspection for wholesomeness, or be returned to the state of origin.

SECTION 9 - WILD ANIMALS

Wild or semi-wild animals, under domestication or in custody, may be imported into the State of Louisiana provided a report of the number of animals is made to the Livestock Sanitary Board official (State Veterinarian) of Louisiana within ten (10) days of date of shipment, and immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Livestock Sanitary Board to determine the health status of such animals.

The above regulations were reviewed and approved on May 14, 1969 by Dr. F. B. Wheeler, State Veterinarian of Louisiana.

(Louisiana)

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

No domestic animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or scabies, nor any domestic animals or poultry from any herd, flock or area under quarantine in any state or county, shall be imported into the State of Maine.

No domestic animals or poultry shall be imported into the State of Maine that have been treated with any biological product capable of spreading disease among susceptible animals or poultry, without first obtaining a special written permit from the director of the Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

No person shall import into the State of Maine any cattle, sheep, goats, swine, hatching eggs or poultry, except livestock from Canada for slaughter under the control of the Federal Government, without first obtaining a permit for such importation. Said permit shall be issued by the director of the said Division of Animal Industry, State Office Building, Augusta, Maine, and must accompany said movement at time of importation.

IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

Importation of Cattle into Maine. Permit required for all imports of cattle except slaughter livestock from Canada under the supervision of the Federal Government.

A. Brucellosis requirements.

1. Breeding and dairy cattle (except steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age) must originate directly from one of the following
 - (a) Certified brucellosis-free areas or herds.
 - (b) Herds not under quarantine in certified brucellosis-free areas.
 - (c) Herds not under quarantine in a modified certified brucellosis area provided the individual animals are blood tested negative within 30 days prior to entering the State.
 - (d) Herds not under quarantine in a modified certified brucellosis area provided the individual animals are official vaccinates under 20 months of age.
2. Animals not known to be infected with tuberculosis or brucellosis may enter the State under a permit, if consigned to a licensed slaughterhouse, provided they are

transported directly to holding pens at the slaughtering establishment, and are held there until slaughtered.

B. Tuberculosis requirements.

1. All cattle must originate directly from one of the following:
 - (a) Tuberculosis-free accredited herds or states.
 - (b) Modified accredited areas from herds tested negative within 12 months.
 - (c) Clean herds in modified accredited areas not tested within 1 year, provided the individual imports have passed a negative 30-day test.
 - (d) Feeder cattle may enter without brucellosis or tuberculosis test under special permit.

Importation of sheep. Permit required for all imports. The director of the said Division of Animal Industry may require health certificates in cases where he deems it advisable.

Importation of goats. Permit required for all imports. Brucellosis test requirements: Complete negative herd test within 12 months, or a negative test of animals to be imported within 30 days prior to entering the State. Tuberculosis test requirements: Negative test within 12 months, or a negative test of animals to be imported within 30 days prior to entering the State.

Importation of swine. Permit required for all imports.

- A. All swine imported for breeding purposes must be accompanied by an official health certificate, and must originate directly from one of the following:
 1. Validated swine brucellosis-free herds.
 2. Herds tested for brucellosis within 12 months with negative results.
- B. Swine not qualifying to the above requirements must have passed a negative test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to importation.
- C. All animals must be identified by eartag or tattoo.
- D. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the State by permit under quarantine.
- E. No swine shall be imported into the State that have been vaccinated with a modified live virus vaccine.
- F. Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported under permit.

(Maine)

- G. No swine that have been fed raw garbage, nor swine exposed to any swine that have been fed raw garbage shall be imported into the State.

Race horses. (Regulation of the State Harness and Running Commissions).

Uniform official health certificates are required on all horses entering race tracks in the State of Maine from other states with specifications as follows:

- A. Certificates shall be issued by accredited veterinarians in the state of origin, not more than 10 days previous to entry into the State of Maine.
- B. Certificates shall indicate temperatures of horses examined, and freedom from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease.
- C. Certificates shall also indicate the owner, trainer, name of horse, registration number, tattoo, sex, age, color markings and the track in Maine to which the horse is consigned.
- D. There are no import requirements for other horses, asses and mules.

Importation of Poultry Hatching Eggs and Poultry. Permit Required.

No poultry hatching eggs or poultry for breeding or production purposes shall be brought, shipped or otherwise introduced into the State of Maine by any person, individual or corporation that does not originate from flocks and/or hatcheries that have a pullorum-typhoid clean rating given by the official state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Poultry for Immediate Slaughter.

Permit and certificate of veterinary inspection are required. Inspection shall be made by an accredited veterinarian and certificate shall accompany request for permit. Inspection shall be made not over two days before request for permit. Certificate shall contain the following information:

Names and addresses of consignor, consignee and trucker

Number of birds

Description of birds

Names and addresses of owners of farm or farms where birds were at the time of inspection

Certificate shall state that said birds are not affected with any disease reportable in the State of Maine, and that no reportable disease is known to be present in the area where birds are inspected.

(Maine)

Contact the Division of Animal Industry for certificate.

Poultry diseases reportable in the State of Maine are as follows:

Avian encephalomyelitis
Duck virus enteritis (duck plague)
Equine encephalitis
Erysipelothrix infection
Fowl cholera
Fowl plague (fowl pest)
Fowl pox
Infectious laryngotracheitis
Listeriosis
Newcastle disease
Ornithosis
Salmonellosis (including pullorum disease and fowl typhoid)
Tuberculosis

Dogs. (under State Department of Health and Welfare). No regulations.

Wild animals, wild birds and zoo animals. Permit required from the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, State Office Building, Augusta, Maine.

Exhibitions, fairs and shows. Livestock and poultry, same requirements as for imports.

The foregoing regulations for the State of Maine was reviewed and approved on March 6, 1969, by Francis G. Buzzell, Director, Division of Animal Industry.

(Maine)

MARYLAND

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Livestock and poultry imported into the State of Maryland shall meet Maryland interstate regulations and be accompanied by an approved health certificate or permit.

A. Permits (Written Permission)

1. When needed: Any animal, including poultry or birds of any species, which
 - a) is affected with, or has recently been exposed to any infection, parasitic or transmissible disease, or
 - b) originates in a herd or area under quarantine, or
 - c) does not meet the import requirements as set forth below, may be moved into Maryland only if granted written permission (permit).
2. Where obtained: Application for such permits must be made in writing by the person wishing to import the animals to the Director of the Livestock Sanitary Service, State Board of Agriculture, Symons Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland at least 10 days before the anticipated movement.
3. Conditions: Special permits are granted only at the discretion of the Director of the L.S.S. and animals so imported are subject to quarantine and such testing as he may prescribe at the owner's risk and expense. Permits are void after 30 days.

B. Health Certificates

1. Definition: An official certificate of health is a legible certificate made on an official form issued and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
2. Who may prepare: Health certificates shall be prepared by veterinarians in the employ of the state of origin, by those in the Agriculture Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, by accredited veterinarians, or licensed graduate veterinarians. The veterinarians must be approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

3. Contents:

- a) Name and address of consignor and consignee
- b) Origin of livestock
- c) Accurate description or identification of livestock
- d) Appropriate dates and descriptions, by name, of current disease tests specifically required.
- e) Herd status of herd of origin when required
- f) Dated statement by the approved veterinarian certifying that upon physical examination the livestock are free from any evidence of an infectious, parasitic or transmissible disease and have not recently been exposed to the same.

4. How used:

- a) One copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.
- b) Another copy shall accompany the imported livestock or poultry by being either attached to the waybill or in the possession of the person in charge of the livestock.
- c) Health certificates shall be void after 30 days.

C. Exceptions

1. Immediate Slaughter: Apparently healthy livestock and poultry may be imported into the state without a health certificate provided they are accompanied by a waybill and consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized public stockyard where Federal or State Veterinary inspection is maintained, or shipped to a slaughtering establishment or center that is approved and designated by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Director of the Maryland Livestock Sanitary Service. Such livestock shall be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination except when this period is extended by special permit from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.
2. Any other exceptions will be found under species involved.

D. Sanitation of Conveyances and Stockyards:

1. All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances, used for the transportation of livestock and poultry, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
2. Owners and operators of conveyances that have been used for movement of livestock or poultry infected with, or exposed to, an infectious or transmissible disease shall obtain a certificate to be attached to the waybill or in

(Maryland)

the operator's possession stating that the conveyance and affected enclosures have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

3. Stockyards and Auctions: No livestock approved for entry into Md. as free from tuberculosis, brucellosis, or other infectious disease shall be assembled, handled or confined in any public stockyard, livestock auction, sales stable or yard, unless they are properly segregated in thoroughly cleaned disinfected pens to prevent their exposure to infected livestock or premises.

CATTLE

A. General requirements

- B. Brucellosis: Cattle including calves for dairy, feeding, breeding or exhibition purposes.

1. From Certified Brucellosis Free States

- a) From Certified Brucellosis Free herds - no test required
- b) All other cattle except official vaccinates* under 24 months of age and calves** under 7 months of age - 30 day negative test required.

2. From Modified Certified Brucellosis Free States

- a) From Certified Brucellosis Free herds - no test required
- b) From qualified negative herds tested within 12 months, or from herds which have two (2) negative milk ring tests and no intervening positive milk ring tests within 12 months of entry - imported animals (except official vaccinates* under 24 months and calves** under 7 months of age) must be negative to an official Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

- C. Tuberculosis: Cattle may be imported into Maryland provided they originate from qualified herds in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free areas or Accredited Tuberculosis Free areas and meet one of the following:

1. From Tuberculosis Free Accredited herds - no test necessary

* Health certificate of official vaccinates shall contain a statement of vaccination, the date and age when vaccinated.

** Health certificates covering excepted calves under 7 months of age shall include identification of the dam as well as Tuberculosis and Brucellosis status of the herd and area in which the calves originate.

(Maryland)

2. From herds tested negative within past 12 months - no test required. Progeny from such herds born since that test, may be imported without a tuberculin test. Identification of calves under one (1) year old must be given.
3. Negative tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Status of herd and area must be shown on certificate.
4. Exceptions:
 - a) Cattle which originate directly or indirectly from herds where infection with Mycobacterium bovis has been known to exist within the past three (3) years may not be imported except for immediate slaughter.
 - b) Steers from herds not under quarantine may be imported without tuberculin test upon special permit (see General) provided they are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

A. General Requirements

Note: A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Maryland Livestock Sanitary Service before the arrival of animals at destination.

SWINE

A. General Requirements

- B. Hog Cholera Requirements: Certificate of official prophylaxis needed except for immediate slaughter. Official prophylaxis shall mean that type of prophylaxis currently acceptable to the Director of the Md. Livestock Sanitary Service and the United States Department of Agriculture to complete the Hog Cholera Eradication Program in the State of Maryland.

During the time Maryland is in Phase IV of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program, the following will be deemed acceptable prophylaxis:

1. Official vaccination with MLV and serum at least 21 days, but not more than one year, from date of importation.

Note: During the last three months of Phase IV, imported swine that have been vaccinated with MLV and serum will be placed under permanent quarantine. This method would be unacceptable for exhibition at that time.

2. Official vaccination with two (2) doses of inactivated vaccine with an interval of at least thirty (30) days

(Maryland)

between the first and second dose. The last dose must have been given not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than twelve (12) months prior to the shipment.

3. Anti-hog cholera serum or serum concentrate administered by an accredited veterinarian not more than five (5) days prior to arrival at destination.

When the State of Maryland has been declared "Hog Cholera Free" under the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program, acceptable prophylaxis shall then be construed as meaning that type of prophylaxis currently required by the United States Department of Agriculture regulations for the interstate shipment of swine into Hog Cholera Free states.

C. Brucellosis Requirements: Breeding swine subject to following:

1. Swine over six months of age must

- a) be negative to an official test for swine brucellosis conducted within thirty (30) days of shipment, or
- b) originate directly from a Validated Brucellosis Free herd tested within one (1) year of shipment.

Information regarding the brucellosis test status of the imported swine and/or the herd of origin shall be entered on the interstate health certificate.

2. If not ear tagged, swine shall be identified by registered name and number and a description sufficient to identify the animal.
3. All swine imported to Maryland farms will be subject to at least twenty-one (21) days of quarantine.

SHEEP

A. General Requirements

- B. Flock Health Status. The official health certificate shall indicate that an examination of the flock of origin, not more than thirty (30) days prior to entry, revealed no symptoms of scabies, contagious ecthyma, footrot, or any other infectious or communicable diseases.

GOATS

A. General Requirements

- B. Brucellosis: Negative test within 30 days prior to entry
- C. Tuberculosis: Negative test within 30 days prior to entry

(Maryland)

POULTRY

A. General Requirements

- B. Pullorum: All baby chicks, turkey poults, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into this state must originate in flocks and hatcheries that are Pullorum Passed or Pullorum Clean, according to the requirements of the N.P.I.P., and must be so certified by the state livestock sanitary service or similar official agency in the state of origin. All shipments must be accompanied by N.P.I.P. Form #15.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

A. General Requirements

DOGS

A. General Requirements

- B. Rabies: Health certificate must also include statement that dogs
1. did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, and
 2. by reasonable investigation, have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation, and
 3. have been treated (except puppies under four (4) months of age) with at least one injection of canine rabies vaccine within twelve (12) months of shipment.

C. Exceptions:

1. No health certificate will be required for dogs entering the state temporarily for exhibition purposes, provided the above stated health requirements have been fulfilled.
2. Dogs consigned directly to research facilities and/or licensed dealers as defined by Federal Law No. PL89-544 are exempted from provisions of this regulation.

CATS AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD PETS

A. General Requirements

FUR BEARING ANIMALS

A. General Requirements

(Maryland)

WILD AND SEMI-WILD ANIMALS

- A. Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported provided that a report giving the number of animals is made to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service within 72 hours after arrival. Immediate opportunity for examination must be afforded a representative of this agency to determine health status of such animals.

The above regulations were submitted on March 24, 1969, by Dr. H. E. Binks, Supervisor, Field Operations, Livestock Sanitary Service, Maryland State Board of Agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

All bovine animals, except for immediate slaughter, driven, shipped or in any way transported into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from any point outside thereof must be accompanied by a permit signed by the Director of the Division of Animal Health, and if intended for dairy or breeding purposes must also be accompanied by an approved certificate of health bearing the approval of the proper livestock official of the state of origin indicating said cattle to have conformed to the following requirements:

CATTLE

Brucellosis

All cattle for dairy or breeding purposes over six (6) months of age entering the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must be blood tested negative in all dilutions to the Brucellosis Test within thirty (30) days at a laboratory approved by the state of origin prior to importation, except feeder steers, spayed heifers, and official vaccinates under eighteen (18) months of age.

Tuberculosis

Cattle must (1) originate from accredited herds or
(2) negative herds tested within 12 months, or
(3) negative 30-day test.

Accompanied by a permit and health chart showing status of herd.

Animals which originate in a herd in which infection is disclosed are not eligible for entry unless such herd has passed three (3) consecutive negative tests at least sixty (60) days apart.

Exhibition cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate which will also serve as a permit.

Cattle For Immediate Slaughter: In compliance with Federal Regulations.

HORSES

Horses may be transported into Massachusetts when accompanied by an official health certificate.

SWINE

Import swine accompanied by a health certificate - not fed raw garbage - not affected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema.

The use of at least the minimum dose of serum is allowed if swine arrive at destination within five (5) days after administering. Must be in compliance with Federal Regulations.

SHEEP AND GOATS

All sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall be:

- A. Free of scabies, lice, foot-rot, soremouth, and have not been exposed to scrapie.
- B. Originate from areas and flocks that are not quarantined for any contagious or communicable disease.

POULTRY

No person shall import into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hatching eggs, baby chicks or live poultry, except poultry intended for immediate slaughter or for exhibition subject to permit granted by the State Department of Agriculture, unless such hatching eggs are the produce of flocks which meet, and such baby chicks or live poultry meet, or are the first generation progeny of flocks which meet, the minimum requirements for "pullorum passed" or "pullorum clean" grades of poultry, as established by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the equivalent thereof.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

General health certificate.

All birds must originate from healthy flocks and premises.

DOGS

Require health certificate, except those for exhibition purposes. If originating in an area where rabies has been known to exist, must be vaccinated against rabies within 12 months of importation.

(Massachusetts)

ZOO ANIMALS

Must comply with all Federal Regulations.

DIRECTOR - Division of Animal Health
Leverett Saltonstall Building,
Government Center
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 26, 1969 by Mr. Edward M. Dwyer, Director, Division of Animal Health of Massachusetts.

(Massachusetts)

MICHIGAN

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal requirements.

- a. All livestock entering Michigan must meet Michigan requirements for entry in addition to Federal interstate requirements.
- b. No animal, including poultry, that is affected with or has recently been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or transported into Michigan until written permission is obtained from the State Veterinarian of Michigan.

2. Who May Inspect.

Accredited veterinarian
State employed veterinarian
USDA veterinarian

a. Where permits can be obtained.

State Veterinarian's office, 6th Floor, Lewis Cass Building, Lansing Michigan, 48913. Telephone - 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST, Monday through Friday. Area Code 517 - 373-1077.

b. Permits are needed as follows:

1. Feeding and grazing cattle under 18 months of age, except when accompanied by an official interstate health certificate. No permits will be issued for cattle over 18 months of age.
2. Feeder swine also must be accompanied by an official health certificate.
3. Requirements for official health certificates.

All livestock, including poultry, must be accompanied by an official health certificate of the state of origin or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the shipment of animals.

An approved copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the office of the State Veterinarian of Michigan. The health certificate shall:

- a. Be prepared on official forms of the state of origin.
- b. Be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
- c. State that the animals are apparently free from contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.
- d. Describe the animals by species, breed, sex, age, and identify them by tag, registration or tattoo number.
- e. Record all data necessary to report required tests and vaccination.
- f. Indicate the origin and destination of the shipment and give the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.
- g. State the intended purpose for which the animals are to be used -
 1. Dairy or breeding
 2. Feeding or grazing
 3. Immediate slaughter
 4. Other purposes - exhibition, racing, etc.

CATTLE

1. Dairy and breeding.

a. Brucellosis requirement

1. All female dairy and breeding cattle over 8 months of age shall have been officially calfhood vaccinated for brucellosis between the ages of 4 through 8 months.
2. Cattle over 12 months of age must meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate from a certified brucellosis free herd, or
 - b. Originate from a herd in a modified brucellosis area, all cattle in the herd having passed a negative blood agglutination test for brucellosis within 1 year prior to entry, or,
 - c. Are identified as official brucellosis vaccinates under 30 months of age on the date of shipment, or,
 - d. Males 12 months of age and above and females 30 months of age and above that are negative to an agglutination test for brucellosis within 30 days of shipment and originate in a herd not under quarantine. (See (1) above)
 - e. Male calves under 12 months, and female calves under 8 months originating in herds not under quarantine may enter without brucellosis test or

(Michigan)

vaccination but shall be identified on the health certificate.

b. Tuberculosis requirement

1. Accredited herd, or,
2. Negative test within 30 days on all ages.

c. Consignment sales

1. Health certificate must be approved by livestock sanitary official of state of origin prior to entry.

2. Feeding and grazing cattle

a. Males and females under 18 months must be accompanied by -

1. Health certificate, or,
2. Permit - feeding and grazing cattle under 18 months may enter on a health certificate or a permit and be placed under feeder quarantine separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle until tested for brucellosis and tuberculosis or slaughtered.
3. Cattle over 18 months of age intended for feeding must be negative to a test for brucellosis and tuberculosis within 30 days prior to shipment and be accompanied by a health certificate certifying to the test. Such cattle to be held in feeder quarantine separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle until slaughtered.

3. Steers and spayed heifers

- a. Health certificates or permit.
- b. Be kept separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle until tuberculosis tested or slaughtered.

4. Slaughtered cattle

- a. Cattle entering Michigan for immediate slaughter shall be consigned and delivered directly to a slaughterhouse or packing plant in which USDA meat inspection is maintained or to a slaughterhouse or packing plant approved by the director of agriculture to import cattle for immediate slaughter.
- b. Cattle for immediate slaughter may move to specifically approved markets and to terminal markets.
- c. Cattle for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate, or a bill of lading or an owner shipper statement stating the origin and destination of the cattle.

(Michigan)

5. Exhibition

Requirements for exhibition are the same as for importation except that the copy of the health certificate accompanying the cattle must be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin prior to entry.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. Accompanied by an official health certificate.

- a. Apparently clinically free from infectious disease.
- b. Examination within 10 days of entry.
- c. Rectal temperature recorded on day of examination.

2. All equine must be accompanied by a health certificate including animals for exhibition and racing.

SWINE

1. No person, company, association or agent shall import or move any swine into this state except in conformity with the requirements of this section.

- a. Each shipment of swine imported into this state for slaughter purposes shall be delivered only to a slaughterhouse approved by the department of agriculture to receive livestock for slaughter; to a public stockyard where state or federal veterinary inspection is daily maintained or to a market specifically approved to receive swine for slaughter. The swine, upon arrival at the slaughterhouse at destination, shall be killed within 48 hours. No swine are permitted to enter this state which have had modified live virus or live virus hog cholera vaccine without a permit issued by the department of agriculture.

- b. Swine for breeding purposes shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate, a copy of which shall be furnished immediately to the state veterinarian. The certificate shall be issued by an accredited veterinarian or a state or federal veterinarian at the point of origin.

The health certificate shall certify that the swine have been inspected and found to be free from clinical evidence of contagious or infectious disease, and that they have been given hog cholera serum or hog cholera concentrated serum within 5 days of shipment or have been treated with killed hog cholera vaccine 21 days prior to entry and not more than 6 months prior to entry.

- c. Swine imported into this state shall be free from clinical evidence of any contagious or infectious disease and shall be transported in disinfected cars or vehicles.

(Michigan)

- d. Swine imported for feeding purposes shall be accompanied by a permit from the state veterinarian's office and shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate, and must be treated with hog cholera serum or hog cholera concentrated serum within 5 days of shipment or vaccinated with killed vaccine 21 days prior to shipment.
2. Swine for exhibition must meet requirements for importation and must be accompanied by a health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin prior to shipment.

SHEEP

Michigan is a scabies free state. All sheep imported into Michigan for purposes other than immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by an official health certificate. A copy approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin must be forwarded to the state veterinarian of Michigan so as to arrive not later than the arrival of said sheep. The official health certificate shall state:

1. The name and address of the consignor and consignee.
2. The date the sheep are loaded from the point at which the animals are to be moved interstate, and the destination of the sheep.
3. The name and address of the farm or ranch of origin, including the name of the county where the farm or ranch of origin is located.
4. The number and description of the sheep, including the sex.
5. That the sheep are free from scabies, foot rot and other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or exposure thereto, and that the sheep originated from a scabies free state or county so designated by the director of the Animal Health Division, ARS, USDA, or have been dipped in accordance with the requirement set forth by ARS, USDA.
6. The purpose for which the animals are to be moved.
7. That the sheep shall not be diverted enroute.
8. Sheep being transported must be hauled in cars or vehicles that have been cleaned and disinfected since hauling other livestock, and while in transit, if unloaded, must be kept in pens which are free from contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases.

GOATS

The importation requirements are the same as for sheep listed above.

POULTRY

Official health certificate.

DOGS

1. All dogs imported into Michigan must be accompanied by an official health certificate. A copy approved by the live-stock sanitary official of the state of origin must be forwarded to the state veterinarian of Michigan. The official health certificate shall state:
 - a. Free from communicable diseases or rabies or recent exposure thereto.
 - b. Breed, age, sex.
 - c. Type and date of vaccination, if any.
 - d. Exact name and address of consignor and consignee.
 - e. Exact point of origin and destination of dog.
2. Any such dog for importation which originates within a radius of 50 miles of any point where rabies has been known to exist within a period of six months prior to shipment, that has not been properly vaccinated with an antirabic vaccine within 6 months period prior to importation, may, at the discretion of the director of agriculture, be subject to quarantine for a period of not less than 60 days following arrival in the state of Michigan.

RABBITS

No person shall bring into or release within Michigan any live San Juan rabbit.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on May 12, 1969, by Dr. John F. Quinn, State Veterinarian of Michigan.

(Michigan)

MINNESOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal Requirements

Livestock and poultry imported into Minnesota shall comply with the regulations governing admission of livestock and poultry into Minnesota and be in compliance with Federal Interstate Health Requirements.

2. Who may inspect

Any veterinarian authorized by the State Veterinarian of the State of origin.

a. Where permits can be obtained

Permits may be obtained from the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board Office, 555 Wabasha At., St. Paul, Minnesota 55102. Telephone 24-hour service - 7 days a week. Area code 612 - 221-2741.

b. When permits are needed

- (1) Feeding and grazing heifers of beef type and breed between 8 to 18 months of age.
- (2) Calves under 2 months of age not accompanied by dam.
- (3) Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter to establishments not under State or Federal inspection.
- (4) Movement from public stockyards, under quarantine, to approved dry lot feeding premises of individual shipments of all types of cattle without tests for tuberculosis or brucellosis.
- (5) Dairy and breeding cattle for test on arrival of tuberculosis and/or brucellosis. This permit to be issued only by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board when circumstances so justify.
- (6) All swine except those consigned to a public stockyard, State-Federal approved market, exhibition, or to a slaughtering establishment where State or Federal inspection is maintained.
- (7) Poultry
 - (a) Poults under 4 months of age
 - (b) Chicks and other fowl under 5 months of age
 - (c) Hatching eggs of any kind
- (8) Dogs imported from an area under rabies quarantine.

All permits void 5 days after issuance.

3. Requirements for official health certificate.

All livestock including poultry (imported not under permit), must be accompanied by one copy of the official health certificate of the State of origin or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the shipment of animals.

An approved copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the office of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board.

The certificate shall:

- a. Be prepared on official forms of the State of origin.
- b. State that the animals are apparently free from and have not been exposed to contagious, infectious or communicable disease.
- c. Describe the animals by species, breed, sex and age and individually identify by tag, registration or tattoo number.
- d. Record all data necessary to report required tests and vaccination.
- e. Have complete names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.
- f. State the intended purpose for which the animals are to be used.
 - (1) Dairy or breeding
 - (2) Feeding or grazing
 - (3) Immediate slaughter
 - (4) Other purposes (exhibition, etc.)

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis

Dairy animals 6 months of age and over and beef animals 8 months of age and over must meet one of the following requirements:

- a. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd, or
- b. Are identified as official brucellosis vaccinates, vaccinated less than one year, or
- c. Are negative to an agglutination test for brucellosis (confirmed by a State or Federal Laboratory) within thirty days of shipment. Official brucellosis vaccinates disclosing a titre no higher than a complete dilution of 1:50 will be accepted as negative. Cattle may move on veterinarian's test.

(Minnesota)

2. Tuberculosis

Dairy animals 6 months of age and over and beef animals 8 months of age and over must meet one of the following requirements:

- a. Originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or
- b. Have negative test within 60 days of shipment.

3. Other named disease requirements.

Scabies: No cattle affected with, or recently exposed to, or from an area under quarantine for scabies may enter the State of Minnesota for any purpose.

4. Other Movements

a. Salesyards and Markets

See brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements.

b. For Feeding or Grazing

- (1) Female cattle, between the ages of 8-18 months, of beef type and breed may enter without tests for brucellosis or tuberculosis by PERMIT ONLY.
- (2) Steers and spayed heifers may enter the State without tests for brucellosis or tuberculosis if accompanied by a health certificate listing the breed and number of steers and/or spayed heifers in the consignment.
- (3) Calves of dairy type and breed 2 months of age and under 6 months and calves of beef type 2 months of age and under 8 months may enter the State without tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis if accompanied by a health certificate listing the number of calves in the consignment.

c. Farm Premises

See brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements.

d. Exhibitions, Fairs, Shows

Brucellosis: Negative test within 90 days of importation.

Tuberculosis: Negative test within 90 days of importation.

HORSES and MULES

- 1. General Requirements: Official health certificate giving accurate description of animal(s) and certifying that animal, or animals as determined by physical examination are free from any evidence of infectious, contagious, and communicable disease.

(Minnesota)

SWINE

No swine, except those consigned to a public stockyard, State-Federal markets, exhibition, or to a slaughtering establishment where State or Federal inspection is maintained, shall be imported into the State of Minnesota until a permit has first been obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Board. All swine to be individually identified by ear tag, tattoo, registration number, or other suitable identification.

1. Specific Disease

- a. A statement required on the health certificate that swine are free from any symptoms of, and have not been exposed to, any infectious contagious and communicable disease.
- b. Brucellosis: Breeding swine shall be tested for brucellosis and may be imported only if found negative in a dilution of 1:50 within 30 days prior to date of importation, unless they originate in a validated brucellosis-free herd, in which case no test for brucellosis is necessary.
- c. Hog Cholera: Swine imported into Minnesota shall be protected against hog cholera using one of the following procedures:
 - (1) Vaccinated with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate more than 21 days and less than one year prior to shipment. Such swine shall have been vaccinated as above prior to July 1, 1969.
 - (2) Vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate only. Swine to be shipped within 24 hours after treatment. Such swine to be identified with orange ear tags. If interstate movement is not completed within 5 days of initial treatment such swine shall be retreated with serum as required by Federal interstate regulations.

All swine imported into Minnesota are quarantined to the premises of the importer for 21 days after arrival.

2. Exhibition, Fairs, and Shows

See requirements for brucellosis and hog cholera. Official interstate health certificate required. No permit necessary.

SHEEP

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Scabies: Sheep from scabies-free area may be imported without dipping if health certificate certifies to such origin. All sheep from area not scabies-free to be inspected, found free of scabies and dipped in a permitted

(Minnesota)

dip under veterinary supervision within 10 days prior to importation. Health certificate shall so certify. No health certificate is required for sheep consigned directly to public stockyards, or slaughtering establishments where State or Federal inspection is maintained. No diversion enroute.

GOATS

1. Specific Diseases

- a. The health certificate shall include a description of each animal included in the shipment by age, sex and color and marking. It shall also include a statement that the goats are free of infectious, contagious or communicable disease and a record of a negative 60-day test for tuberculosis and a negative 30-day test for brucellosis.

POULTRY

1. Specific Disease

Pullorum. Chickens for breeding purposes shall not be imported into the State unless they originate from negative tested flocks under the supervision of the pullorum control phases of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper State Livestock Sanitary official within 30 days of entry.

2. Permits: Permit number to be shown on shipping label. Importation permits are issued for the following:
 - a. Poults under 4 months of age.
 - b. Chicks and other fowl under 5 months of age.
 - c. Hatching eggs of any kind.
3. Turkeys over 4 months of age, and chickens and other domesticated fowl over 5 months of age, not consigned to slaughter, must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing they meet classification of U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid clean, or equivalent status.

DOGS

1. Specific Disease

Rabies: All dogs shipped, transported, or moved into Minnesota for any purpose, with the exception of performing dogs shipped for a limited period of time within the State, must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the animal, to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate, has not been exposed to rabies within the preceding 12 months and is free from symptoms of any infectious, contagious, and communicable

(Minnesota)

disease. The health certificate for all dogs six months of age or over, shall also include a statement that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies within 12 months with killed vaccine, or within 24 months with modified live virus prior to shipment, giving the date of vaccination and the product used.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 28, 1969 by Dr. J. G. Flint, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board.

MISSISSIPPI

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Extracts of Laws, Rules and Regulations Governing the Movement of Livestock and Poultry into the State of Mississippi

Pursuant to the Laws of Mississippi and by virtue of the authority vested in the Mississippi Board of Animal Health in compliance with Chapter 246, General Laws of Mississippi 1944 and by other related and applicable legal authority, the following extracts from the Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health are hereby published for information and guidance.

Notice is hereby given that these are extracts and interpretations on matters frequently encountered. Reference should be made to the Laws, Rules, and Regulations on matters not specifically and thoroughly covered herein.

SECTION I - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of private and common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into, or through this state except in compliance with provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances shall have such vehicles thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, under official supervision, before their use for the transportation of livestock into the State of Mississippi.

LIVESTOCK

All livestock entering Mississippi shall be free of the contagion of Screwworms. All specifically approved livestock markets in Mississippi under Part 78, Title 9 CFR, to handle interstate shipment of cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis, and under Part 76, to handle interstate shipments of all classes of swine, must comply with all health requirements of Mississippi before leaving specifically approved markets, and livestock consigned to such markets would be for the purpose of being sold only on specified sale days listed for each market.

SECTION II - CATTLE

All cattle except steers and those for immediate slaughter (see 4 and 5 below) shall be accompanied by a health certificate with the following compliance.

A. Tuberculosis:

All cattle, all ages shall

1. Originate from accredited, tuberculosis free herd, certificate number of the herd and date certified shall be entered on the health certificate.

2. Or, have been negative to a test made within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, and in addition from a non-quarantined herd in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area.

B. Brucellosis:

All cattle 8 months of age and over shall

1. Originate directly from a certified brucellosis free herd, certificate number and date certified to be entered on the health certificate.

2. Or, be negative to an official agglutination blood test for brucellosis made within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry.

3. Or, be officially calfhood vaccinated and under twenty-four (24) months of age.

NOTICE: All brucellosis agglutination tests or other approved brucellosis tests of animals moved into Mississippi shall be made by a State or Federal laboratory. Brucellosis card test is recognized.

4. Steers require physical examination and official health certificate. No specified routine tests are required.

5. All cattle for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from a Federally inspected stockyard. In either instance a copy shall accompany cattle and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

NOTICE: Cattle classed as "Stockers" and "Feeders" are NOT exempt from the requirements A and B above.

SEMEN: Minimum health requirements for bulls used to furnish semen as prescribed by National Association of Animal Breeders. Copy of U.S. Animal Health Association certificate for each bull in service by American Breeders Service must be on file in the State Veterinarian's Office, Jackson, Mississippi, before semen may enter Mississippi.

SECTION III - HORSES AND MULES

A. A physical examination and health certificate are required on equines entering Mississippi. No specified routine tests are required.

SECTION IV - SWINE

All swine except those consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate and shall comply with the following:

(Mississippi)

- A. Swine for breeding purposes must originate from herds free from all communicable diseases. A definite statement to this effect must appear as part of the certificate of health.
- B. All gilts, sows, and boars for breeding purposes must be negative to an official Brucellosis test made within thirty (30) days immediately preceding the date of entry, or originate from a validated Brucellosis-Free Herd.
- C. All swine shall have been immunized against hog cholera prior to entry by being vaccinated with inactivated vaccine, blood origin only, with re-vaccination booster thirty (30) days after first vaccination with lapse of fourteen (14) days after second vaccination prior to importation; or vaccinated with 20 cc.'s of anti-hog cholera serum permitted within 5 days of importation; or vaccinated with 10 cc.'s anti-body concentrate within five (5) days of importation. Larger doses are required for pigs over sixty (60) pounds.
- D. All swine entering Mississippi must meet requirements of Title 9 - Animals and Animal Products, Chapter 1 - Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Subchapter C - Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry, Part 76 - Hog Cholera and Other Communicable Swine Diseases as amended.
- E. All swine for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from Federally inspected stockyards. In either instance a copy shall accompany swine and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

SECTION V - SHEEP AND GOATS

All sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall comply with the following:

- A. Originate from herds that are not quarantined for any contagious or communicable disease.
- B. Free of scabies, lice and foot-rot.
- C. Dipped within ten (10) days immediately preceding the date of entry in a solution containing not less than .06 percent of Gamma Isomer Lindane and maintained on absolutely clean premises until delivered to the final destination.
- D. Dairy goats must be negative to an official tuberculin test and an official brucellosis test made within thirty (30) days immediately preceding date of entry. Dairy goats maintained separate from other sheep and goats are exempt from dipping when certified free of scabies on inspection.

(Mississippi)

E. All sheep and goats for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from Federally inspected stockyards. In either instance a copy shall accompany sheep and goats and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

SECTION VI - POULTRY, HATCHING EGGS, CHICKS, POULTS AND POULTRY BREEDING STOCK

A. Any and all chicks, poults, hatching eggs, and breeding stock shipped or transported into Mississippi must be produced from flocks which meet the U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean requirements as outlined in the rules of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan. An official health certificate specifically covering the above requirement shall accompany the shipment and another copy forwarded through proper livestock officials of the state of origin to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

NOTICE: Special arrangements have been made regarding certificates, labels, and handling shipments of participants in the National Plans referred to above, the details of some being set forth in Regulation 13 which may be obtained from the State Veterinarian of Mississippi, or the Mississippi Poultry Improvement Association, State College, Mississippi.

SECTION VII - DOGS

All dogs three (3) months of age and older transported or moved into the State for any purpose shall be accompanied by an official health certificate with the following compliance:

- A. Free from all contagious and infectious diseases and recent exposure thereto.
- B. Did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, or exposed.
- C. Properly vaccinated against rabies within six (6) months prior to date of entry.

Any Person, Firm, or Corporation, who shall violate any provisions of the Laws, Rules and Regulations of the State Livestock Sanitary Board shall be subject to prosecution and penalties as provided by law.

The above regulations for the State of Mississippi were approved by Dr. Vernon D. Chadwick on March 14, 1969.

(Mississippi)

MISSOURI

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Accredited Veterinarians, or veterinarians regularly employed by the State of origin or Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, are authorized to inspect and issue official Health Certificates on livestock entering Missouri.

Permits

- a. Requests for permits when required shall be directed to the Missouri State Veterinarian and shall list the following information.
 1. Names and address of consignor and consignee
 2. Number and kinds of animals
 3. Purpose for which intended
 4. Origin and destination
- b. Permits shall be void after 15 days

Health Certificates

- a. All livestock entering Missouri must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate except an official health certificate is not required for any livestock consigned to livestock markets or slaughtering establishments under Federal or State supervision if a waybill, bill of lading, cattle backtag, or certificate of ownership accompanies the shipment.
- b. Health Certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issue.

CATTLE

Brucellosis

All cattle entering Missouri must have passed a negative blood test within the preceding 30 days except:

1. Animals under 8 months of age.
2. Officially calfhood vaccinated female cattle under 24 months from non-modified certified states.
3. Officially calfhood vaccinated female cattle under 30 months from Modified-Certified States.
4. Animals under two years of age from Modified-Certified States.
5. Steers and spayed heifers.
6. Cattle consigned to a Licensed Mo. Feedlot (enter feedlot number on Health Certificate).
7. Cattle consigned to a livestock market or slaughtering establishing under State of Federal Inspection.
8. Cattle from a Brucellosis-Certified Free Herd in any State.
9. Non-quarantined animals from a Brucellosis Certified Free State.

Tuberculosis

All Breeding Cattle entering Missouri must meet one of the following requirements:

1. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a tuberculosis free state.
2. Originate from a Tuberculosis Accredited Free Herd in any State. The herd number and last test date to be shown on the certificate.
3. Originate in a state having a reciprocal agreement with Missouri. Check with State Officials.
4. Tested and negative within 90 days prior to shipment.
5. Steers and spayed heifers may enter without test.

HORSES

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying freedom from symptoms of contagious or infectious diseases or known exposure thereto.

SWINE

No swine will be accepted into Missouri from Phase II states except for immediate slaughter.

SWINE MOVE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Swine coming into Missouri must meet one of the following requirements:
1. Treated with serum and MLV over 21 days and less than 2 years, identified by individual ear tag.
 2. Treated with serum alone within 5 days with the dosage required for interstate shipment and identified by individual ear tag.
 3. Consigned to a Livestock Market under State or Federal Inspection.
 4. From a Hog Cholera Phase IV or Free State.
 5. Consigned to a Slaughtering Establishment under State or Federal Inspection.
- B. Brucellosis

All swine 8 months of age and over, entering the State for breeding purposes, must be tested and negative within 30 days prior to shipment, except swine originating from a Brucellosis Certified Free State or from a Brucellosis Validated herd, with the herd number and date of last test shown on the certificate.

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SHEEP

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying to the freedom of symptoms of contagious or infectious disease or known exposure thereto. Official dipping within 10 days prior to shipment is required on sheep originating from scabies infected areas or eradication areas.

GOATS

Six (6) months of age and over entering for dairy or breeding purposes must have passed a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis within 30 days of entry. Description of each animal including age, sex, breed, color and markings shall appear on the health certificate.

DOGS

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued within 15 days showing freedom of symptoms of contagious or infectious disease or known exposure thereto. Dogs over four months of age shall have been vaccinated against rabies by one of the following methods.

1. Modified live virus vaccine administered not more than 24 months prior to shipment, or
2. Killed virus vaccine administered not more than one year prior to shipment.

These requirements shall not apply to performing dogs or dogs brought in for exhibition or breeding purposes if kept on leash while in Missouri, exemption not to exceed 30 days.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on April 3, 1969 by Dr. George C. Stiles, State Veterinarian of Missouri.

MONTANA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Official health certificate is required on all animal and poultry importations, which shall be issued only after an accredited veterinarian has personally inspected those animals and renders health statement on official form of state of origin.

CATTLE:

Dairy and Purebred:

Tuberculosis: No test required if originating from an accredited herd or from a herd tested negative within past thirty-six (36) months. Accredited herd number or date of thirty-six (36) month herd test must be shown on official health certificate. All other must be tested negative within 30 days of entry.

Brucellosis: No test required if originating from a certified herd, or a non-reactor herd in a certified or modified--certified area, or a non-reactor herd tested negative within ninety (90) days, or the cattle have been officially vaccinated and are under thirty (30) months of age, or are calves under eight (8) months of age. Official health certificate must carry a statement of one of the above. If cattle (except steers) do not meet the above brucellosis requirements, they may enter Montana provided they are negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty days (30) and provided further, that a permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian prior to entry.

Range and Semirange:

Definition: Range cattle are cattle of the beef breeds which subsist throughout the year by grazing on native vegetation in the range areas West of the 100th meridian.

Semirange cattle are range cattle which subsist throughout most of the year on native vegetation but which may be provided with supplemental feed at some time during the year.

Tuberculosis: Same as dairy and purebred; or from a non-reactor herd in modified-accredited area.

Brucellosis: Same as dairy and purebred.

Feeder:

Same as range and semirange.

Slaughter:

Apparently healthy and consigned direct to establishment where inspection maintained, and waybill marked "Cattle for Immediate Slaughter."

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES:

No tests. An official health certificate must certify freedom from disease or exposure thereto.

SHEEP:

Breeding and Feeder:

From states in which scabies existed in previous six (6) months: It is required and the official health certificate must certify sheep dipped under state or federal supervision in a United States Department of Agriculture approved dip within ten (10) days of date of importation, and carry the Montana permit number.

From states in which bluetongue existed in previous six (6) months: It is required and the official health certificate must certify sheep originate from flock free of bluetongue, have been vaccinated against bluetongue at least thirty (30) days prior to entry and have been dipped or sprayed in United States Department of Agriculture approved dip within ten (10) days prior to entry; or show Montana permit number.

Other States: It is required and the official health certificate shall certify freedom from disease or exposure thereto.

Rams: Affected with ram epididymitis shall not be shipped into Montana. The health certificate shall certify that rams have been individually examined and are free of gross lesions of ram epididymitis.

Slaughter:

Same as slaughter cattle.

GOATS:

Dairy and Breeding:

Brucellosis: It is required and the official health certificate must show the certified herd number; or 30-day negative test and that goats originate from herd negative to test within previous twelve (12) months.

Slaughter:

Same as slaughter cattle.

(Montana)

SWINE:

Breeding:

Identification: All swine shipped into Montana must be individually identified on an official health certificate with an eartag, tattoo or other permanent identification.

Hog Cholera Vaccination: Not required if swine originate from states designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as hog cholera free. If not from a hog cholera free state, the swine must be vaccinated more than twenty-one (21) days but not more than six (6) months prior to shipment with a United States Department of Agriculture licensed killed (inactivated) virus vaccine.

Brucellosis: It is required and the official health certificate shall certify that the swine are shipped directly from a validated free herd; or from a herd tested negative within twelve (12) months and individuals tested negative in a 1:50 dilution within thirty (30) days of shipment.

Feeding:

Hog Cholera Vaccination: Same as for breeding swine.

Slaughter:

Same as slaughter cattle.

DOGS:

Dogs may enter the State of Montana provided they are (1) free from evidence of any infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease, or known exposure thereto; (2) have been officially vaccinated against rabies with and avianized, modified virus vaccine within two (2) years; and (3) identified on the health certificate by the date of rabies vaccination and the serial number of the rabies tag. Rabies vaccination requirements shall not apply to puppies under three (3) months of age.

Dogs from areas under any federal, state, county or municipal rabies quarantine shall not be permitted entrance into Montana except upon a written permit from the state veterinarian of Montana obtained in advance of shipment.

GAME, FUR-BEARING, AND WILD ANIMALS:

Domesticated and on leash or pastured: (Buffalo, coyote, fox, skunk, etc.): Apply regulations of similar species.

(Montana)

Fur Farming and Wild Life Restoration: Notice to State Veterinarian giving complete detail of origin, shipment, and destination in sufficient time to allow destination inspection and special handling as indicated.

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS:

Birds Over Five Months: Excepting ducks and geese, negative on official pullorum-typhoid test in previous thirty (30) days.

Baby and Started Chicks, Turkey Poults, Hatching Eggs: Originate in flocks and distributed from hatcheries or premises classified as pullorum-typhoid clean. Season permits to be issued by State Veterinarian to pullorum-typhoid-clean-status hatcheries and are required for marketing in Montana.

SEMEN:

Permit required and is issued after chief livestock sanitary official of state of origin certifies freedom from disease and exposure of each sire and that they are registered by respective breed associations.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS:

All must be manufactured and produced under United States Department of Agriculture license; no virulent or modified disease-producing product to be offered for sale or distributed without first obtaining permit from State Veterinarian. Distribution or sale or use of hog cholera virus (either live or modified) or viable anthrax vaccine prohibited except by permit from State Veterinarian.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 24, 1969 by Dr. J. W. Safford, State Veterinarian of Montana.

(Montana)

NEBRASKA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION A - GENERAL

1. All animals, poultry and birds entering Nebraska must be accompanied by a legible health certificate approved by state of origin, mailed to Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry within fourteen (14) days of issuance containing the following:
 - a. Name and address of consignor and consignee.
 - b. Purpose of movement into Nebraska.
 - c. Age.
 - d. Breed.
 - e. Sex.
 - f. Number of animals shipped.
 - g. Disease information and identification required as stated under the species involved.

EXCEPTIONS:

All animals shipped for immediate slaughter to federally inspected packing plants; cattle and swine shipped to auction markets approved under Title 9, part 78 of the federal regulations for cattle and Title 9, part 76 for swine and all animals shipped to federally inspected stockyards. All animals entering the state consigned to the above described stockyards, markets and slaughter establishments shall be accompanied by a waybill or similar document, such document delivered to the consignee at destination and containing the following:

1. Name and address of the consignee or his agent.
 2. Purpose of the movement.
 3. Number of animals in the shipment.
 4. Point of origin.
 5. Name and address of the owner or shipper.
2. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species that is affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, herd, or flock shall be shipped or in any manner transported into the State of Nebraska.
 3. Livestock entering the State without proper health certificates and PERMIT when required, shall be held in quarantine at the owner's risk and expense until released by the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry.

4. No animal or shipment may be diverted from the Nebraska destination stated on the health certificate, waybill or similar document to any other destination in Nebraska, except by PERMIT from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry.
5. All blood agglutination tests of animals for shipment into the State shall be conducted by a State-Federal Laboratory or a laboratory approved by the State of origin prior to shipment.

SECTION B - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

1. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances shall maintain the conveyances in a sanitary condition and are forbidden to move any livestock into the State except in compliance with Nebraska laws and regulations.

SECTION C - PERMITS

1. If PERMITS are required it will be so stated under the requirements for the species being shipped.
2. Requests for PERMITS shall be directed to the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509, Telephone 477-5211, Ext. 351. After hours and holidays call 432-4417, area code 402.
3. PERMITS shall be valid for one shipment only and are VOID fourteen (14) days after issuance.

SECTION D - CATTLE

1. Calves under two (2) months of age are not allowed entry unless accompanied by their dam that complies with the requirements of Section D - CATTLE.
2. As to TUBERCULOSIS
 - a. Dairy and Purebred breeding cattle.
 1. Cattle may enter the State if they originate in an accredited herd and the herd number appears on the accompanying health certificate, or
 2. Pass a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Identification tags or tattoos are listed on the health certificate, or

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3. Originate in a herd tested in its entirety with negative results within the previous twelve months and the health certificate contains that statement and the date the test was conducted

4. PERMITS will not be granted to test at destination.

b. All other Cattle

1. Originate in a negative herd in a modified accredited area and so stated on the health certificate.

EXCEPTIONS:

Steers, spayed heifers and calves under eight (8) months of age need no tuberculosis test.

3. As to BRUCELLOSIS

a. Cattle negative to a brucellosis test from infected herds will not be permitted to enter Nebraska except to immediate slaughter where federal supervision is maintained.

b. Cattle for breeding or dairy purposes may enter the State if:

- (1) They are calves under eight (8) months and over two (2) months of age and so stated on the health certificate, or
- (2) They originate in brucellosis certified free herds and the herd number appears on the health certificate, or
- (3) They originate in negative herds in modified certified areas and so stated on the health certificate. Identified by (1) brand, or (2) tattoo or ear tag, or (3) age, breed and sex in that order of preference, or
- (4) They pass a negative brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry to be held in quarantine for a retest at owners expense not less than thirty (30) nor more than ninety (90) days subsequent to the date of the first test and a PERMIT first obtained. Identification tags to be listed on the health certificate, or
- (5) They are official calfhood brucellosis vaccinates, female, under thirty(30) months of age, not parturient, identified by a tattoo and the tattoo so listed on the health certificate. Brucellosis vaccinated bulls will not be accepted in Nebraska.

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- c. Cattle for grazing and/or feeding purposes only may enter the State if:
- (1) They are steers, or spayed heifers or calves over two (2) and not more than eight (8) months of age and accompanied by a health certificate, or
 - (2) They originate in brucellosis certified herds or negative herds in modified certified areas or are official calfhood vaccinates, female, under thirty (30) months of age. This information listed on the health certificate, or
 - (3) They are strictly of the beef breeds, originating in non-modified certified areas and not over twenty-one (21) months of age. The feeding and/or grazing period is not to exceed twelve (12) months and the animals to be kept under strict segregation, quarantine and not co-mingled with breeding cattle. Must be accompanied by a health certificate and a PERMIT first obtained from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry.
 - (4) Cattle of any class and any brucellosis status except brucellosis reactors or suspects may be moved into Nebraska to an approved numbered feed lot, approved by the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry provided they are accompanied by a health certificate with the feed lot number listed on the health certificate.

4. As to SCABIES:

- a. Cattle may enter the State if:
1. They are from a scabies free area, show no evidence of Scabies and have not been exposed thereto and so stated on the health certificate, or
 2. Cattle from a federally designated scabies infected or eradication area will not be permitted entry into Nebraska, unless they are dipped within ten (10) days of entry with an approved dip under supervision and a PERMIT first obtained from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry in addition to health certificate.

5. As to ANAPLASMOSIS:

- a. Cattle may enter Nebraska if:
1. The health certificate contains the statement certifying the absence of clinical symptoms of anaplasmosis in the herd of origin during the six (6) months prior to the date of issuance.

(Nebraska)

SECTION E - SHEEP

1. As to SCABIES

- a. Sheep may enter Nebraska if:
 - (1) Consigned for immediate slaughter to federally inspected packing plants, or
 - (2) They are from a scabies free area, show no evidence of scabies, have not been exposed thereto, and it is so stated on the health certificate, or
 - (3) They are from a non-quarantined flock or band in a federally designated scabies infected or eradication area, dipped within ten (10) days of entry in an approved dip under supervision, and a PERMIT first obtained from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry, and accompanied by a health certificate.

2. RAM EPIDIDYMITIS

- a. Breeding bucks to be individually examined within seven (7) days of shipment and free of gross lesions of ram epididymitis and so stated on the health certificate.

3. BLUE TONGUE

- a. Sheep, except to immediate slaughter, originating in areas where blue tongue is known to exist must be vaccinated for blue tongue at least thirty (30) days prior to entry and so stated on health certificate.

SECTION F - SWINE

1. General:

- a. All swine imported into Nebraska shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating the swine have not been fed raw garbage, are not infected with or exposed to any communicable disease. The health examination to be made within twenty-four (24) hours of shipment. No swine shall be diverted enroute to destination as indicated on the official health certificate.
The provisions of this section shall not apply to swine entering Nebraska for the manufacture, production or development of serums and vaccines or for experimental purposes by a private or public agency provided the swine are accompanied by a health certificate and a PERMIT has first been obtained from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Nebraska)

b. FEEDER SWINE

Swine for feeder purposes only may enter Nebraska provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate certifying to one of the following:

1. The swine have been vaccinated with killed hog cholera vaccine not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to entry and individually identified with an ear tag or tattoo, or
2. The swine have been vaccinated with a modified live virus and hog cholera serum, and individually identified with an ear tag or tattoo not less than forty-two (42) days nor more than one (1) year prior to entry. Swine vaccinated with modified live virus after January 1, 1967 will not be accepted into Nebraska.
3. They originate in and move direct from states designated by USDA as hog cholera free and so stated on the health certificate, or they originate in a state in Phase IV of the hog cholera eradication program, move direct from premise of origin which has remained free of hog cholera the preceding twelve (12) months, loaded in cleaned and disinfected trucks, moved direct to consignee's premise with no diversion enroute. Animals to be individually identified by numbered ear tags, tattoo or owner's method of identification. This stated on the health certificate, together with status of the state of origin. Swine in these categories shall not co-mingle with any swine that have been vaccinated with modified live hog cholera vaccine and serum less than forty-two (42) days.

EXCEPTION:

Swine from designated trade areas in counties bordering Nebraska boundaries in which are located markets approved under Title 9, part 76 of the Federal Hog Cholera regulations may move to approved market without health certificate, or cholera vaccination requirements if apparently healthy.

c. BREEDING SWINE:

Swine for breeding purposes may enter the State of Nebraska provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate certifying the following:

1. They originate in a national accredited SPF herd and so stated on the health certificate, or
 - a. They comply with feeder swine cholera requirements, and

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- b. Swine over four (4) months of age originate directly from a brucellosis negative swine herd tested within the previous twelve (12) months or tested with negative results in a dilution of 1:50 within thirty (30) days of entry or originate in and are directly from a validated herd and the herd number and date of the last test appears on the official health certificate, and
- c. Swine over four (4) months of age have been vaccinated against Leptospirosis within four (4) months prior to entry or have passed a negative Leptospirosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or entire herd tested and negative in the previous twelve months and so stated on the health certificate, and
- d. All swine to be identified by a tag or tattoo or owners method of permanent identification.

EXCEPTION:

Swine from designated trade areas in countries bordering Nebraska boundaries in which are located markets approved under Title 9, Part 76 of Federal Hog Cholera regulations may move to an approved market without health certificate or cholera vaccination requirements if apparently healthy.

- d. SWINE FOR SLAUGHTER PURPOSES MAY ENTER THE STATE WITHOUT RESTRICTION UNLESS SUSPECTED OF BEING AFFECTED WITH ANY DANGEROUS, INFECTIOUS, CONTAGIOUS OR OTHERWISE TRANSMISSABLE DISEASE PROVIDED:
 - 1. They are consigned to a slaughter establishment or public stockyard where Federal Inspection is maintained.
 - 2. They are from designated trade areas in counties bordering Nebraska boundaries in which are located markets approved under Federal Hog Cholera regulations.

SECTION G - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

- 1. May enter the State if:
Accompanied by an official health certificate stating freedom from and exposure to infectious or contagious disease and the animal or animals given a physical examination within twenty-four (24) hours of the issuance of the required health certificate.

(Nebraska)

SECTION H - DOGS

1. Dogs may enter the State if:
 - a. Accompanied by an official health certificate certifying freedom from symptoms of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease and
 - b. Animals over four (4) months of age have been immunized against rabies by one of the following methods:
 - (1) Modified-live virus vaccine (chick embryo-origin) not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than two (2) years prior to entry, of
 - (2) Killed virus vaccine (caprine origin) not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than one (1) year prior to entry.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on July 1, 1969, by Dr. S. H. Flora, State Veterinarian of Nebraska.

(Nebraska)

NEVADA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Any domestic animal known to be infected with any contagious disease or exposure thereto is not permitted entry into Nevada.

WHO MAY INSPECT

Graduate veterinarians in the employ of the Federal Government, the livestock sanitary authorities of the state, territory or district of origin or one jointly approved for the making of interstate inspections by the livestock sanitary authorities of the state, territory or district of origin and the Federal Government and who have not been disapproved by the Director, Division of Animal Industry.

Permits May Be Obtained From

Director, Division of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 1209, Reno, Nevada 89504. Telephone Area Code 702 - 784-6401.

When Permits Are Needed

Cattle must have a permit in advance of movement when they do not meet requirements set by regulations of the Federal Government at the time for entry into a Certified Brucellosis Free Area.

Swine must be accompanied by a permit in advance of movement unless consigned direct to slaughter with no diversion enroute.

All other animals and birds that are under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, Federal Government, or the state, territory or district of origin must be accompanied by a permit in advance of movement.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

An "Official Health Certificate", is a health certificate setting forth in proper detail, the facts called for under the several sections, issued by a graduate veterinarian in the employ of the Federal Government, the livestock sanitary authorities of the state, territory or district of origin, or one jointly approved for the making of interstate inspections by the livestock sanitary authorities of the state, territory or district of

origin, and the Federal Government and who has not been disapproved by the Director of the Division of Animal Industry. Such certificates to be upon the official forms issued for that purpose by the Federal Government, or the livestock sanitary authorities of the state, territory or district of origin.

CATTLE

Brucellosis

Cattle may enter Nevada in accord with the regulations of the Federal Government in effect at the time. The entire state is Certified Brucellosis Free.

Tuberculosis and Paratuberculosis

Cattle may enter Nevada in accord with the regulations of the Federal Government in effect at the time with the following exception. Dairy cattle originating in the following states: California, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin, subject to quarantine at destination in Nevada and a retest for tuberculosis within 90 days.

Other Disease Requirements and Movements

These are in accord with regulations of the Federal Government in effect at the time.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

General Requirements

Horses, mules and asses from areas not under the special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the state, territory or district of origin may enter the State of Nevada without restriction or health certificates.

Other Movements

Horses, mules or asses from areas under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the state, territory or district of origin may be shipped, moved or transported into the State of Nevada only in accord with the provisions of such special quarantines.

SWINE

Requirements for all swine except for immediate slaughter.

(Nevada)

Written Permit

Permit required from Director, Division of Animal Industry obtained in advance of entry into state, unless swine are consigned direct to slaughter with no diversion enroute.

Official Health Certificate

Must accompany all swine showing them to be free from symptoms of any communicable disease based on physical examination; and stating swine have not been fed raw garbage or exposed to swine that have been fed raw garbage.

Hog Cholera

Use of virulent or modified virus or serum alone prohibited.
Swine which have been immunized against Hog Cholera with virulent Hog Cholera Virus, modified live virus Hog Cholera vaccine, or treated with serum alone are prohibited from entry into the State of Nevada.

Quarantine

Swine shipped on permit and under official health certificate may be held in quarantine at destination until released in writing by the Director, Division of Animal Industry.

Hog Cholera Virus

The shipping or otherwise bringing into the State of Nevada by any producer, firm, person or corporation of any virulent blood, or hog cholera virus is prohibited.

Swine for Immediate Slaughter

Swine for immediate slaughter may enter State of Nevada without inspection, permit in advance, or official health certificate provided: they are consigned direct to a recognized slaughtering establishment; no part of the shipment is diverted enroute within the State of Nevada; all are slaughtered within a reasonable time and no part of the shipment removed from the immediate premises of the slaughtering establishment prior to slaughter without written permission from the Director, Division of Animal Industry.

SHEEP

The importation of sheep into the State of Nevada is controlled by the State Board of Sheep Commissioners and is not covered by provisions of Regulation No. 55.

(Nevada)

Written Permit

No sheep shall be brought into Nevada from any point outside thereof unless and until a permit has been issued by the Board authorizing their entry and unless and until the terms of the permit have been complied with in all particulars. The permit shall accompany the lot or shipment of sheep concerned and if the shipment is made by common carrier, the permit shall be attached to the waybill or bill of lading.

Official Health Certificate

Must accompany all sheep entering the state under prior permit which will prescribe conditions for entry.

All inquiries as to regulations governing sheep should be addressed to the State Board of Sheep Commissioners, 602 South Arlington Avenue, Reno, Nevada 89502. Telephone Area Code 702 - 323-8479. If office is closed call 323-6625.

GOATS

Brucellosis

The following requirements are necessary for the entry of goats into the State of Nevada: Official Health Certificate; from brucellosis free herd; negative to official brucellosis test within 30 days of date of entry; identified in acceptable manner on health certificate.

Tuberculosis

Negative test for tuberculosis within 30 days prior to entry. Goats under 4 months of age exempt from restrictions in regard to brucellosis and tuberculosis test.

There are no deviations regarding other movements.

POULTRY

All chickens and turkeys from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or the state, territory or district of origin, may enter the State of Nevada without restriction or health certificates.

Chickens or turkeys from areas under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the state, territory or district of origin may be shipped, moved or transported into the State of Nevada only in accord with the provisions of such quarantine.

EXOTIC AND WILD BIRDS

Permission for entry to be obtained from the Nevada State Fish and Game Commission, 1100 Valley Road, Reno, Nevada. Telephone Area Code 702 - 784-6214.

DOGS

Dogs from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or the state, territory or district of origin may enter the State of Nevada only when accompanied by an official health certificate completed by an approved licensed veterinarian of the state of origin, who shall certify that the dog or dogs are free from all infectious, contagious or parasitic diseases or known exposure thereto, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and have been officially vaccinated against rabies within twenty-four (24) months if vaccinated with canine chick embryo rabies vaccine or within twelve (12) months if vaccinated with nerve tissue rabies vaccine. Puppies under four (4) months of age are exempt from rabies vaccination requirement.

This regulation shall not apply to any dog passing through this state to points beyond, nor to any dog entering the state for temporary stay for performance purposes when such dog is kept properly under control of the owner or custodian.

Dogs from areas under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or by the state, territory or district of origin may be shipped, moved or transported into the State of Nevada only by written permit from the Director, Division of Animal Industry, obtained in advance of entry into the state.

ZOO ANIMALS, FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Permission for entry to be obtained from the Nevada State Fish and Game Commission, 1100 Valley Road, Reno, Nevada. Telephone Area Code 702 - 784-6214.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 6, 1969 by Dr. John L. O'Harra, Director, Division of Animal Industry, Nevada State Department of Agriculture.

(Nevada)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All domestic animals and poultry entering the State of New Hampshire must conform to New Hampshire requirements contained herein, and must be in compliance with Federal regulations, and must not be known to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.

2. WHO MAY INSPECT

Anyone approved by the Department of Agriculture, State of origin for making official inspection and certificates.

- a. Where Permits may be obtained:

1. New Hampshire Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Industry
Room 102, State House Annex
Concord, New Hampshire 03301 Telephone: Area Code 603 - 271-404, 271-405

(Permits required for cattle, poultry, swine, sheep, except for immediate slaughter.

3. REQUIREMENT FOR OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

An "official health certificate" is a record covering the requirements of the State of New Hampshire on an official form from the State of origin, and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and must be issued by a licensed graduate accredited veterinarian, who is approved by the state livestock sanitary official of the State of origin. An official health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignee and consignor with an accurate description or identification of the animals or poultry to be moved into the State of New Hampshire. The health certificate shall also indicate the health status of the animals or poultry involved and shall also include results of required tests, as well as dates of vaccination if the animals to be shipped have been vaccinated. All health certificates are void thirty days after they have been issued.

All laboratory tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement into the State of New Hampshire shall be made in the official laboratory of the state of origin. All other tests (not laboratory) must be applied by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin.

All cattle, sheep, swine and poultry imported into the State of New Hampshire shall be accompanied by a permit issued by the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry. All dogs and horses entering the State of New Hampshire shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin.

The permit and/or health certificate pertaining to the species as described above must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle in which the livestock is imported.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS

All cattle for dairy or breeding purposes over 20 months of age entering the State of New Hampshire must be blood tested negative in all dilutions to the brucellosis test.

1. Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may enter the State of New Hampshire if they originate directly from a herd officially certified brucellosis free, and the herd and animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within one year of the date of entry, or if the animals were tested 30 days prior to shipment.
2. All animals from clean herds in modified certified areas not tested within a year may enter the state on a 30 day negative brucellosis test prior to the date of shipment.
3. Animals not qualifying under parts 1 and 2, may not enter the State of New Hampshire except under special permit issued by the state veterinarian and subject to quarantine upon arrival.
4. Cattle under 20 months of age vaccinated under State and Federal supervision for brucellosis between the ages of four and eight months, in accordance with 1 and 2, may enter the State of New Hampshire without a brucellosis test, but must show a record of an official vaccination on the approved health chart.
5. Unvaccinated calves under 6 months of age are not required to be blood tested prior to entry into the State of New Hampshire provided they are identified as the progeny and come directly from a negative or brucellosis free herd, and so stated on the official health chart.
6. All animals entering the State of New Hampshire shall be transported in conveyances which have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State

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inspector or an accredited veterinarian since last being used for hauling livestock.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes coming directly from a modified accredited area, or from a tuberculosis free area may enter the State of New Hampshire if the entire herd of origin has been tested within the preceding twelve months.
2. All animals from clean herds in a modified accredited area not tested within a year may enter the state on a negative tuberculin test applied not more than 30 days prior to shipment.
3. Calves under 12 months of age from negative herds under supervision tested within one year may enter the state without a test, if properly identified as progeny of a tuberculin tested dam.
4. ALL OTHER CATTLE All other cattle may enter the state under special permit and quarantined upon arrival.

SLAUGHTER CATTLE

Slaughter cattle may be brought into the State of New Hampshire without a test or permit, providing such cattle are consigned directly to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Permit and Health Certificate Required:

Sheep and goats may enter the state of New Hampshire only under permit and then only upon receipt of a proper health certificate issued by the chief regulatory official from the state of origin within 10 days of shipment, stating that the animal or animals have not been exposed to Scrapie, scabies or any other contagious or infectious diseases, and are not the direct progeny (first generation) of any animal diagnosed as having scrapie.

SWINE

Permit and Health Certificate Required:

A health certificate is required from the state veterinarian of the state of origin prior to entry. The certificate must certify that the hogs have never been fed raw garbage or have been exposed to hogs that have been fed raw garbage, and are free from all contagious and infectious diseases.

(New Hampshire)

Inoculation Requirements for Interstate Shipment of Hogs:
(Government Regulations)

(1) Modified live virus, vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than one year prior to date of shipment.

(2) Killed vaccine, vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than six months.

Non-vaccinated swine may be moved interstate from a farm of origin directly to a farm in another state, the laws or regulations of which require a 21 day or longer quarantine period. All swine on the farm of origin have remained on the farm for a period of not less than 21 days prior to such movement.

IDENTIFICATION All swine moved interstate under federal regulations shall be permanently identified by individual ear tags or other acceptable individual identification prior to movement.

DOGS

No Permit Required -- Health Certificate Required:

A health certificate, signed by an accredited veterinarian must accompany all shipments of dogs into the State of New Hampshire. The health certificate must state that the animal or animals to be shipped are free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and not from an area under quarantine for rabies, or from an area where rabies is known to exist. Every dog three months of age and older shall be vaccinated against rabies. Dogs under three months of age shall be vaccinated within 30 days after they have reached three months of age. Dogs vaccinated with killed vaccine within one year, and with chick embryo within thirty-six months prior to entry.

HORSES, ASSES AND MULES

No Permit Required - Health Certificate Required:

A health certificate, signed by an accredited veterinarian must accompany all shipments of horses, asses and mules into the State of New Hampshire. The health certificate must state that the animal or animals to be shipped are free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and do not originate from a quarantined area, or an area where a contagious and infectious disease has been officially diagnosed. Each animal must be individually identified, and the health certificate is void after thirty days.

(New Hampshire)

POULTRY

Permit and Health Certificate Required:

All hatching eggs and poultry, including baby chicks, entering the State of New Hampshire must be accompanied by a health certificate from the regulatory official of the state of origin, certifying that the poultry or eggs are from Pullorum free flocks.

NOTE: These regulations shall be subject to revision, modification or revocation by the State Veterinarian, as the exigencies of the case may warrant.

These health requirements for the admission of livestock and poultry into the State of New Hampshire shall take effect August 1, 1967. Regulations on dogs effective July 1, 1967.

The above regulations were reviewed and approved on February 11, 1969, by Dr. C.B. Dearborn, State Veterinarian of New Hampshire.

(New Hampshire)

NEW JERSEY

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All livestock and poultry moved into New Jersey must be in compliance with the requirements contained herein, and also meet all Federal Regulations, and must not be known to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease, or exposure thereto.

2. Who May Inspect

Accredited licensed veterinarians who are approved by the Animal Health Official of the state of origin, veterinarians in the employ of State Animal Health Agency and the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

- (a) Where permits may be obtained:
Week days 8:45 AM to 4:45 PM, Division of Animal Health,
Department of Agriculture, Room 201 - Health and
Agriculture Building, Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Tel: 609-292-3965

3. Requirements for Health Certificate

The official interstate health certificate shall indicate that the livestock designated thereon comply with all requirements for entry into New Jersey and shall include:

- (a) Name and address of consignor
 - (b) Origin of livestock
 - (c) Name and address of the consignee
 - (d) Designation of the livestock
 - (e) Description of the livestock which must include breed, age, sex, ear tag number or tattoo number or registration number and name, and vaccination status.
 - (f) Statement that the examining veterinarian had personally inspected the animals described and found them free from visible symptoms of infectious, contagious or communicable disease or known exposure thereto within thirty (30) days of shipment; that the vaccinations and results of tests are as indicated; and that the certificate is issued in compliance with entrance requirements of the state or country of destination.
 - (g) Additional information as required for specific class of livestock

The original of the official interstate health certificate shall be mailed promptly by the approving agency to the Division of Animal Health, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 1888, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

Official interstate health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.

All livestock entering the State shall be under quarantine until released by the Department of Agriculture.

Livestock not meeting the requirements of these regulations shall be refused entry into the State, or if already in the State, shall remain under quarantine until slaughtered, returned to the state or country of origin, or disposed of in accordance with the decision of the Department of Agriculture.

4. Livestock for immediate slaughter may be moved into New Jersey direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provision of the Federal Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, or a slaughtering establishment and stockyard specifically approved under Part 78 of Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations, if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock, stating: (1) the designation of the animals; (2) the purpose for which they are to be moved; (3) the number of animals covered in the waybill or similar document or certificate; (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper.

Livestock for immediate slaughter shall not be diverted from the destination of the consignee as indicated.

CATTLE AND GOATS - Brucellosis and Tuberculosis

1. Cattle and goats from herds under quarantine because of tuberculosis, brucellosis, or any other disease, or cattle currently classified as suspects because of tuberculosis, shall not be imported into the State.
2. Cattle and goats eight (8) months of age and over shall be negative to a tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days of entry.
3. All cattle and goats over eight (8) months of age shall be negative to a test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry, except officially brucellosis vaccinated dairy heifers under twenty (20) months of age and heifers of the beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months need not be tested.
4. Vaccination tag, tattoo or date of vaccination must be recorded on the official interstate health certificate.

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5. All cattle and goats that originate in a county not modified certified shall originate in herds negative to the blood test within twelve (12) months prior to entry and shall be negative to a test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry.

STEERS AND SPAYED HEIFERS

1. Negative thirty (30) day tuberculin test, OR
2. Under special permit, may be imported without official tuberculin test prior to entry provided they are held in quarantine apart from all other animals and tuberculin tested within thirty (30) days after entry, OR
3. Under special permit, no tuberculin test is required provided they are held in quarantine separate and apart from all other cattle until sent to slaughter.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. General Requirements
Must be in compliance with Item 3.
2. Horses destined for race tracks, must meet the requirements of the New Jersey Racing Commission as follows:
193-a. All horses, including ponies, entering the grounds of any race track in New Jersey must be accompanied by a current, valid certificate of veterinary examination.

A current certificate is one which has been issued within a ten-day period immediately preceding date of entry.

To be considered valid the certificate must contain:

- (a) adequate identification and/or description of the subject animal
- (b) a declaration that said animal is free of apparent symptoms of an infectious or communicable disease
- (c) a record of the horse's body temperature at the time the examination is conducted
- (d) the signature of an accredited, licensed veterinarian who has conducted the examination

Any horse accompanied by a current certificate of examination which records a body temperature reading of more than 120°F. will be denied access to the grounds of the racing association.

The racing association will be responsible for compliance with this rule, and will determine that each horse entering the grounds is properly certified in accordance with the provisions of this rule. The racing secretary will maintain adequate records to substantiate the certification of all horses on the grounds.

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Nothing herein contained is to be construed as a limitation on the movement of horses from one New Jersey race track to another.

SWINE

Brucellosis

Breeding swine brought into the State must be accompanied by an official health certificate in compliance with the General requirements. Swine from Validated Herds may enter without a blood test for brucellosis. All other breeding swine must be from a brucellosis-free herd and be negative to a blood test within thirty (30) days of entry.

Hog Cholera

All breeding and feeder swine imported into New Jersey must meet the requirements of Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations and in addition, all swine must be vaccinated for hog cholera at least twenty-one (21) days prior to shipment.

No swine shall be diverted enroute from the destination of the consignee as indicated on the health certificate.

All swine imported must be held in quarantine on farm of destination for twenty-one (21) days until released by the Department of Agriculture.

SHEEP

Sheep entering New Jersey must be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the state of origin and in compliance with Item 3 of General requirements.

Sheep originating in a state known to have scabies, shall have been dipped in lindane or toxaphene within ten (10) days prior to shipment or have been dipped twice in lime and sulphur at ten (10) to fourteen (14) day intervals, the last of which shall be ten (10) days prior to shipment and these facts be recorded on the health certificate and approved.

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS

Poultry entering New Jersey must be in compliance with Item 3 of General requirements.

Poultry, flock replacement

In addition to the general requirements for importation, poultry for flock replacement shall be moved only from flocks classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under the

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National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or an equivalent disease control program.

Hatching eggs

Hatching eggs shall be moved only from hatcheries or premises classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or an equivalent disease control program.

Poultry for immediate slaughter

Poultry for immediate slaughter may be moved into New Jersey without restriction, except that poultry infected with or exposed to contagious diseases are prohibited.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Importation of psittacine birds is under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of Health.

Health certificate required indicating birds are from area free of psittacosis, except on special permit issued by New Jersey State Department of Health. Certificate to be sent to Bureau of Veterinary Public Health, New Jersey Department of Health, P.O. Box 1540, Trenton.

DOGS

Importation of dogs is under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of Health.

Health certificate required and local Board of Health notified upon arrival. Health certificate shall indicate animal is free of rabies, has not been exposed thereto or is not from a quarantined area.

If vaccinated, type and date of vaccination to be noted on health certificate.

Responsible Agency, Bureau of Veterinary Public Health, New Jersey Department of Health, P.O. Box 1540, Trenton.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS

Nutria (*Myocaster coypu*) must be in compliance with Item 3, General requirements.

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EXHIBITION

Livestock entering the State for exhibition purposes must meet the same health requirements as those entering for permanent residence except rodeo stock which will not contact permanent livestock of the State, need only to be in compliance with Item 3, General requirements.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 1, 1969, by Edwin L. Brower, D.V.M., Director, Division of Animal Health, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 1888, Trenton, New Jersey

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NEW MEXICO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Prior permit and health certificate are required for all cattle, swine, sheep and goats entering New Mexico, except consignments to federally inspected stockyards (Ranchers and Farmers Live-stock Auction, and B. W. Feed Yards, located at Clovis, New Mexico). Failure to obtain a permit constitutes a violation of the New Mexico permit law and the shipper is subject to prosecution. Permit request must show exact destination, listing ranch or feedlot by name.

CATTLE

Prior permit and health certificate required.

TUBERCULOSIS: Cattle may enter New Mexico if originating in a Modified Accredited Area, Accredited Free Area, or an Accredited Herd, otherwise a negative test within 30 days prior to entry.

BRUCELLOSIS: From herds not known to be infected with Brucellosis. Negative test within 30 days prior to entry, to be negatively retested at owners expense not earlier than 30 days nor more than 45 days after entry. New Mexico will not accept bulls vaccinated with Brucella Vaccine (Strain 19) unless said bulls have a negative Brucellosis test at the 1:50 dilution within 30 days prior to entry.

EXCEPTIONS: (Admitted without test or retest.)

- (a) Cattle from Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, or from Certified Brucellosis Free Herds or areas.
- (b) Female identified official vaccinates under 30 months of age.
- (c) Steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age.
- (d) Consignments to federally inspected stockyards, approved sales or feedyards, or approved slaughtering plants.
- (e) Cattle moving into Certified Brucellosis Free Areas of New Mexico must meet the recommended Uniform Methods of Rules for entering Certified Brucellosis Free Areas.

SWINE

Prior permit and health certificate for all swine. All swine shipments must comply with minimum requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Part 76 and amendments thereto.

BRUCELLOSIS: All breeding and exhibition swine must have a negative Brucellosis test within 30 days of shipment, unless they originate in a validated Brucellosis Free Herd.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Prior permit and health certificate required.

Sheep and goats may enter the state only under permit accompanied with health certificate from a Scabies Free Area and certification that these animals are free of Scabies, Scrapie, infectious or contagious diseases.

DOGS AND CATS

No permit required, health certificate showing rabies vaccination of dogs 4 months of age or older, within 12 months prior of entry. No entry requirements on cats provided they are apparently healthy.

POULTRY

No entry requirements, provided they are apparently healthy and free of infectious or contagious diseases.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

No permit required, health certificate showing freedom of disease or exposure thereto.

PERMITS

Permits may be obtained by letter or telegraph. Request permits for cattle, sheep, goats and swine from the New Mexico Livestock Board, P.O. Box 2048, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103, phone 247-2254.

In addition to the New Mexico permit, permission for cattle consigned to the Navajo Indian Reservation may be directed to the General Superintendent's Office, Window Rock, Arizona, phone 871-4171.

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR WILD GAME

Prior permit required from the State Game and Fish Department, Capitol Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico, phone 827-2438. Deer, elk, antelope and buffalo must have a negative test for Brucellosis and Leptospirosis performed by a state or federally approved laboratory within 30 days prior to entry. A permit and health certificate must accompany shipment.

The foregoing summary for New Mexico was reviewed and approved on April 22, 1969, by Dr. J. E. Kleck, State Veterinarian.

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HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

The following is a radically abridged summary of those portions of Title 1 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (Parts 53-62-63-64) which deal with the importation of livestock and poultry. While it is useful for quick reference, the full text of the rules and regulations should be consulted before issuing or approving interstate shipment certificates.

WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited, licensed veterinarian or veterinarian employed by the U.S.D.A.

WHO MAY APPROVE

Chief livestock sanitary official.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Official document of the state of origin which provides complete information on each animal including health data, origin, destination and identification and which certifies that the animals to be shipped meet New York State health requirements for importation.

Importation without documents illegal regardless of purpose for which imported. Official copy of certificate must be in the mails for delivery to Albany before the animals enter the state of New York. Animals under quarantine cannot enter.

PERMITS

Permit prior to shipment not required.

EXHIBITION

Same requirements as for dairy or breeding purposes unless otherwise indicated.

CATTLE

BRUCELOSIS

From certified state - tube test negative in all dilutions within 30 days prior to entry.

From non-certified state - negative herd blood test within 12 months plus negative 30 day blood test.

EXCEPTION: Animals less than 270 days of age or vaccinated females less than 18 months of age need not be blood tested.

EXCEPTION: Cattle for feeding purposes need not be tuberculin tested or blood tested provided they are branded with permanent letter F (3" high) on right jaw or right hip. Unless branded, feeder cattle must be qualified by blood test and tuberculin test.

EXCEPTION: Cattle for immediate slaughter need not be blood tested but must be consigned and move directly to commission sale, public stockyards or slaughter establishment.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle over 270 days of age must be tuberculin tested within 30 days prior to entry.

EXCEPTIONS: Same as for brucellosis.

ANAPLASMOSIS

Negative CF or CA test conducted by State-Federal laboratory within 30 days prior to entry recommended if origin in state where the disease is known to exist. Otherwise subject to CF test after arrival.

OTHER DISEASES

Cattle with mange, ringworm, warts or other communicable disease are ineligible for entry.

HORSES

Standard equine examination certificate must accompany each horse. Physical examination required within 10 days prior to movement. Temperature must be recorded. Temperature in excess of 102 disqualifies horse for entry.

SWINE

HOG CHOLERA

Vaccinate with killed vaccine or modified live virus vaccine and serum or concentrate 21 days or more prior to entry or serum or concentrate within 5 days prior to entry.

BRUCELLOSIS

Negative in 1-25 dilution within 30 days prior to entry unless from validated herd or for exhibition or immediate slaughter.

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SHEEP & GOATS

SCABIES

From free area. Negative flock-of-origin inspection within 30 days prior to entry.

From infected or eradication area. Negative flock-of-origin inspection within 10 days prior to entry plus officially supervised dipping.

TUBERCULOSIS & BRUCELLOSIS

Goats must be negative to tuberculin test and brucellosis test (1-25 dilution) within 30 days prior to entry.

OTHER DISEASES

Flock-of-origin inspection as for scabies.

EXCEPTION: Inspections not required for immediate slaughter.

POULTRY

No regulations.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No regulations.

DOGS

Regulations pending.

CATS

No regulations.

FUR BEARING

Contact N.Y. State Dept. of Conservation, Albany, N.Y. 12226

ZOO ANIMALS

No regulations.

The foregoing summary for the State of New York was reviewed and approved on March 27, 1969, by Dr. Grant S. Kaley, Director, Division of Animal Industry.

(New York)

NORTH CAROLINA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Animal imports must meet the requirements of Health Regulations Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry into North Carolina and be in compliance with Federal Interstate Health Requirements.
2. Any accredited veterinarian approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the state of origin may inspect animals and issue health certificates. Special permits may be issued in those cases where animals will not meet the requirements for entrance into North Carolina on a regular health certificate. Permits may be secured from the State Veterinarian's office, 368 Agriculture Building, Raleigh. Requests for permits must be made by the resident purchaser.
3. No animal affected with, or recently exposed to, and infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into the state unless accompanied by a permit from the State Veterinarian.
4. Trucks and other conveyances used for transportation of livestock and poultry must be maintained in a sanitary condition. Owners and operators of trucks and other conveyances used for interstate movement of livestock infected with, or exposed to, an infectious or transmissible disease shall be required to have them cleaned and disinfected under official supervision. A certificate of such cleaning and disinfection shall be attached to the waybill or in possession of the conveyance operator.
5. Requirement for official health certificate.
All livestock, poultry and dogs imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, with the following exceptions:
 - a. Apparently healthy animals for immediate slaughter.
 - b. Horses or mules of the United States Army or horses which are consigned to any race track or entering the state temporarily for exhibition purposes.
 - c. Dogs for exhibition purposes which are to be within the state for a limited time.
 - d. Poultry. Other than official health certificate required. See poultry.

CATTLE

Brucellosis

Must comply with one of the following:

1. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd in a certified brucellosis-free area or modified certified area; or
2. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a certified brucellosis-free area or modified certified area and pass a negative* blood test within thirty (30) days of entry into North Carolina, except that cattle under eight (8) months of age and officially brucellosis vaccinated dairy heifers under twenty (20) months of age, and heifers of the beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age need not be tested; or
3. Originate in a certified brucellosis-free herd (in an area not modified certified) and meet the test requirements of 2 (above); or
4. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in an area not modified certified, meet the test requirements of 2 (above) and be accompanied by a permit issued by the State Veterinarian of North Carolina and an official health certificate. Cattle entering the state under permit are subject to quarantine on arrival and retest at the owner's expense; or
5. Originate in a modified certified state from a herd not under quarantine and be consigned to a North Carolina Livestock Market which has State-Federal approval to receive out-of-state cattle for other than immediate slaughter. Cattle entering the state under this provision shall be accompanied by an owner-shipper certificate; or
6. Originate from states modified certified for brucellosis, be under eighteen (18) months of age and consigned directly to an approved Quarantined Feed Lot. An official health certificate is required; or
7. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a modified certified state contiguous to North Carolina and be consigned to a sale sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture; or
8. Feeder steers may enter without a test for brucellosis.

*Negative in all dilutions if tube or plate agglutination test used, or negative to official card test.

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Tuberculosis

Dairy and breeding cattle including those for exhibition purposes must originate from:

1. Accredited herd; or
2. Herd not under quarantine in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area and have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty (30) days before entry into North Carolina; or
3. A state contiguous with North Carolina which is modified accredited for tuberculosis and has a reciprocal agreement with North Carolina.

Cattle under eighteen (18) months of age originating in states modified accredited for tuberculosis need not be tested for tuberculosis, provided they are consigned directly to an approved Quarantined Feed Lot. An official health certificate is required for cattle entering North Carolina under this provision.

Steers from herds not under quarantine may be imported without test, provided they are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

Cattle from herds in which tuberculosis has been disclosed are not eligible to enter the state until herd has passed at least three (3) consecutive tests at least sixty (60) days apart without evidence of infection.

Other Named Disease Requirements:

No cattle infested with or exposed to ticks (Margaropus annulatus) are eligible to enter the state for any purpose. Cattle from State-Federal tick quarantined areas shall not be brought into the state except in accordance with regulations of the Animal Health Division of the U.S.D.A.

No cattle affected with scabies may enter the state for any purpose. No cattle recently exposed to scabies, or from an area quarantined for scabies shall enter the state except in accordance with regulations of the Animal Health Division of the U.S.D.A.

Other Movements:

Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows. See requirements for brucellosis, tuberculosis, and other diseases. Health certificate valid for sixty (60) days for exhibition cattle.

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1. General Requirements - Official health certificate giving accurate description of animal (s) and certifying that animal or animals as determined by a physical examination are free from any evidence of an infectious or transmissible disease and have not been recently exposed to a communicable, infectious or parasitic disease. See "Requirement for Official Health Certificate" for exceptions to requirements.

SWINE

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Statement required on health certificate that swine are free from any symptoms of an infectious or communicable disease and not known to have been exposed to same.
- b. Brucellosis - Breeding swine (purebred or grade) five (5) months or more of age shall have passed a negative test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of shipment and the herd of origin shall be free of symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease, provided that swine originating from brucellosis-free validated herd need not be tested for brucellosis. If not ear tagged, purebred swine shall be identified by a numbered tattoo or registry name and number sufficient to identify each animal.
- c. Hog Cholera - Swine must be officially vaccinated by a veterinarian approved by the chief regulatory official of the state of origin:
 - (1) With modified live virus hog cholera vaccine and serum (or antibody concentrate) not less than twenty-one (21) days or more than one year prior to entry.
 - (2) Killed, or inactivated vaccine not less than twenty-one (21) days or more than six (6) months prior to entry.
 - (3) Swine assembled at public stockyards, State-Federal approved livestock markets or any State-Federal location shall be given a minimum dose of 20 c.c.'s of anti-hog cholera serum (or equivalent amount of antibody concentrate) for pigs weighing 20 to 60 pounds, 30 c.c.'s for those weighing 60 to 120 pounds, and 40 c.c.'s for those heavier than 120 pounds.

Amounts of serum or antibody concentrate used must appear on health certificate.

Healthy unvaccinated swine may be brought into North Carolina from farms where they and all other swine on farm have been located at least twenty-one (21) days if taken directly to a livestock market or stockyard which has State-Federal approval for handling, feeding and breeding swine. Inspection and

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treatment with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate will be required before leaving market.

No health certificate or permit is needed for swine shipped directly to slaughter or to State-Federal approved markets or stockyards to be sold for direct movement to slaughter.

Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows. Official interstate health certificate required. Health certificate on exhibition animals valid for sixty (60) days except for anti-hog cholera serum requirement.

SHEEP AND GOATS

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Scabies - Sheep and goats for other than immediate slaughter that have been handled in stockyards or on premises in public use shall be dipped before loading in accordance with the regulations of the Animal Health Division of the U.S.D.A. and accompanied in transit by a certificate certifying such dipping. The health certificate must include a record of inspection by an approved veterinarian indicating that the animals are not under quarantine for scabies and are free of symptoms of scabies and other infectious or communicable diseases.
- b. Sheep and goats that have not been handled in stockyards or on premises in public use for livestock may enter North Carolina, for purposes other than immediate slaughter if accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian stating that they are free of scabies or symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease. At their destination, such animals shall be unloaded from vehicles or conveyances into cleaned and disinfected vehicles or conveyances, or upon clean and disinfected premises.
- c. Goats for dairy or breeding purposes must have passed negative tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry. Description of each animal including age, sex, breed, color and markings must appear on health certificate.

2. Other Movements.

- a. Sheep and goats for other than immediate slaughter shall be transported in conveyances which have been cleaned and disinfected immediately prior to loading animals.
- b. Sheep and goats for immediate slaughter shall be slaughtered within ten (10) days of arrival unless extension is secured from the State Veterinarian. A waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter must accompany each shipment.

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POULTRY

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Pullorum - Chickens and turkeys for breeding purposes shall not be imported into the state unless they originate in negative tested flocks under the supervision of the pullorum control phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper state livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days of entry.

DOGS AND CATS

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Rabies - Health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian must state that dog, if over four (4) months of age, has received a proper dose of rabies vaccine within twelve (12) months of shipment, has not been exposed to rabies within one hundred (100) days, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, and is free from symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease.
At the discretion of the State Veterinarian of North Carolina, a permit may be issued to allow the entry of dogs from areas under quarantine for rabies.

2. Other Movements.

- a. Dogs entering the state for exhibition purposes, to be within the state for a limited period of time, need not be accompanied by a health certificate.
- b. Cats - No requirements.

WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into state, provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the State Veterinarian within ten (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the livestock sanitary service to determine the health status of such animals.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on May 27, 1969, by Dr. T. F. Zweigert, State Veterinarian, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina.

(North Carolina)

NORTH DAKOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No animal or poultry that is infected with, or has been recently exposed to, any infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into this State.
2. All certificates of health shall be issued and all tests shall be made by an accredited veterinarian whose inspections and tests are endorsed by the officer in charge of livestock sanitary work in the state where the certificate is issued.
 - a. Permits can be obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Board, State Capitol Building, Bismarck, Phone: Area Code 701, 224-2655 - after hours and weekends, 223-4648.
 - b. Permits are required for all dairy calves under 6 months of age - permits issued only to farmers to import calves for our use and not for resale.
3. Health certificates required on all animals imported. Such certificate to be made on official state or federal forms and contain names and addresses of consignor and consignee, with an accurate description or identification of said animals. Tests for brucellosis shall be conducted by a state or federal laboratory or if conducted by a veterinarian approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, the blood samples must be rechecked by the state or federal laboratory. Shipment may be moved on the approved veterinarian's test, but any discrepancies disclosed by the laboratory shall be immediately reported to the State Veterinarian of North Dakota.

CATTLE

No test requirement on steers, spayed heifers and calves

1. BRUCELLOSIS

No female dairy cattle over 8 months of age and no female beef cattle over 12 months of age can be imported into North Dakota, unless they have been officially calfhood vaccinated against brucellosis and are properly identified as such by either the presence of an official vaccination ear tattoo, or officially designated vaccination ear tag, or each animal must be accompanied by a copy of the original vaccination certificate, and each animal must be bearing the original vaccination ear tag which is

recorded on the accompanying vaccination certificate. However, vaccinates originating from states in which the "V" brand on the jaw is recognized by the chief livestock sanitary official as official identification, will be accepted.

Official vaccinates originating in modified certified brucellosis areas can be shipped into North Dakota without brucellosis test regardless of age, but official vaccinates originating in non-certified areas must be tested and found negative within 30 days of shipment if they are over 30 months of age. Official vaccinates under 30 months of age can be shipped in without test regardless of origin.

Bulls of any age originating from modified certified brucellosis areas may be imported into North Dakota and sold without brucellosis test provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate. Bulls not originating from modified certified brucellosis areas must be tested and found negative within 30 days of shipment.

2. TUBERCULOSIS

No test required on animals 12 months of age or under.

No test required on animals originating from nonquarantined herds in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Areas or Free Areas.

Negative 30 day test on animals of unknown origin or those originating from nonaccredited areas.

3. SCABIES (PSOROPTIC)

No cattle shall be imported into North Dakota from states where cattle scabies (Psoroptic) exists unless they are dipped or pressure-sprayed under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian within ten (10) days prior to date of shipment using a product approved by the Agricultural Research Service.

4. OTHER MOVEMENTS:

- a. Licensed Quarantined Feedlots - cattle may be consigned to North Dakota feedlots which are operating under North Dakota license. Such feedlots are identified by I.D. cards issued to operators showing license number. Such license number must be shown on interstate health certificate. No tests or vaccinations required.
- b. Federal-State Approved Markets - no test requirements.

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- c. Feeding or Grazing - test and vaccination requirements same as outlined under paragraphs (1) Brucellosis and (2) Tuberculosis.
- d. Farm Premises - test and vaccination requirements same as outlined under paragraph (1) Brucellosis and (2) Tuberculosis.
- e. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows - test and vaccination requirements same as outlined under paragraphs (1) Brucellosis and (2) Tuberculosis, except nonvaccinated cattle are eligible for exhibition purposes if originating directly from a Certified Brucellosis-Free herd or are negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days of date of exhibition.

HORSES

Health Certificate only.

SWINE

1. HOG CHOLERA - NORTH DAKOTA is a CHOLERA-FREE STATE - import requirements - same as Federal.

No swine which have been vaccinated with any product containing any living hog cholera virus within 21 days of the entrance date are eligible for shipment to North Dakota.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

All swine over 6 months of age imported for breeding purposes must be negative to a brucellosis blood test in a dilution of not less than 1-25, within 30 days of shipment, unless originating directly from a Validated herd.

3. OTHER MOVEMENTS

- a. Federal regulations apply.
No permits required on farm to farm shipments.

SHEEP

1. SCABIES

All shipment must originate from scabies-free areas designated by the Animal Health Division or be dipped under supervision in a solution approved by the Animal Health Division within 15 days of shipment.

2. OTHER MOVEMENTS:

- a. No registered quarantined feedlots or designated yards located in North Dakota.

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- b. Licensed auction markets - no health certificate required.
- c. Feeding and Breeding - official health certificate stating direct origin from scabies-free area or dipped.
- d. Farm Premises - health certificate as outlined in Section (c) above.
- e. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows - health certificate as outlined in Section (c) above.

GOATS

Health certificate only.

POULTRY

1. PULLORUM

All poultry under 5 months of age, except those for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs imported must originate from flocks that meet pullorum-typhoid requirements of National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan, and regulations issued by authority of this Act, plus additional requirement that each flock must be tested to a rating of pullorum-typhoid clean.

Chickens, turkeys or other poultry over 5 months of age imported for breeding purposes must;

- a. Originate from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum-typhoid control and eradication phase of National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in this state, or
- b. Negative 30 day agglutination test for pullorum-typhoid disease under supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority.

2. OTHER MOVEMENTS:

- a. Salesyards and Markets - (Same requirements as listed above.)
- b. Feeding and Breeding - health certificate in accordance with requirements under No. (1) above.
- c. Farm Premises - health certificate in accordance with requirements under No. (1) above.
- d. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows - health certificate in accordance with the following information:

All entries to such shows shall be accompanied by a declaration or certification from the owner or exhibitor that, to the best of his knowledge, the poultry entries and source flock or flocks are free from any evidence of, and were not recently exposed to Newcastle disease or any other infectious or transmissible disease.

(North Dakota)

The certificate or declaration shall contain the name and address of the owner or exhibitor, name and location of show; also number, breed, species and identification band number of each bird to be exhibited. All crates, boxes or containers and vehicles used for transporting the poultry to a show shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. All entries upon admission to a show shall be examined by an accredited veterinarian approved by the North Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board and employed by the management of the show, who shall also receive and examine all health certifications necessary for admission of entries to a show. Birds not accompanied by certification or those showing evidence of disease shall not be permitted to enter such shows.

Birds showing evidence of disease upon entry to or during a show shall be properly segregated and cared for, and reported promptly to the Livestock Sanitary Board for disposition of affected and exposed birds in such manner that will prevent the spread of disease. Should disease of a highly contagious character (such as Newcastle disease) become manifest during a show, all birds shall be placed under quarantine and slaughtered. Any salvage derived therefrom shall go to the owners of the respective poultry involved, and the Livestock Sanitary Board accepts no responsibility for loss sustained.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No requirements.

DOGS

1. All dogs imported into this state for any purpose, with the exception of those for exhibition purposes to be within the state for a limited period of time, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, stating that the animals did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and by reasonable investigation have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation and that those over 4 months of age have been vaccinated with one of the modified live virus rabies vaccines within 3 years of date of entry.

2. The North Dakota Game and Fish Department requires that all dogs imported into the State of North Dakota for hunting purposes must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that said dog has been immunized against rabies not less than 30 days prior to date of entrance.

(North Dakota)

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED
WILD ANIMALS

No requirements.

ZOO ANIMALS

No requirements.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 15, 1969, by Dr. Dean E. Flagg, State Veterinarian, State of North Dakota. Phone: Area Code 701, 224-2655.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No specific relation to federal requirements.
2. A special permit may be issued, waiving certain tests and treatments, by the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Applications for special permits should include the age, sex, number and species of animals, identification numbers, the origin of shipment, consignee and purpose of the importation. All animals entering Ohio under special permit are subject to quarantine on arrival at destination.
3. Official health certificates must be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, and may be issued by a licensed, accredited veterinarian or a regulatory veterinarian. The certificate shall show consignor, consignee and destination; description and identification of animals; test, vaccination, treatments, and dates of same; signature of veterinarian and date of issuance.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis. Brucellosis tests of animals intended for interstate movement shall be made in a State or State-Federal laboratory. All cattle shall comply with one of the following:
 - 1) Originate from a Certified Brucellosis-free herd.
 - 2) Originate from a Certified Brucellosis-free state.
 - 3) Official brucellosis vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age which originate immediately and directly from a herd and not under restriction located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area. The age of the animal at time of vaccination and date of vaccination shall be listed on the Health Certificate.

Official brucellosis vaccinates over twenty-four (24) months and non-vaccinates over six (6) months of age must be blood tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry and originate immediately and directly from a herd not under restriction in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area.

- 4) Animals not complying with one of the above may enter Ohio provided they originate immediately and directly

from a herd that has passed a negative blood test within the past ninety (90) days and are either:

- a. Official vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age, and the age of the animal at time of vaccination and date of vaccination are set forth on the Health Certificate.
- b. Official vaccinates over twenty-four (24) months and nonvaccinates over six (6) months from such a herd must be blood tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

2. Tuberculosis. All cattle shall comply with one of the following:

- 1) Originate from an Accredited Tuberculosis-free herd.
- 2) Originate from an Accredited Tuberculosis-free state.
- 3) Animals not complying with one of the above may enter Ohio provided they have passed a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

3. Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted.

4. Feeder cattle which have not been tuberculosis and brucellosis tested may be imported into Ohio provided they comply with one of the following:

- 1) They are steers, spayed heifers, or calves under twelve (12) months of age, accompanied by either an Official Health Certificate or Form ANH 2-7 issued by an inspector of the Animal Health Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- 2) They are accompanied by an Official Health Certificate or Form ANH 2-7, consigned to markets or dealers licensed by the Ohio Department of Agriculture.
- 3) Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted.

HORSES

1. All horses, mules, asses and ponies imported into Ohio shall be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate issued by a licensed, accredited veterinarian certifying that they have been given a careful clinical inspection and have been found to be free from symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

2. None.

3. Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted.

(Ohio)

SWINE

1. Swine for breeding purposes may enter Ohio when accompanied by an Official Certificate indicating:
 - 1) Inspection by a licensed, accredited veterinarian within either eight (8) hours preceding shipment or release;
 - 2) Identification by registration number, breed, tattoo or an ear tag firmly affixed and showing the state of origin;
 - 3) That no garbage has been fed within the lifetime of the swine in the shipment;
 - 4) That swine be:
 - a. From Validated Brucellosis-free herd; or,
 - b. Negative to a brucellosis blood test within thirty (30) days preceding movement, and subject to retest at destination. Brucellosis tests of animals intended for interstate movement shall be made in a State or State-Federal laboratory.
 - 5) That they have been vaccinated against hog cholera with killed or inactivated vaccine administered not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than ten (10) months preceding shipment from a Phase I or II State or,

Treated with serum alone or antibody concentrate in accordance with Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.
2.
 - a. Feeder swine shall not be imported into Ohio unless a special permit to do so has been issued by the Ohio Department of Agriculture.
 - b. Same as (a).
 - c. Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted to cover swine for breeding purposes not complying with Part 1. of this section.

SHEEP

1. All sheep imported into Ohio for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate indicating they are free from scabies, foot rot and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.
2.
 - a. Feeder lambs may be shipped or moved into Ohio for feeding purposes, provided they are accompanied by either 1) an Official Health Certificate indicating they originated from a state free of scabies and are free from infectious disease or recent exposure thereto, or 2) Form ANH 2-7 issued by an inspector of Animal Health Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(Ohio)

b. Same as (a).

c. Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted to cover sheep not otherwise complying with this section.

GOATS

1. Brucellosis. Brucellosis tests of animals intended for interstate movement shall be made in a State or State-Federal laboratory. Goats more than four (4) months of age may enter Ohio for dairy or breeding purposes if accompanied by an Official Health Certificate showing origination immediately and directly from a Certified Brucellosis-free herd, or a negative brucellosis blood agglutination test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Tuberculosis. Goats may enter Ohio for dairy or breeding purpose if accompanied by an Official Health Certificate showing origination immediately and directly from an Accredited Tuberculosis-free herd, or a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

2. a. Same as above.
b. Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted to cover goats not otherwise complying with this section.

POULTRY

1. Live chickens and turkeys, except for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs imported into Ohio must originate from a flock or hatchery either participating in the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans for the eradication of Salmonella pullorum or following a program officially approved by the state of origin.
2. Under certain conditions, a special permit may be granted to cover poultry not otherwise complying with this section.

DOGS, CATS

1. All dogs over six (6) months of age, except performing dogs to be within the state for a limited period, must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate indicating freedom from disease, and vaccinated by a licensed, accredited veterinarian for the prevention of rabies within twelve (12) months prior to entry, or within thirty-six (36) months prior to entry if rabies vaccine was produced by the chick embryo method.

(Ohio)

2. Under certain conditions, a special permit may be granted to cover dogs not otherwise complying with this section.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 27, 1969, by Dr. Harry E. Goldstein, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Columbus, Ohio.

(Ohio)

OKLAHOMA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

1. No specific relation to Federal Requirements
2. Who May Inspect:

Licensed, accredited veterinarian or a regulatory veterinarian.
3. Permits:
 - A. When permits are needed:
Permits may be issued waiving certain tests and treatments.
 - B. Requests for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma and shall set forth the following information:

"the name and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, and the number, age, sex and breed of the livestock".
 - C. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after the date of issuance.
 - D. Permits may be obtained by telephone:
 1. Week Days: 8 AM - 5 PM - Area Code 405 521-3891
 2. After Hours - Weekends - Holidays 405 236-8826
4. Requirements for Official Health Certificate:
 - A. All livestock (meaning any animal or bird) imported into the state must have an official health certificate and/or permit, with the exceptions found in the following paragraphs or under particular species of animals. Said certificate must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
 - B. Livestock may be imported into Oklahoma consigned to public stockyards where federal inspection is maintained, to specifically state-federal approved livestock markets or to packing plants for immediate slaughter without any official health certificate if a waybill, bill of lading or certificate of ownership accompanies shipment showing

consignor, point of origin of shipment and approved market or packing plant to which the livestock are shipped.

- C. Livestock used in rodeos do not require an official health certificate or permit, provided they are kept on the premises of the rodeo arena and not allowed to pasture or mix with outside livestock while on the rodeo circuit. Nothing in this regulation is meant to supersede the Rules and Regulations of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture governing the interstate movement of rodeo livestock.
 - D. It shall be unlawful for any livestock that are affected with or that have been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or which originate from a quarantined area, to be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into or through the state until written permission for such entry, transportation or movement is first obtained from the State Veterinarian; provided that a written permit shall not be required for diseased animals, which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
5. Official Health Certificate.
- A. An official health certificate is the legible certificate made on an official form from the state of origin or from the Animal Health Division, Agriculture Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
 - B. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, age, sex, number, breed of livestock, and sufficient identifying marks and tags to positively identify said livestock, and shall also contain positive identification of the motor vehicle or common carrier used in the transportation of the livestock covered by the health certificate. A health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after the date of its issuance.

SECTION II - CATTLE

1. Brucellosis:

- A. All cattle imported into Oklahoma must be tested and found negative for Brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry, and placed under quarantine upon arrival

(Oklahoma)

for retest within thirty (30) to sixty (60) days. Cattle from a modified-certified Brucellosis area tested and found negative within thirty (30) days of entry, are not subject to quarantine and retest upon arrival. Cattle originating from a modified-certified Brucellosis area, which are not tested prior to entry into the state, must receive a permit from the office of the Oklahoma State Veterinarian, allowing the cattle to enter under quarantine and be tested within ten (10) days after arrival. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter. The following exceptions to the above regulation will be accepted when certified on an official health certificate to one of the following:

1. Originate from a certified Brucellosis free herd, or
2. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a certified Brucellosis free area, or
3. Official Brucellosis vaccinates and under twenty-four (24) months of age, or
4. Cattle going to approved quarantine feedlot, or
5. Steers and spayed heifers, or
6. Calves under eight (8) months of age, or
7. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter, or
8. Cattle consigned to public stockyards where federal inspection is maintained, or
9. Cattle consigned to specifically state-federal approved livestock markets.

B. All Brucellosis tests shall be made or confirmed at a State or Federal Laboratory.

2. Tuberculosis:

- A. All cattle must originate from herds not under quarantine in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area or from an accredited tuberculosis free area or from an accredited tuberculosis free herd.

Cattle from herds of origin other than those above must be tested within thirty (30) days and be accompanied by a permit issued by the Oklahoma State Veterinarian prior to entry into Oklahoma.

Cattle from quarantined herds will not be allowed to enter Oklahoma.

3. Scabies:

- A. Cattle from an area declared scabies free by the United States Department of Agriculture are eligible for entry into Oklahoma.

(Oklahoma)

All other cattle must be dipped under the supervision of an approved veterinarian, in a solution approved by the State Board of Agriculture or the Animal Health Division, Agriculture Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture within fourteen (14) days prior to arrival.

SECTION III - HORSES

1. An official health certificate is required on all horses, mules, and asses.
2. See Section I, General Requirements, Part 4, Paragraph C.

SECTION IV - SWINE

No breeding or feeding swine shall be imported without first securing a permit in accordance with Section I, Part 3. No swine, including swine for slaughter, shall be imported from States in Phase II or less, except registered breeding swine may enter after securing a permit.

1. Brucellosis:
(Pertains to swine imported for breeding purposes)
 - A. All Breeding swine must be negative to a Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or;
 1. Originate from a Validated herd, or;
 2. Originate from a Validated state.
 - B. All brucellosis tests shall be made or confirmed at a state or federal laboratory.
2. Cholera:
 - A. No feeding or breeding swine vaccinated for Hog Cholera shall be imported.
 - B. All breeding and feeding swine shall be serum treated with a protective dose of Hog Cholera Anti-serum or Anti-body concentrate except those originating from Cholera-Free States.

SECTION V - SHEEP and GOATS

1. Scabies:
 - A. Originate from a State-Federal approved scabies-free area.
 - B. All other sheep dipped under the supervision of an approved veterinarian in a solution approved by the

State Board of Agriculture or the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, within fourteen (14) days prior to arrival.

SECTION VI - POULTRY

1. Chickens, turkeys, other poultry or game birds and water fowl to be kept under domesticated conditions over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes, shall not be imported into the state unless they are healthy, have passed a negative agglutination test for reportable salmonella groups and M. Gallisepticum, (testing must be conducted under the supervision of a state livestock disease control authority within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation), or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such disease control and eradication phases of the National Plans, which shall be negative or clean.
2. All poultry under five (5) months of age, including baby chicks, started chicks, turkey poults, started poults, other newly hatched domestic poultry, game birds, water fowl, except those intended for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into or offered for sale in the state, shall have originated in flocks that meet the disease requirements of the National Plans and shall have originated from a hatchery or premises operating under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin, and their disease classification shall be negative or clean. Each container of such products shall bear an official label or certificate showing the name and address of the shipper, the authority under which the testing for disease was done, and the disease control and eradication class and/or classes of the product; the use of said certificate or label shall be approved by the official state agency or the livestock disease control official of the state of origin.

SECTION VII - DOGS

1. Rabies:
 - A. Originate from an area not under quarantine for rabies.
 - B. Have not been exposed to rabies.
 - C. Vaccinated against rabies within twelve (12) months of the date of entry with nerve-tissue rabies vaccine, or within twenty-four (24) months of the date of entry with modified live virus rabies vaccine.

The above regulations for the State of Oklahoma were reviewed and approved on May 27, 1969, by Dr. J. H. Brashear, State Veterinarian.

(Oklahoma)

OREGON

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

No animal, poultry or birds of any species that are affected with or that are known to be exposed to any infectious or contagious disease shall be imported into Oregon.

1. RELATION TO FEDERAL REQUIREMENT.

Animal imports must meet Oregon requirements and be in compliance with Federal Interstate regulations.

2. WHO MAY INSPECT.

Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians or an official of the state of origin designated by the department, who are approved by the livestock health official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the state of origin and of the U.S.D.A., Animal Health Division.

a. WHERE PERMITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

Oregon written or telegraphic permits are obtainable from the Veterinary Division, Agriculture Building, 635 Capitol, N.E., Salem, Oregon 97310.

Telephone permits issued only to veterinarian responsible for issuing the health certificate and may be obtained by calling Area code 503, 364-2171 ext. 503.

b. WHEN PERMITS ARE NEEDED.

Permits are required for all animals and poultry being shipped, or in any manner transported or moved into Oregon:

Except:

- (1) Dogs and cats unless stipulated in the following regulations.
- (2) Animals shipped, moved, or transported directly (without diversion) to a licensed Oregon Livestock Auction Market or Oregon licensed slaughtering establishment, with continuous full time inspection by the Department or U.S.D.A. for immediate slaughter.

3. REQUIREMENT FOR OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

- a. In addition to an Oregon permit, when required, an official health certificate shall be required for all animals being shipped, or in any manner transported or moved into Oregon except by special permission granted by Veterinary Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture.
- b. Official Health Certificate means a legible record complying with the animal health requirements of the State of Oregon, from the state of origin, approved by the Livestock Health Official of the State, or the U.S.D.A., A.N.H., and issued by an approved veterinarian or an official of the state of origin designated by the department, who personally inspected the animals, and herd if necessary, covered by the health certificate.

The form shall contain, in addition to information required for a particular species the following:

- (1) the name and complete address of the consignor and consignee,
 - (2) the point of origin and destination of the shipment
 - (3) the date of shipment
 - (4) an accurate description or identification of the animals shipped including sex, breed, brands
 - (5) the health status of the animals and the dates of required tests and vaccinations.
- c. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded by the most rapid means available to the livestock health official of the State of Oregon.
 - d. Official health certificates shall be void 30 days after the date of issuance.

CATTLE

1. BRUCELLOSIS

- a. Negative brucellosis test IS REQUIRED of all livestock, within 30 days prior to being imported, shipped, or moved in any manner into Oregon from a non-modified certified brucellosis area.
- b. Brucellosis test IS NOT REQUIRED of livestock imported into Oregon directly (without diversion) from a non-quarantined herd in
 - (1) a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area
 - (2) a Certified Brucellosis - Free Herd, certification number listed on health certificate
 - (3) a Certified Brucellosis-Free Area

(Oregon)

- (4) or of official brucellosis vaccinated female cattle under 30 months of age
- (5) of cattle consigned directly to an Oregon licensed livestock auction market or to an Oregon licensed slaughtering establishment with continuous full time inspection by the Department or U.S.D.A., for immediate slaughter
- (6) of steers and spayed heifers, calves under 6 months of age.

2. TUBERCULOSIS

- a. Negative tuberculosis test IS REQUIRED, within 30 days prior to shipment of all cattle from herds not under quarantine east of a line formed by the eastern boundaries of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, that are not exempt by subsequent paragraphs.
- b. Tuberculosis test IS NOT REQUIRED
 - (1) of all cattle from herds not under quarantine in modified accredited or accredited free areas west of a line formed by the States of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.
 - (2) of calves under 6 months of age
 - (3) of cattle consigned directly (without diversion) to an Oregon licensed livestock auction market or to an Oregon licensed slaughtering establishment with continuous full time inspection by the Department or the U.S.D.A., for immediate slaughter.

3. CATTLE SCABIES

- A. No cattle infected with, exposed to scabies, or cattle originating from quarantined areas shall be shipped, transported or in any manner moved into Oregon unless a special permit has been issued by the Livestock Health Officials of the State of Oregon and all provisions of the special permit have been completed before the cattle enter into Oregon.

BISON

- 1. An Oregon permit, and an Official health certificate must be obtained for all bison entering the State of Oregon.
- 2. BRUCELLOSIS

A negative official test for brucellosis IS REQUIRED of all bison within 30 days prior to entry except as follows:

- a. Bison originating in a certified Brucellosis-Free herd provided the certified herd number is entered on the Health Certificate.

(Oregon)

- b. Official vaccinates under 30 months of age
- c. Bison shipped, moved, or transported directly (without diversion) to a licensed Oregon slaughtering establishment with continuous full time inspection by the Department or U.S.D.A. for immediate slaughter.

3. TUBERCULOSIS:

A negative test for tuberculosis IS REQUIRED within 30 days prior to entry into Oregon except as follows:

- a. Bison originating in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd provided the accredited herd number is entered on the health certificate.
- b. Bison calves not more than 6 months of age
- c. Bison shipped, moved or transported directly (without diversion) to a licensed Oregon slaughtering establishment with continuous full time inspection by the Department or U.S.D.A., for immediate slaughter.

HORSES, MULES, JENNIES, JACKASSES

- 1. General provisions apply, including an Oregon permit, and official health certificate before animals enter into Oregon.

SWINE

Breeder and/or feeder swine may enter the State of Oregon, provided, they are accompanied by a permit and an official health certificate stating that they have been inspected within fifteen (15) days of date of shipment and that they are free from evidence of all infectious, contagious or communicable diseases or known exposure thereto during the preceeding sixty (60) days and that they have not been fed raw garbage, and provided, the swine comply with the sections listed below of this regulation.

HOG CHOLERA

- 1. Swine vaccinated with live virus and serum, modified live virus or swine treated with serum alone are prohibited entry into the State or Oregon for breeding and/or feeding, except by special permission of the Oregon State Veterinarian.
- 2. Hog cholera vaccination is required:
 - a. Swine shipped, moved or transported into Oregon shall be vaccinated with inactivated hog cholera vaccine, killed hog cholera vaccine or hog cholera tissue vaccine, dosage according to the recommendations on the label not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to entry into the state, or

(Oregon)

3. Hog Cholera vaccination is not required:

- a. All swine that originate from states that have been designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as hog cholera free states.

BRUCELLOSIS

All breeding swine over six (6) months of age shall be negative to a test for Brucellosis at a dilution of one to twenty-five (1-25) within 30 days of entry or originate in a validated brucellosis free herd or area.

ERYSIPELAS

All breeding swine shall have been vaccinated for erysipelas with a killed or inactivated product in dosage as recommended by the manufacturer within 4 months of the date of importation.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

All breeding swine shall have been vaccinated for Leptospirosis with a killed or inactivated product in dosage as recommended by the manufacturer within 4 months of the date of importation.

SHEEP

1. An Oregon permit and an official health certificate are required on all sheep entering Oregon except sheep directly consigned to an Oregon licensed livestock auction market or for immediate slaughter to a licensed Oregon slaughtering establishment with continuous full time inspection by the Department or the U.S.D.A.
2. Scabies
 - (1) Sheep exposed to scabies must be officially treated prior to entry.
 - (2) Sheep infected with scabies are permitted entry for slaughter only after being officially treated, and obtained a special Oregon permit.

GOATS

1. All rules applying to sheep shall apply to goats.
2. BRUCELLOSIS
 - (1) All dairy goats ARE REQUIRED to be tested within 30 days prior to entry and found negative to brucellosis. Brucellosis test NOT REQUIRED of dairy goats that originate in a certified free herd of a herd not under quarantine in a Certified Free Area.

3. TUBERCULOSIS

- (1) All dairy goats ARE REQUIRED to have been tested within 30 days prior to entry into Oregon and found negative. Tuberculosis test IS NOT required of dairy goats that originate in an accredited free herd or from a herd not under quarantine in an accredited area.

POULTRY

(Chickens, Turkeys and their hatching eggs)

An Oregon permit must be obtained. Permits for hatcheries or dealers to transport or import poultry may be issued for a period of 12 months. Permit is not needed if poultry are shipped, transported or imported directly (without diversion) to an Oregon licensed slaughter establishment by a common carrier, and covered by an accompanying waybill providing

- (1) name and address of consignee
- (2) number of birds in the shipment
- (3) name and address of slaughtering establishment.

PULLORUM-TYPHOID

1. Poultry for breeding purposes, eggs for hatching purposes must originate from Pullorum-typhoid clean flocks supervised by the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or National Turkey Improvement Plan or equivalent program supervised by the Livestock Health Official of the state of origin. Or officially tested for pullorum-typhoid and found negative within 30 days prior to entry into Oregon.

DOGS AND CATS

Official health certificate required, and shall contain certification that such dogs and cats are apparently free from infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and that such dogs and cats do not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies.

RABIES.

- A. Rabies vaccination required of dogs over 4 months of age and certification thereof on the health certificate including date of vaccination, type, name and serial number of vaccine used.
 - (1) Vaccinated against rabies not more than 6 months prior to entry with killed rabies vaccine or
 - (2) not more than 24 months prior to entry with modified live virus rabies vaccine.
- B. Oregon permit required prior to entry of dogs and cats from areas under quarantine for rabies.

(Oregon)

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY

A permit shall be required by the State Veterinarian of the State of Oregon.

This summary of requirements for entry of livestock and poultry into the State of Oregon has been compiled and approved by me this 31st day of March, 1969.

Glenn B. Rea, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Salem, Oregon

(Oregon)

PENNSYLVANIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, affected with or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or parasitic disease shall be imported into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Livestock imported into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be accompanied by an Interstate Health Certificate prepared by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the State Veterinarian. The Certificate must be attached to the waybill and in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the animals in transit. An Interstate Health Certificate is valid for thirty days from the date of issue. The Interstate Health Certificate must be forwarded to the Director, Bureau of Animal Industry before the arrival of the animals at the destination.

CATTLE

Brucellosis Requirements

All animals requiring a blood test must be negative in 1:50 dilution to be eligible for entry into Pennsylvania. Cattle brucellosis tested for any reason must be negative in all dilutions for admittance into Pennsylvania.

Dairy and beef-breeding cattle may be imported into the Commonwealth if they are identified as originating directly from:

(a) Herds officially certified as brucellosis-free or qualified herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas in which all unvaccinated animals in the herd over six (6) months of age and all vaccinated animals in the herd over eighteen (18) months of age were negative to an official blood test for brucellosis within twelve (12) months of the date of entry of the animal into the Commonwealth, Animals over six (6) months of age and officially vaccinated cattle over eighteen (18) months of age from these herds must be negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of entry.

(b) Qualified negative herds under State-Federal supervision in non-modified certified brucellosis free areas in which all of the unvaccinated animals over six months of age and all officially vaccinated animals over eighteen (18) months of age were negative to an official blood test for brucellosis within six (6) months of entry and cattle from such herds must be negative to an official blood test within thirty days of entry.

(c) Herds in modified certified brucellosis free areas which have been brucellosis ring tested within six (6) months, the date of last milk ring test to be entered on the Interstate

Health Certificate. The animals to be imported must be negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of entry.

(d) Herds in non-modified certified brucellosis free areas which have been brucellosis ring tested at least twice, the second test conducted within six months, and the animals to be imported must be negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of entry. The dates of milk ring test must be entered on the Interstate Health Certificate.

Cattle under eighteen (18) months of age which have been officially vaccinated and which originate in the qualified herds described above may be imported without a blood test. The date of vaccination shall be entered on the Health Certificate. Vaccinated cattle of any age which have been blood tested for brucellosis must be negative in 1:50 titer to be eligible for entry into Pennsylvania.

Calves under six (6) months of age may be imported without a blood test provided they are progeny from herds described above.

Tuberculosis Requirements

All cattle, except steers, are required to have been tuberculin tested, with negative results, within sixty (60) days of entry. A tuberculin test will not be required if the herd of origin has been tuberculin tested, with negative results, within twelve (12) months of the date of entry. Progeny from a herd tested within twelve (12) months, born since that test, may enter without a tuberculin test.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

Accompanied by a health certificate prepared by a licensed, graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin, giving an accurate description of the animal - identification and a temperature recording at the time of examination and results of any other tests which may have been conducted on the animal. The certificate must indicate freedom from evidence of infectious or transmissible disease.

SWINE

All swine imported into this Commonwealth except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an approved certificate of health prepared by an accredited veterinarian, stating that they are free from any symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases.

Hog Cholera Immunization

1. Killed or inactivated vaccine, not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to entry.

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2. Serum or serum concentrate in recommended doses not more than five days from arrival at destination.

3. Swine vaccinated less than twenty-one (21) days prior to entry will be held in isolation or quarantine for a minimum of twenty-one (21) days.

Brucellosis

1. All swine for breeding purposes must be negative to a brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry. Brucellosis test is not required of animals originating in validated herds.

Swine for immediate slaughter do not require a certificate of health, but must be accompanied by a waybill prepared by the owner or shipper and consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard, licensed community livestock sale, or to a slaughtering establishment approved by the Federal or State Departments of Agriculture.

SHEEP

Sheep for breeding and feeding purposes must be accompanied by an approved health certificate listing breed, sex, age and number and must originate from scabies free flocks in scabies free areas, or must be dipped in an approved dipping solution within ten (10) days prior to entry.

Sheep for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a waybill prepared by the owner or shipper indicating the name and address of the consignee or the consignor, number of sheep, breed, and sex.

POULTRY

Chickens and other poultry may be imported into Pennsylvania provided they are free from any evidence of, or have not been recently exposed to infectious or transmissible disease. Chickens or hatching eggs imported into Pennsylvania must be accompanied by a certificate indicating that they originated from pullorum-typhoid disease free flocks.

DOGS

Certificate of health prepared by a licensed, graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin to accompany all dogs imported into Pennsylvania for any purpose, with the exception of those for show, trial, or breeding purposes, and their length of stay does not exceed thirty (30) days. Certificate shall state that the dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease and did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies; and by reasonable investigation, have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation.

(Pennsylvania)

WILD AND SEMI-WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the Commonwealth provided that a report of the number and species of animals is made to the Chief livestock sanitary official in this State within ten (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is offered a representative of the livestock health service to determine the health status of each animal.

Importing Wild or Semi-Wild Animals for Shooting Preserves.

SWINE - All swine imported for any reason must be:

1. Accompanied by an approved health chart and interstate certificate from the state of origin listing the ear tag or tattoo, description, number of animals and shipping date.
2. Must be immunized against hog cholera as listed under Swine.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Must be accompanied by an approved health certificate and interstate certificate from state of origin listing the tag number or tattoo, age, description, number of animals and date shipped.

If, from other than scabies free area, they must be accompanied by an approved dipping slip, the dipping date being not more than ten (10) days prior to date of arrival at destination.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 26, 1969 by J. C. Shook, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

(Pennsylvania)

PUERTO RICO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Whenever the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico pertaining to health requirements for livestock and poultry are more restrictive than those of the Federal Government, the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth shall take precedence and, when the laws and regulations of the Federal Government are more restrictive, the Federal laws and regulations shall take precedence.

2. No animal or fowl that is affected with or has been exposed to an infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or which originated in an area quarantined by a Territory, State or the Federal Government because of such disease shall be permitted to be introduced in Puerto Rico.

3. Each animal or fowl must be accompanied by a certificate issued and endorsed within 30 days of the date of shipment and it shall contain:

(a) an accurate description of the animals or fowl, including individual identification number, age, sex, breed, tattoos and ear notches, as appropriate.

(b) the date and results of laboratory or other tests and name of the laboratory or person conducting the test.

(c) date of vaccination and vaccines used.

(d) the name and address of the consignee, consignor, origin and destination.

(e) A statement that the animals are free from symptoms or infectious, contagious or communicable disease and exposure thereto.

(f) Statements required elsewhere in this summary pertaining to specific species of animals.

4. Accredited veterinarians, regular full-time veterinarians employed by the State, or veterinarians employed by the State, or veterinarians employed by the Animal Health Division may issue certificates. Certificates must be endorsed by the Chief, Livestock Health Officer, or by the Veterinarian in Charge of the Animal Health Division of the state of origin before shipment; provided, however, that health certificates issued for dogs and cats will not be required to have such an endorsement.

5. All livestock and poultry may be quarantined immediately after entry into Puerto Rico, and submitted to such tests as directed by the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture.

6. Livestock and poultry found in an unhealthy condition upon arrival or during quarantine shall be destroyed without any compensation.

7. Livestock and poultry which are not accompanied by certificates issued, endorsed and containing the information required by the importation regulations, or not released by a veterinarian of the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture or the U.S. Department of Agriculture, shall not be permitted to leave the custody of the carrier.

CATTLE

I. Brucellosis

(a) Dairy and Beef Cattle:

1. Shall originate from Certified Brucellosis Free herds or,
2. qualified negative herds in Modified Certified areas.
3. All dairy cattle except calves under six (6) months of age and cattle under eighteen (18) months of age which have been officially calfhood vaccinated and permanently identified as such, shall have been negative in the 1:50 dilution as determined by a blood agglutination test for Brucellosis within 30 days prior to the date of shipment.

(b) All test for Brucellosis shall be conducted in a:

1. State-Federal laboratory,
2. Laboratory operated by the State Government of the state of origin,
3. a laboratory operated or supervised by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

II. Tuberculosis

Dairy and Beef Cattle:

Shall originate in Accredited Tuberculosis Free herds or in qualified negative herds in accredited areas. All cattle more than three (3) months of age must pass a negative test within 30 days prior to the date of shipment.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Horses, mules and asses shall be vaccinated against viral encephalitis with bivalent vaccine within six (6) months prior to the date of shipment.

SWINE

All swine entering the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they come from a certified brucellosis free herd and were negative to a blood agglutination test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to the date of shipment; that they come from an officially certified hog cholera free State; that they have not been vaccinated with any type of anti-hog-cholera vaccine, nor with anti-hog-cholera serum; and have not been fed raw garbage. All hogs entering the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall, upon arrival, be placed under quarantine and completely isolated from other swine on the premises of the consignee for a period of not less than 30 days. They shall be retested for brucellosis after 30 days following the date of arrival by a veterinarian employed by the Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SHEEP

The health certificate shall state that the sheep have not been exposed to scrapie and aren't the progeny of scrapie infected sheep. It must also state that sheep shall have been dipped within 15 days prior to the date of shipment in a solution prescribed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector.

GOATS

Must originate in a Certified Brucellosis Free herd and shall have been negative to a test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within (30) days prior to the date of shipment.

POULTRY

Poultry is defined as chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pea fowl, pigeons, doves, quail, partridges and pheasants.

Shipments of hatching eggs, newly hatched chicks or other poultry under five months of age shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the National Poultry (or Turkey) Improvement Association stating that the flock or flocks of origin are classified as "U.S. Pullorum Clean".

All fowl over five months of age not originating in flocks under any of the two national improvement associations aforementioned must be accompanied by health certificates signed by an authorized livestock sanitary official in the state, territory or possession of the United States from which the shipment comes, stating that the fowl have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease and fowl typhoid within 30 days prior to the date of arrival in Puerto Rico and further stating that they were found free of evidence of any other infectious, contagious

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or communicable disease, and that they were not exposed to any such disease during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement. All fowl shall in addition meet all other requirements set forth in the "General" section of this Summary.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Requirements enumerated under the "General" section of this Summary shall be met, providing that the inspection shall be made immediately before shipment and the certificate specifically should state that the birds were found free of Psittacosis or Ornithosis.

DOGS AND CATS

The certificate shall state that the animals do not originate in an area quarantined for rabies.

All dogs and cats more than eight (8) weeks of age shall be vaccinated against rabies within six (6) months prior to the date of shipment, and shall be identified with proper identification tags and accompanied by a certificate of vaccination against rabies.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on July 1, 1969, by Luis Rivera-Brenes, Secretary of Agriculture, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

RHODE ISLAND

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE

Tuberculosis

From accredited areas -- individuals must have passed negative Tuberculin test regardless of herd status within 30 days prior to date of shipment. All cattle subject to retest upon arrival.

Brucellosis -- (a) All female cattle brought into the state shall have been officially calfhood vaccinated (between 3-8 months of age) except additions to certified brucellosis free herd originating from certified brucellosis free herd, by special permit only. All cattle shall have passed a negative agglutination blood test 30 days prior to date of entry. All cattle subject to retest upon arrival.

(b) Proper identification, and evidence of vaccination will be supplied by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin.

Official Vaccinates --

Under 18 months of age, no blood test required.

Non-vaccinates over 8 months of age--by special permit only.

Other Requirements

Slaughter - Cattle for immediate slaughter consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or federally inspected slaughter house may enter without health certificate or without compliance to T.B. and Brucellosis regulations provided shipment accompanied by way bill or certificate signed by owner or shipper stating:

1. Name and address of owner or shipper
2. Point of origin
3. Number and type animals covered by waybill, memorandum or certificate
4. Purpose for which they are being moved
5. Destination of animals

Permits - Permits required for all shipments for any purpose whatsoever. Request for permit to be directed to Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Rhode Island Department of Health.

Certificates - Certificate to be approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin.

SHEEP

Sheep for breeding or feeding purposes to be accompanied by certificate issued by regularly employed state or federal livestock inspector of state of origin, and approved by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin, certifying they are free from Scabies infection and exposure, dipped one time in wettable 0.06 per cent BHC, within ten days prior to shipment.

SWINE

Swine for breeding, feeding, or slaughter to be accompanied by certificate approved by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin certifying that said swine have not been fed raw garbage. Certificate to be issued immediately prior to shipment. Certificate to be surrendered at destination.

Vaccinations

- a. Modified live virus vaccine and serum immediately prior to shipment.
- b. M.L.V. vaccine alone not less than fourteen days prior to shipment.
- c. Serum alone within ten days of entry, provided that each animal treated with serum alone be temperatured at the time of injection and temperature not exceeding 104 degrees disclosed.

Permits - Permit required for all swine imports. Any regularly employed federal or state livestock inspector may inspect. Certification to be made by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin, or by regularly employed inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GOATS

Breeding and milk goats -- Permit required. Must be accompanied by health certificate showing evidence of negative T. B. and Brucellosis agglutination test 30 days prior to entry. Certification by Livestock Sanitary official of state of origin.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

Breeding, Racing, Pleasure -- Health certificate required certified by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin.

POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any

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manner moved into the state unless they have passed a standard intradermic tuberculin test and a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan as may be adopted in state of origin.

Hatching eggs, chicks, and poults shall not be transported into the state unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premises under the supervision of the poultry disease control authorities of the state of origin and their pullorum classification is "Pullorum Typhoid Clean".

OTHER CLASSES OF LIVE ANIMALS

Dogs - Dogs to be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than six months nor less than 30 days prior to shipment, if killed tissue vaccine is used. If modified rabies virus has been used, vaccination date not exceeding two (2) years prior to date of entry. No age exemptions.

Psittacine Birds - No Psittacine birds shall be shipped into Rhode Island unless a permit is obtained from the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, of the Rhode Island Department of Health prior to shipment.

Permits shall be issued only if request for same is accompanied by a certificate issued by a graduate, licensed Veterinarian certifying that all birds on the premises from which the shipment originates are free from any symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

Request for permits to import Psittacine birds must contain the number and kind of bird to be imported, origin and date of shipment, destination of shipment.

ZOOLOGICAL - Notification upon arrival.

The foregoing summary was reapproved on May 28, 1969, by Dr. T. J. Grennan, Jr., Chief of Division of Animal Industry, State of Rhode Island.

(Rhode Island)

SOUTH CAROLINA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All animals whether for feeding, breeding or slaughter purposes must be in compliance with the U.S. Department of Agriculture interstate regulations.
2. All inspections must be made by a licensed accredited veterinarian or a full-time veterinarian employed by the State of origin or the Animal Health Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
 - a. Permits may be obtained from the State Veterinarian, P.O. Box 1771, Columbia, South Carolina.
 - b. Permits - Feeding and Grazing (steers and spayed heifers) - May be imported on written permit. Shows and Exhibition (Rodeo) - Under special permit.
3. Health Certificate shall mean an official certificate of health made on an official form from the State of origin or from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Health Division, issued by veterinarians in the employment of that Branch or the State Livestock Service of the State of origin or a licensed accredited veterinarian.

The certificate shall give the complete name and address of the consignee, the name and address of the consignor, and a complete description of the livestock covered, giving age, sex, and breed and other permanent means of identification.

The certificate shall contain the statement that the animal or animals have been examined and are found to be free from the symptoms of an infectious, contagious or communicable disease or exposure thereto. In addition, specific tests or other requirements as may be noted hereafter must be included. The certificate shall be signed by the issuing veterinarian and approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the State of origin.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis:

Certified Herds - without further test provided certification number and date of last herd test listed on certificate.

Certified States - Cattle originating immediately and directly from an established herd in a Modified Certified Brucellosis

State and not passing through any public stockyards or any other concentration points may enter this State without further test for Brucellosis. A statement by the veterinarian certifying to the origin must appear on the approved health certificate.

Non-Certified Areas - cattle not under quarantine will be permitted providing they pass a negative blood test within thirty days prior to entry and the herd of origin has passed a negative test in the past twelve months.

Official Vaccinates - when accompanied by official vaccination certificate and properly identified with the approved tattoo will be accepted without test if under 20 months of age.

2. Tuberculosis:

Accredited Herds - no further test provided the certificate shows accredited herd number and date of last full herd test.

Accredited Areas - herd of origin tested within last 12 months or individuals to be imported tested within last thirty days.

3. Other:

Ticks - shall not be infested with or exposed to fever ticks or from an area under quarantine for ticks.

Scabies - may not be infected with or exposed to scabies or from an area under quarantine for scabies.

Screwworm - may not be infected with or exposed to screwworm or from an area under quarantine for screwworm.

4. Other Movements:

a. Slaughter cattle may be shipped directly to stockyards or slaughtering establishments having State, Federal or Municipal Inspection providing they are slaughtered within 10 days. Written permit required for extension of that period.

b. No registered quarantine feedlots or designated yards.

c. Feeder steers may be imported without a Brucellosis test but shall be accompanied by a health certificate and upon arrival at destination shall be maintained separate and apart from all other cattle until moved for slaughter or other disposition, under official supervision.

d. Farm Premises - health certificate required.

e. Exhibitions, Shows, and Fairs (Rodeo) - health certificates required.

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HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. These animals may be imported into the State when accompanied by an approved health certificate certifying the animal or animals, as determined by a physical examination, are free from any evidence of an infectious or transmissible disease and have not been recently exposed to any communicable, infectious, or parasitic disease.
2. Specific disease requirements - none.
3. Other movements - none.

SWINE

1. Hog Cholera - Swine for feeding and breeding shall be treated with a proper dose of anti-hog cholera serum and anti-hog cholera vaccine not less than 21 days or more than 12 months of the date of entry into the state, or with anti-hog cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone within 5 days of entry into the state.
2. Other movements:
 - a. No registered quarantine feedlots or designated yards.
 - b. Compliance with Federal Regulations.
 - c. Feeding and Breeding shall be accompanied by a health certificate, except swine fed raw garbage are not permitted entry.
 - d. Farm Premises - Same as c.
 - e. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows - Same as c.

SHEEP

1. Scabies - Report of inspection indicating that the sheep are not infected with, exposed to or from a flock or area under quarantine for Scabies.
2. Scrapie - Report of inspection indicating that the sheep are not infected with, exposed to or from a flock or area under quarantine for Scrapie.
3. Blue Tongue - Report of inspection indicating that the sheep are not infected with, exposed to or from a flock or area under quarantine for Blue Tongue.
4. Other movements:
 - a. No registered quarantine feedlots or designated yards.
 - b. Salesyards and Markets - sheep for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter.
 - c. Feeding and Breeding - animals shall be accompanied by a health certificate.

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d. Farm Premises - Same as c.

e. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows - Same as c.

GOATS

1. Brucellosis - negative test within 30 days of importation.
2. Tuberculosis - negative test within 30 days of importation.
3. Other movements:
 - a. No registered quarantine feedlots or designated yards.
 - b. Markets and salesyards - goats for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter.
 - c. Feeding and Breeding - health certificate is required showing negative brucellosis and tuberculosis tests.
 - d. Farm Premises - same as c.
 - e. Exhibition, Fairs and Shows - same as c.

DOGS

All dogs to be transported into the State for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an approved health certificate stating that the dog or dogs did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or any area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than 12 months prior to shipment.

CATS

Must be accompanied by an approved health certificate.

POULTRY

1. Pullorum - Poultry for breeding purposes shall not be imported into this State unless they originate in negative tested flocks under the supervision of the pullorum control phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper State Livestock Sanitary Official within 30 days prior to entry.

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2. Other movements:

- a. No registered quarantine feedlots or designated yards.
- b. Salesyards and markets - poultry for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter.
- c. Feeding and Breeding - all poultry two months of age or over shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate.
- d. Farm Premises - same as c.
- e. Exhibition, Fairs and Shows - same as c.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate.

FUR BEARING AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate.

ZOO ANIMALS

Shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate.

The foregoing summary for the State of South Carolina was reviewed and approved on April 1, 1969, by Dr. John B. Thomas, Associate Director, State-Federal Livestock Disease Eradication Program.

SOUTH DAKOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

I. GENERAL

A. Relation to Federal Requirements

B. Who may inspect

1. Licensed and accredited veterinarians of the state of origin.
2. Permits may be obtained from the office of the Livestock Sanitary Board in Pierre, South Dakota, Phone Area Code 605-224-3321. Permit numbers will be given over the phone only to the veterinarian issuing the health certificate. All others must be received by letter or wire.

C. Requirements for health certificates

All livestock entering South Dakota must be accompanied by an official health certificate. The certificate must show the name of the consignor and the consignee and their address. It must list the kind of livestock and a description such as sex, breed, age, et cetera. All breeding cattle must be individually identified with an eartag. The health certificate must show the special permit number when a permit is required. It must be legible and signed by a licensed, accredited veterinarian of the state of origin. One copy must accompany the livestock and one copy must be approved by the Chief livestock official of the state of origin and forwarded to this office of the Livestock Sanitary Board in Pierre, South Dakota and must be in Pierre within 10 days of the date of issue. No livestock which is affected with or exposed to an infectious, contagious disease can be legally imported into South Dakota.

II. CATTLE

A. Brucellosis

Female cattle over 8 months of age must be either negative to the agglutination test within 30 days just prior to entry or an official vaccinate. Federal regulation requires them to be tested when vaccinated, if over 30 months of age, and negative results. Bulls must be negative to the test if over 12 months of age. Bulls should NOT be vaccinated. It is further provided that special permits may be secured for importation of young

female heifers to be put in feedlot and fed-out for slaughter only and then the testing may be waived.

B. Tuberculosis

All cattle must be either negative to the T.B. test within 60 days prior to entry or originate in a herd not under quarantine in a modified accredited T.B. area.

C. Other Diseases

No cattle may enter if affected with or exposed to any other infectious or contagious disease.

D. Other Movements

1. No baby calves under 4 months of age may be imported unless the South Dakota resident secures his own permit and transports his own calves into South Dakota.
2. Effective from April one to October one of each year all cattle imported into South Dakota from South of a line along the north border of California, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri must first secure a permit to do so and then the cattle must be dipped or sprayed using an approved dip and under the supervision of a state or federal veterinarian or a licensed, accredited veterinarian of the state of origin. This dipping or spraying to be done within 10 days just prior to importation.

III. HORSES

A. Health Certificate

B. Must be free from infectious or contagious diseases.

IV. SWINE

A. Health Certificate

B. Permit required on all swine, except those consigned direct to slaughter, and permit number must appear on the health certificate.

C. All breeding swine must be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry, except swine originating in validated herds need not be tested. Herd validation number must appear on the health certificate.

D. No swine that were vaccinated after July 1, 1967, with modified live virus or an attenuated live virus may be imported.

E. All swine must be given a protective dose of anti-Hog Cholera serum or concentrate within 5 days before they are moved into South Dakota.

(South Dakota)

V. SHEEP

- A. All sheep entering South Dakota, except those going direct to slaughter, must be accompanied by a health certificate. A permit must be secured prior to importation of any sheep except those going direct to slaughter.
- B. Sheep originating in states which have had sheep scabies within the past 12 months must be dipped in an approved dip within 10 days just prior to entry provided that sheep consigned to a slaughter establishment to be slaughtered immediately need not be dipped.

VI. GOATS

Same as "SHEEP"

VII. POULTRY

- A. No poultry affected with or exposed to any disease may be imported.
- B. Apparently healthy poultry may be imported for slaughter with no other requirements.
- C. Turkeys under 4 months of age and turkey hatching eggs may be imported if they originate in flocks or are distributed from hatcheries participating in the NTIP or are operating under the disease control agency of the state of origin and are classified as U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or of a comparable status.
- D. Chickens and other domesticated fowl under 5 months of age (and hatching eggs) may be imported into South Dakota if they originate in flocks or are distributed from hatcheries operating under NPIP or the disease control agency and are classified as Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or are of a comparable status.
- E. Turkeys over 4 months of age and chickens and other domesticated fowl over 5 months of age may enter South Dakota if accompanied by an official health certificate which certifies that the birds do originate in Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flocks or are of a comparable status and further are not affected with nor have been exposed to any other infectious or contagious disease.

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VIII. DOGS AND CATS

- A. Health Certificate
- B. If over 3 months of age must have been vaccinated for Rabies within the past year.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 28, 1969, by Dr. M.D. Mitchell, State Veterinarian of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I -- GENERAL

A. No animal, including poultry and birds of any species, that is affected with or that has been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Tennessee; except that animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for immediate slaughter.

B. Who may inspect: Accredited veterinarians who are approved by the State Veterinarian of Tennessee, and Veterinarians in the employ of the Agricultural Research Service.

C. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the State Veterinarian of Tennessee.

D. All livestock imported into Tennessee shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

E. Livestock entering the State of Tennessee without proper health certificate shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk, and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.

SECTION II -- OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin, and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the Agricultural Research Service, and issued by an accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, and the proper official of the Agricultural Research Service.

B. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignors, the origin of the animals, and final destination of the animals, the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests as well as dates of vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty days after date of

inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Tennessee, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement into Tennessee shall be made in either (1) state or federal laboratories; (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin; or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Agricultural Research Service and approved by the state of origin.

SECTION III -- DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the State of Tennessee or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock into Tennessee.

SECTION IV -- LIVESTOCK

General rules under Sections I, II and III apply to all subsequent sections.

SECTION V -- CATTLE

Brucellosis

SAME AS THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE INTERSTATE, PART 78, TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Tuberculosis

SAME AS THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE INTERSTATE, PART 77, TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

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Other Infectious and Contagious Diseases Not Named

SAME AS REQUIREMENTS PROVIDED FOR IN TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Scabies

SAME AS THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE INTERSTATE, PART 73, TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION VI -- HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into Tennessee when free of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases.

SECTION VII -- SWINE

SAME AS THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF SWINE INTERSTATE, PART 76, TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION VIII -- SHEEP

SAME AS THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF SHEEP INTERSTATE, PART 74, TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION IX -- GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Tennessee provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis herd, are negative to an agglutination test for brucellosis within 30 days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. Health certificate shall give full description of each animal.

Goats for immediate slaughter: Apparently healthy goats may be moved into Tennessee when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved and designated by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the livestock sanitary official of Tennessee.

SECTION X -- POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys or other poultry over 5 months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any manner moved into Tennessee unless they have passed a standard intradermic tuberculin test and a negative agglutination test for

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pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within 30 days preceding date of importation, or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in the state of origin.

SECTION XI -- DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into Tennessee for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies, or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than 12 months prior to shipment.

SECTION XII -- WILD ANIMALS

Consult Tennessee Game and Fish Commission, Chief of Game Management, for importation requirements.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 10, 1969, by Dr. Clemens E. Kord, State Veterinarian, Nashville, Tennessee.

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HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRYI. GENERAL

A. WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited Veterinarians, veterinarians employed by the state of origin or by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, EXCEPT that scabies inspection and dipping certificates covering sheep and cattle must be issued by regularly employed scabies inspectors of the State of origin, or of the United States Animal Health Division. Cattle, horses, mules, jacks, jennets from fever tick quarantined areas must be certified to as being free of fever ticks and exposure by regularly employed State or Federal inspectors.

B. PERMITS

Requests for permits shall be directed to the Texas Animal Health Commission, 1020 Sam Houston State Office Building, Austin, Texas 78701, telephone number GREEN-wood 5-4111, Area Code 512, and shall contain the following:

- a. number and kind of animals;
- b. origin of shipment;
- c. proposed date of shipment;
- d. destination of shipment;
- e. name and address of consignor and consignee;
- f. method of transportation.

Permits shall be issued upon the condition that the consignee, owner or purchaser hold the imported livestock, upon arrival in this State, pending compliance with the provisions of the permit. Animals are not to be diverted enroute.

All permits shall be void fifteen days after issuance.

No animals, poultry, or birds affected with or recently exposed to infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originate in quarantined areas shall be moved into Texas without written permission from the Texas Animal Health Commission.

C. OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

Official health certificate must accompany each shipment, EXCEPT animals or poultry approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Official Health Certificates must be issued within ten (10) days prior to the date the shipment enters the State of Texas.

II. CATTLE

A. BRUCELLOSIS

1. All male and female cattle, destined to Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas or Areas in the process of Certification, must be accompanied by permit and an official health certificate showing negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry, quarantined arrival at destination and retested in not less than 30 nor more than 90 days, and if negative, release; EXCEPT:
 - a. cattle from Certified Brucellosis Free Herd, provided accompanied by official health certificate indicating Certified Herd number;
 - b. cattle of beef breeds ONLY from non-quarantined herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, provided accompanied by official health certificate;
 - c. cattle of dairy breeds from non-quarantined herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, provided accompanied by official health certificate and brucellosis test conducted 30 days prior to entry.
 - d. calves under eight (8) months of age accompanied by official health certificate;
 - e. official vaccinates under 30 months of age accompanied by official health certificate and permit;
 - f. steers and spayed heifers.
2. Cattle moved into areas not Certified as Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas shall be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry; EXCEPT:
 - a. cattle from Certified Brucellosis Free Herds, provided accompanied by official health certificate showing herd certification number;
 - b. cattle of beef breeds only from non-quarantined herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, provided accompanied by official health certificate;
 - c. calves under eight (8) months of age and official vaccinates under 30 months of age accompanied by official health certificate;
 - d. steers and spayed heifers.

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Calves of dairy breeds vaccinated between the ages of four through eight months and calves of beef breeds vaccinated between the ages of four through twelve months, properly identified, will be considered officially vaccinated.

Official vaccinates over 30 months of age tested within 30 days prior to entry and found to disclose a reaction exceeding a complete agglutination in the dilution of 1/50 are not eligible for entry.

3. Cattle of beef breeds only consigned to specifically approved quarantined feedlots must be accompanied by a certificate of movement form from the feedlot to which the animals are being consigned and an official health certificate issued by an Accredited Veterinarian.
 4. Cattle of beef breeds only consigned to specifically approved livestock markets must be accompanied by waybill or health certificate.
- ALL BRUCELLOSIS TESTS OF CATTLE SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STATE OR FEDERAL LABORATORIES OR LABORATORIES APPROVED BY OFFICIAL OF STATE OF ORIGIN.

B. TUBERCULOSIS

1. Dairy type or registered breeding cattle from Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds may enter without tuberculin test if accompanied by health certificate showing Tuberculosis Free Herd Certificate number.
2. Registered breeding cattle of beef breeds may enter the State if animals shipped originate in a non-quarantined herd in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area and are accompanied by a health certificate showing tuberculin test conducted within 30 days prior to entry.
3. Dairy type cattle may enter the State if they originate in herds tested and found to be negative to tuberculosis within the past 12 months and animals intended for shipment are accompanied by health certificate showing negative tuberculin test within 30 days prior to entry.

UNLESS CERTIFICATION CAN BE MADE ON HEALTH CERTIFICATE SHOWING NEGATIVE HERD TEST WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS, PRIOR PERMIT MUST BE SECURED FROM THE TEXAS ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION FOR CATTLE TO ENTER SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND TUBERCULIN TEST ON ARRIVAL, IN WHICH EVENT THE 30-DAY ENTRY TEST WILL NOT BE REQUIRED.

4. Dairy cattle imported for exhibition purposes only to be returned to State of origin may enter provided accompanied by negative tuberculin test conducted within 30 days prior of entry.
5. Registered breeding cattle and dairy cattle under 8 months of age originating from a negative herd in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area are exempt from the tuberculosis requirements of this section.

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6. Grade cattle of beef breeds may enter without tuberculin test provided animals originated in a non-quarantined herd in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area.

C. SCABIES, FEVER TICKS

Cattle originating in scabies or fever tick quarantined areas must, in addition to other requirements, be accompanied by certificate issued by regularly employed State or Federal inspector showing animals to be shipped free of infestation and exposure and dipped under supervision in recognized dipping solution immediately prior to shipment, and transported in clean and disinfected trucks, railroad cars, or other vehicles.

D. SCREWORM

All animals entering Texas from any area in which the screwworm is known to exist must be free of screwworms and screwworm fly eggs; wounds (infested or noninfested) must be treated with Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture approved screwworm killer and fly repellent.

Animals for immediate slaughter shall be sprayed with .25 per cent (one-fourth per cent) CO-RAL spray, and wounds shall be treated with EQ 335 or Smear 62. All other animals shall be sprayed with .5 per cent KORLAN spray or .25 per cent CO-RAL spray and wounds shall be treated with Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, approved remedy.

Lactating dairy animals and young animals under two (2) weeks of age are exempt from spraying requirements; however, their wounds shall be treated as above.

III. OTHER CATTLE MOVEMENTS

A. REGISTERED QUARANTINED FEEDLOTS OR DESIGNATED YARDS

1. Cattle of beef breeds only consigned to specifically approved quarantined feedlots must be accompanied by a certificate of movement form from the feedlot to which the animals are being consigned and an official health certificate issued by an Accredited Veterinarian.
2. Livestock may be moved for immediate slaughter direct to slaughtering establishments maintaining Federal post-mortem inspection or other establishments specifically approved by the Texas Animal Health Commission and the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture; or, consigned direct to stockyards under Federal supervision or livestock markets specifically approved by the Texas Animal Health Commission (Texas)

and the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, provided shipment is accompanied by waybill, memorandum, or certificate signed by owner or shipper stating:

- (a) name and address of owner or shipper;
- (b) point of origin;
- (c) number and type animals covered by waybill, memorandum, or certificate;
- (d) purpose for which they are being moved;
- (e) destination of the animals.

B. SALESYARDS AND MARKETS

Cattle of beef breeds only consigned to specifically approved livestock markets must be accompanied by waybill or health certificate.

C. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS

1. Fever Ticks or Scabies---Cattle, horses, mules and asses, from areas quarantined for fever ticks or scabies, must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector, showing freedom from infection and exposure thereto.
2. Tuberculosis---Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes (nurse cows included) must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing negative tuberculin test within thirty days of entry, or cattle from accredited tuberculosis free herds may enter without tuberculin test, provided accompanied by an official health certificate, showing the tuberculosis free herd certificate number, and approved by the Livestock Sanitary official of the state of origin; except, cattle on a show circuit will be permitted entry provided not more than ninety days have elapsed since date of negative tuberculin test. Origin from Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free Areas does not exempt animals from meeting the requirements of this regulation.
Steers and spayed heifers: Are not required to comply with the tuberculosis requirements, but must be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued by an approved veterinarian.
3. Brucellosis---All cattle (nurse cows included) are subject to the following requirements:
 - (a) Cattle over eight months of age, except steers and spayed heifers must be negative to an official blood test for brucellosis, as evidenced by tests made within thirty days of entry;
EXCEPT:
 - (1) Cattle, subject to brucellosis test, on a show circuit, will be permitted entry

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provided not more than ninety days have elapsed since date of negative brucellosis test.

- (2) Cattle from certified brucellosis free herds and nonquarantined herds in Modified Brucellosis Areas, provided accompanied by an official health certificate.
- (3) Official brucellosis vaccinates, under thirty months of age, which are not required to be tested.
- (4) Official brucellosis vaccinates, over thirty months of age, showing a reaction of not more than complete in 1/50 dilution.

Animals that show any evidence of abnormal vaginal discharge will not be admitted, and all cows nearing calving time must be isolated.

- (b) Steers and Spayed Heifers: Are not required to comply with brucellosis regulations, but must be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued by an approved veterinarian.

IV. HORSES

Official health certificate is required for horses, mules and asses. When originating in fever tick infested area, must also be accompanied by certificate issued by authorized inspector of State or Federal Government showing free of fever tick infestation or exposure and dipped in recognized dipping solution, under supervision, immediately prior to shipment, and transported in clean and disinfected trucks, railroad cars or other vehicles.

V. SWINE

A. Swine imported into Texas for feeding or breeding purposes must be accompanied by a health certificate certifying that:

1. The swine have not been fed raw garbage.
2. The swine have not been exposed to hog cholera.
3. The swine have been immunized by one of the following methods:
 - a. Modified live virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate in not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to entry. Swine which have been vaccinated with Modified Live Virus and serum or antibody concentrate in less than 21 days may be imported into the state without additional serum by obtaining a permit for movement, in which case

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swine so imported will be held in quarantine and strict isolation for 21 days at destination after arrival.

- b. Each animal has received a prophylatic dose of anti-hog cholera serum within five days prior to entry.

Approved Serum Doses

Weight of Swine Pounds	Minimum Dose of Serum in c.c.	Minimum Dose of Antibody Concentrate in c.c.
Under 60	20	10
60 - 120	30	15
Over 120	40	20

Except for swine under twenty (20) pounds in weight, the dosage of serum should not exceed 1 c.c. per pound of weight if antibody concentrate is used.

- B. In addition to other requirements, health certificates must also show swine for feeding and breeding purposes originating in public stockyards, livestock markets or concentration points have been dipped or sprayed in two (2) per cent creosol solution and transported in clean cars and trucks.
- C. Swine consigned direct to stockyards or slaughtering establishments under Federal supervision may enter without restrictions, provided they are apparently healthy and do not originate in quarantined areas. A permit must be obtained for entry for immediate slaughter to other establishments.
- D. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS
All swine for exhibition must be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a Federal, State, or approved Veterinarian, certifying that the hogs are free of symptoms of infectious or communicable disease, have not been fed raw garbage, and that each animal has been immunized by one of the following methods:
- (a) Modified Live Virus Vaccine, not less than fourteen days prior to entry;
 - (b) Modified Live Virus Vaccine and Serum immediately prior to entry;
 - (c) Serum alone within ten days of entry PROVIDED that each animal treated with Serum alone must be temperatured, at the time of injection, and temperatures not exceeding 104 degrees disclosed.

(Texas)

VI. SHEEP

1. A permit must be obtained from the Texas Animal Health Commission for entry of any sheep into Texas.
2. Sheep to be slaughtered at recognized slaughtering plants are exempt from dipping requirements; however, a prior permit must be secured.
3. In addition to a permit, sheep for other than slaughter purposes from a Free Area or a Non-quarantined Area must be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an Accredited Veterinarian certifying to the health of the animals and a certificate issued by a regularly or duly appointed and acting sheep scabies inspector of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that the sheep shipped are free from scabies infestation and exposure thereto.
4. Noninfested and unexposed sheep from eradication and quarantined areas either State or Federal may enter for other than slaughter purposes provided the sheep shipped are accompanied by a prior permit and an official health certificate issued by an Accredited Veterinarian certifying to the health of the animals and a certificate issued by a regularly employed and duly authorized sheep scabies inspector of the state of origin or a duly appointed and acting sheep scabies inspector of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that the sheep shipped are free from scabies infestation and exposure thereto; and that they have been dipped twice in wettable .06 per cent Lindane or in .5 per cent solution of emulsifiable Toxaphene. Dippings must be conducted from ten to fourteen days apart with the last dipping conducted within ten days prior to entry into the State, or sheep may enter on one dipping within ten days prior to entry to be quarantined and redipped in Texas in ten to fourteen days from initial dipping at designated dipping stations. (Choice of procedure and Texas dipping point must be designated at the time permit is requested.) Sheep consigned for immediate slaughter must comply with Paragraphs 1 and 2 above in addition to those regulations stated in Part 74, Sub-Chapter C, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

A. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS

All sheep imported into Texas must be accompanied by a written permit from the Texas Animal Health Commission.

Sheep originating in Texas: Intended for exhibition purposes, must be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian.

(Texas)

B. OTHER GOATS

Official health certificate

C. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS

Goats must be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued by an approved veterinarian. Milch goats must be accompanied by an official health certificate, showing negative test to tuberculosis and brucellosis within thirty days prior entry.

VIII. POULTRY

A. All poultry or domestic fowl shipped into the State of Texas shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian within ten (10) days prior to shipment certifying that the poultry or domestic fowl have been inspected and are free of evidence of infectious or contagious disease and that the birds have not been vaccinated against Laryngotracheitis. The certificate must further state that the birds have passed a negative test for pullorum and typhoid within thirty (30) days prior to shipment or that they originate from flocks which have met the pullorum-typhoid requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan.

B. Poultry or domestic fowl consigned to slaughtering establishments maintaining Federal post-mortem inspection are exempt from the above requirements provided the shipment is accompanied by a waybill indicating the plant of destination.

IX. DOGS

Health Certificate showing immunization against rabies within six months prior to entry.

The foregoing regulations were reviewed and approved on March 24, 1969, by Dr. James B. Henderson, Executive Director, Texas Animal Health Commission.

(Texas)

UTAH

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section 1. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or in any manner, transported or moved into the State of Utah until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the Utah State Veterinarian, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the ANH, Div. ARS, USDA for immediate slaughter.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the Utah State Veterinarian, Room 412, State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PERMITS - Permits may be obtained from the State Veterinarian, Room 412, State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, telephone 328-5421.

WHO MAY INSPECT AND ISSUE HEALTH CERTIFICATES - Accredited licensed veterinarians who are authorized by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of origin, and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture are the only individuals authorized to inspect livestock.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of railroads, truck, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within the State of Utah or through the State except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

D. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each

consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Utah, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State of Utah. Such health certificate and/or permit should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

CATTLE

All cattle entering Utah shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited or approved veterinarian subject to the following requirements:

BRUCELLOSIS

I. Negative test for Brucellosis is required.

- A. All cattle from non-modified certified areas must have two negative tests for Brucellosis before being permitted to enter. The first negative test must be not more than six (6) months from date of entry, and from a negative herd. The second test not sooner than 30 days after the first negative test and not more than 30 days from date of entry.
- B. Brucellosis tests must be made by a State-Federal laboratory or a recognized laboratory.

II. Test for Brucellosis not required:

- A. Cattle from certified Brucellosis free herd, certificate number to be entered on health certificate.
- B. Cattle from a certified Brucellosis free state.
- C. Cattle from a non-quarantined herd in a modified certified State or area. Health certificate must state that cattle are from a non-quarantined herd in a modified certified state or area, individually identified and that the animals originate in a herd in which a screening program is being conducted (Market Cattle Testing or Brucellosis Ring Test).
- D. Identified official vaccination (dairy, female) under 20 months of age; beef females, 24 months. Health certificate must show date of tattoo or vaccination tag number.
- E. Steers and spayed heifers.
- F. Importation of calves under two months of age into Utah - No calves under two months of age unless accompanied by dam, may be imported into Utah for distribution or resale, except those resold for immediate slaughter. However, permits are issued to Utah residents for the importation of such calves for their own use to be maintained in quarantine for at least 30 days. The quarantine remains in effect until the quarantined animals are inspected by a veterinarian 30 days or more following the date of importation. The name of the veterinarian who will make the inspection is given to the Department of Agriculture when the permit is requested and the veterinarian is notified by the Department or State Veterinarian, and the owner should notify

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the veterinarian when the final inspection is ready. The inspecting veterinarian should make the examination no sooner than 30 days after importation and should reach an understanding relative to the cost of inspection. The inspection is to be made at the owner's expense.

- G. Cattle entering for immediate slaughter consigned to federal or state-federal approved yard, or recognized slaughtering establishment.

III. By permit - No test required if animals are individually identified and quarantined at destination for inspection to be tested at owner's expense when deemed necessary by inspector. Permit number must be recorded on the health certificate. Permit valid for 15 days only.

- A. Beef cattle consigned to authorized feed yards.
- B. Beef cattle for holding or grazing purposes.
- C. All cattle not in conformance with I or II above.

IV. No cattle from herds under quarantine for Brucellosis will be allowed to enter except when consigned to a slaughtering establishment where recognized state or federal meat inspection is maintained or by special permission granted by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of destination.

V. Vaccinated males - Not acceptable.

TUBERCULOSIS

I. Test is required: within 30 days prior to shipment -

- A. Of all dairy cattle, purebred beef cattle, and grade beef bulls used for breeding, that are not exempt by subsequent paragraphs.
- B. Of all cattle of unknown status or origin.

II. Test not required:

- A. If the herd of origin is on a M.C.T. program and if the cattle are from a herd not under quarantine in a modified accredited area.
- B. If they are cattle originating from an accredited T.B. free herd. The certificate number must be listed on the health certificate.
- C. If they are cattle from herds not under quarantine when the individuals being shipped have been found negative to the test within the past 30 days.
- D. If they are cattle consigned to a slaughtering establishment where recognized state or federal inspection is maintained.

III. No cattle from herds under quarantine for tuberculosis will be allowed to enter except when consigned to a slaughtering establishment for slaughter where recog-

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nized state or federal meat inspection is maintained or by special permission granted by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of destination.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with, or exposed to, scabies shall be trailed, driven, shipped or otherwise transported and moved into Utah for any reason. Permit from Utah State Veterinarian is required for entry of cattle from an area where scabies has been diagnosed during the past 12 months.

SPLENETIC OR TICK FEVER

No cattle infested with ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, or driven or otherwise imported into the State of Utah for any purpose.

SALES YARDS AND MARKETS

Cattle shipped to sales yards or markets must be accompanied by a health certificate properly identifying all livestock. Dairy cattle and cattle sold for breeding purposes before leaving the sales yard must show (1) a negative Brucellosis test before being permitted to leave the sales yard, (2) or be quarantined and tested upon arrival at the place of destination, (3) or be certified under M.C.T. and B.R.T. program, and (4) consigned to a licensed feed yard.

All cattle reacting to any recognized test for brucellosis and/or tuberculosis, and all animals affected with any pathological condition, shall be sold for slaughter only, or to licensed rendering plant, after all other animals are sold.

EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS, AND SHOWS

Dairy cattle and cattle for breeding purposes imported for exhibition or show purposes only to be returned to state of origin may enter provided they are accompanied by a negative tuberculin test conducted within 30 days prior to entry.

Unless originating from a brucellosis certified free state or herd, a brucellosis test is required within 30 days prior to shipment.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be imported into the State of Utah when accompanied by an official health certificate. The certificate must state that the horses described were examined on the date indicated and found free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease. The health certificate must show one normal temperature taken at the time the certificate was issued. This will include all horses coming into Utah for horse sales or shows.

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SWINE

REGULATION NO. 35, governing the vaccination of swine against Hog Cholera in the State of Utah.

Effective November 15, 1964, and amended February 27, 1968 and the use of the following biological products are forbidden in the State of Utah.

Paragraph 1. (a) Live Hog Cholera virus and anti-Hog Cholera serum (simultaneous method).

(b) Modified live virus and anti-Hog Cholera serum (simultaneous method).

(c) Anti-Hog Cholera serum alone for the purpose of temporary immunization for Hog Cholera may only be used in emergencies and under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian with prior permission from the State Department of Agriculture for each individual case.

(d) Paragraph 2. Killed virus vaccine

- (1) Must be approved by the U.S.D.A. and be on the approved list of killed cholera vaccines and used under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian with prior permission from the State Department of Agriculture for each individual case.
- (2) Must be used without anti-Hog Cholera serum.
- (3) Must not be given to swine that have been exposed to Hog Cholera.
- (4) May be used on unthrifty pigs and pregnant sows if there is a need for doing so.
- (5) Baby pigs shall not be vaccinated until two weeks after weaning.

IMPORTATION OF SWINE

Paragraph 1. Swine for exhibition purposes, stocking, breeding or feeding, may be shipped into the State of Utah if the following requirements are met.

(a) Must have an approved health certificate showing individual identification, viz., ear tags, tattoo, registration numbers, etc., and the health certificate must indicate the vaccination status and the ANH Cholera-eradication phase of the state of origin, swine from phase IV or free state only.

(b) Swine treated with official anti-Hog Cholera serum only are permitted to enter Utah if they have certification that they originate from a phase IV or free state.

Paragraph 2. Quarantine - All swine shipped into the State of Utah for feeding or breeding purposes are subject to a 21 day quarantine from the day of arrival at destination. The State Veterinarian shall be notified by the owner of such date of arrival.

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Release from quarantine shall be given by the State Veterinarian when satisfied that health conditions are satisfactory.

Paragraph 3. Exceptions. Swine shipped into the State of Utah for immediate slaughter are exempt from the vaccination requirements, but must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that the swine have not been fed raw garbage, are shipped in for immediate slaughter, with no diversion, and are free from any infectious or contagious disease.

Paragraph 4. In addition to the above, purebred and breeding swine over 3 months of age shall have passed a negative blood test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to movement into the State of Utah and a copy of the test shall accompany the shipment.

Paragraph 5. Erysipelas and Leptospirosis. Erysipelas - purebred swine shall be immunized with Erysipelas Bacterin not less than 15 days prior to importation. Leptospirosis - swine over 4 months of age shall have passed a negative Leptospirosis test within 30 days prior to entry, or entire herd tested and negative in the previous 12 months and so stated on the health certificate.

These regulations are issued by the Utah State Department of Agriculture pursuant to the authority vested in same under the provisions of 4-7-14, Utah Code, Annotated 1953.

SHEEP

Health certificate certifying the sheep are free of communicable diseases or exposure thereto.

I. Blue tongue - Blue tongue vaccination is required in states and areas where blue tongue has been diagnosed within the past six months.

II. Scabies - If shipment originates in a state where sheep scabies has existed during the past 12 months, a permit must be obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture prior to shipment, and the health certificate must state that the sheep had been dipped immediately prior to movement in an acaricide recognized by the ANH Div., ARS, USDA.

III. Foot Rot - Sheep must be thoroughly examined for evidence of foot rot. Health certificate must have a statement that the sheep were examined and are free from foot rot.

IV. Shipments of sheep from the Dominion of Canada must be accompanied by a health certificate with attached permit issued by the Utah State Department of Agriculture.

GOATS

Milch Goats

Official health certificate showing negative tuberculin and brucellosis tests within 30 days prior to entry.

Other Goats

Health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian or a certificate by an authorized scabies inspector.

POULTRY (CHICKENS AND TURKEYS)

I. Chickens

A. No poultry hatching eggs or baby chicks shall be brought, shipped, or otherwise introduced into the State of Utah by a person, individual, or corporation that does not originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a Pullorum-typhoid clean rating given by the official of the state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan of the state or country of origin, and a statement to the effect shall be attached to the shipping container.

B. Hatching eggs and chicks under 14 days of age may be imported without a permit if they originate from flocks as indicated in paragraph (or regulation) number one above.

C. No poultry 14 days of age or over shall be imported into the State of Utah until a permit for such importation is obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture, except birds for immediate slaughter consigned directly to a licensed slaughtering establishment.

D. Poultry or chicken boxes, crates, and containers shall be new or disinfected before being used to move replacement birds into the State of Utah, except birds of the same and known health status as the previous shipment, and identified with a label cooperating in National Poultry Improvement plan.

E. No permit shall be issued for importation until the Utah State Department of Agriculture receives responsible and complete information from the consignor that the birds to be imported would not present a disease hazard to Utah flocks.

II. Turkeys - Infectious sinusitis control

A. On or after January 1, 1964, no turkey hatching eggs or poults will be produced for sale and/or for use in the State of Utah unless the owner shall have first obtained a written permit from the State Department of Agriculture.

The following procedures will be followed:

1. The State Veterinarian shall be responsible for the clinical examination of all turkey breeding flocks within the State.

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2. The first clinical examination shall be after the breeders are selected and the first official pullorum test and fowl typhoid has been conducted.
3. There shall be at least a monthly examination during the current laying season.
4. The following schedule in testing for PPL (S6 strain) shall be followed:

- a. Ten percent of those birds selected as prospective breeders.
- b. Ten per cent of those blood samples submitted for official pullorum disease and fowl typhoid disease.
- c. Ten per cent of the breeding flock at the beginning of egg production or at the time of first insemination.
- d. Ten per cent of the flock with a minimum of 100 birds should be tested.

B. Request for a permit from hatcheries located outside the State of Utah shall be accompanied by a certificate from the State Department of Agriculture or the official state agency in charge of Poultry Improvement of the state of origin stating the hatchery has met the requirements outlined for hatcheries as set forth in paragraph number 1.

C. The certificate from the state agency should state the following:

1. Breeding flocks have been clinically examined (date) and found to be free from any evidence of infectious sinusitis.
2. All breeding flocks are negative to an approve agglutination test for PPLO (S 6 strain).
3. State of origin - the State Veterinarian or his duty shall inspect breeder flocks monthly.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No Psittacine birds shall be shipped into the State of Utah unless a permit is obtained from the Utah State Veterinarian prior to shipment. Request for a permit must be made by a graduate, licensed veterinarian, certifying that the birds are free from any symptoms of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. The request must also state the number and kind of birds to be shipped into Utah, their origin, date to be shipped, and their destination.

DOGS AND CATS

All dogs and cats over four (4) months of age shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing vaccination against

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rabies. The health certificate shall also include a statement that the dog or dogs and cats have been vaccinated against rabies within 12 months with killed vaccine, or within 24 months with modified live virus vaccine prior to shipment. The date of vaccination must be given and the name of the product used.

GAME AND FUR BEARING ANIMALS

No game or fur bearing animals will be imported into Utah without prior permit being obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture. Each shipment shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying they are free from all contagious and communicable diseases and exposure thereto.

All mink entering Utah shall originate on ranches or herds where virus enteritis has not been diagnosed within the past three years, or that the mink being shipped have not come from a ranch that has had virus enteritis within three years.

ZOO ANIMALS

The entry of common zoo animals such as monkeys, apes, baboons, rhinocerus, girafes, zebras, elephants, etc., to be kept in zoos, or shown at exhibitions is authorized when a permit has been issued by the Utah State Department of Agriculture.

Adopted by the Utah State Department of Agriculture May 27, 1969, and effective July 7, 1969.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 25, 1969, by Dr. F. James Schoenfeld, State Veterinarian, State of Utah, Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.

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VERMONT

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Import permits are required for all species of livestock and poultry and may be obtained from Livestock Division, Vermont Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vermont. An official health certificate dated within 30 days of entry is required for all species.

Requirements for exhibition purposes shall be the same as for breeding purposes except for specific exemptions by the Director, Livestock Division, Vermont Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

CATTLE

Tuberculosis

For dairy and breeding purposes, animals may move directly from an accredited herd or a negative herd in either a tuberculosis-free state or a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area providing the last herd test was made within 12 months of shipment. Animals 6 months of age and over and that do not originate in a herd of the above status nor from a quarantined herd are acceptable if tested negative within 30 days of shipment.

For pasture and feed lot purposes, above requirements also apply.

Brucellosis

For dairy and breeding purposes, animals that originate and move directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds or from a certified brucellosis-free state, or are officially vaccinated female animals under 18 months of age, may enter without a blood test.

Animals 6 months of age and over not meeting above requirements must be blood tested negative within 30 days of shipment.

Scabies

Cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall not be moved into this state except for immediate slaughter in compliance with Federal interstate regulations.

Immediate Slaughter

Apparently healthy cattle for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by Vermont import permit or owner-shipper certificate in accordance with Federal Regulations.

HORSES, MULES AND DONKEYS

Import permit required prior to entry.

All equine animals must be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that said animals are free of any infectious or contagious diseases and are not exposed thereto.

Equine animals which enter Vermont for exhibition purposes and which return to the state of origin on the same day will be exempt from the requirement of a health certificate. Import permit required.

SWINE

Hog Cholera

Swine for breeding and feeding purposes must be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are free from symptoms of any communicable diseases and exposure thereto, have not been fed raw garbage, and that they have not been vaccinated with modified-live hog cholera vaccine. All swine shall be identified by eartag, age, sex and breed.

Brucellosis

Swine for breeding purposes must originate in a validated brucellosis-free herd or, if 4 months of age or over, be blood tested negative within 30 days of entry.

Immediate Slaughter

Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter subject to an import permit and a certificate stating that they have not been fed raw garbage.

There are no stockyards or livestock markets authorized to receive interstate shipments of slaughter swine.

SHEEP

All sheep and lambs other than for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate identifying each individual by age, sex and breed. The certificate shall also state that all animals in the flock of origin have been found free from symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease and have not been exposed thereto.

Immediate Slaughter

Apparently healthy sheep for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill signed by the owner-shipper in compliance with Federal regulations.

Scabies

No sheep affected with or exposed to scabies shall be transported or moved into the state for any purpose.

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GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a Health Certificate identifying each animal and indicating that they originate in a brucellosis-free herd or are negative to a blood test for brucellosis within 30 days of entry, and that they are free of contagious-infectious diseases or exposure thereto.

POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys and other poultry over 5 months of age with the exception of waterfowl, intended for breeding purposes or egg production may be shipped into the state if they originate and are moved directly from flocks maintaining an official Pullorum-Typhoid clean rating, or if the flock of origin has passed a negative agglutination test for Pullorum-Typhoid disease within 30 days preceding the date of importation.

Hatching eggs and poultry under 5 months of age may be transported into the state if they are shipped from a hatchery or other premise under the supervision of the poultry disease control officials of the state of origin and with a classification of Pullorum clean or better.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

All psittacine birds shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian stating that all such birds on the premises of origin are free from symptoms of infectious or contagious disease. All shipments of psittacine birds into the state shall be quarantined for a period of 15 days. The quarantine period shall be followed by an inspection by a licensed veterinarian who shall issue a health certificate prior to the sale or other disposal of such birds.

All psittacine birds imported shall be banded with a seamless closed metal band which identifies the breeder.

All importers of psittacine birds shall keep records which indicate the origin and date of shipment, the name and address of the breeder and the number of birds shipped.

DOGS AND CATS

Import permit is not required.

All dogs to be transported into the state for any purpose must be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a licensed graduate veterinarian at the place of origin stating that the animals are free from symptoms of contagious and/or

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infectious diseases and exposure thereto; did not originate within an area quarantined for rabies; and, if 4 months of age or over, have been vaccinated with modified live virus rabies vaccine within 12 months of entry.

Domestic cats must also be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they have been vaccinated against rabies within 12 months of entry.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Permission to import such animals must be requested from the Vermont Fish and Game Department, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

ZOO ANIMALS

Such animals may be imported in compliance with Federal regulations.

Approved on May 9, 1969, by Dr. A. E. Janawicz, Director, Livestock Division, Vermont Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vermont.

VIRGINIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES
(Section 5.1)

- A. No livestock, other animals, poultry, or other birds, of any species, that are affected with or that have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease shall be imported into Virginia.
- B. All livestock, other animals, poultry, or other birds imported into Virginia shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, which shall be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the person in charge of such animals or birds, and a copy of such health certificate shall be forwarded promptly to the State Veterinarian of the State of Virginia.
- C. An official health certificate shall be a written record covering the requirements of the State of Virginia, executed on an approved form of state of origin. It shall contain the names and exact addresses of the consignor and consignee and the exact destination of the animals or birds covered, and shall indicate the health status of the animals or birds, including the dates and results of all required tests.
 - (1) The official health certificate shall be issued, following physical examination of the animals or birds involved and completion of all required tests, within 30 days prior to the date of entry of such animals or birds, unless a different time limit is set hereinafter; the certificate shall be issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian approved by the livestock health official of the state of origin, a veterinarian in the employ of the state of origin, or a veterinarian in the employ of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or such other veterinarian as may be approved by the State Veterinarian of Virginia.
 - (2) All copies of such official health certificate, including the original, shall be legible, and shall bear the endorsement of the livestock health official of the state of origin.
- D. The requirements for the importation of livestock, other animals, poultry and other birds for exhibition purposes shall be the same as the requirements governing the admission of such animals and birds for breeding purposes, unless specific exceptions are made hereinafter.

ENTRY BY PERMIT ONLY
(Section 5.2)

- A. When the State Veterinarian is informed of the existence of any unusual or serious outbreak of disease among livestock or poultry in any other state or states; or any condition or circumstance, which in his opinion constitutes a threat to livestock or poultry in Virginia and which in his opinion may introduce such disease into Virginia, he shall by proclamation prohibit the entrance into Virginia for any purpose, of any livestock or poultry, originating either directly or indirectly from such other state or states, or of any "products" thereof as that term is defined in the meat or poultry inspection regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, or in the Virginia Meat and Poultry Products Inspection Act, the Virginia Milk and Cream Law, or any other applicable or related Virginia statutes and any regulations promulgated thereunder, except by special written permit.
- B. All requests for special permits must be in writing or by wire, directed to the State Veterinarian of the State of Virginia, and must give such information as the State Veterinarian may require.
- C. All livestock or poultry, or products thereof, entering Virginia under such special permit must be consigned to a definite legal resident of Virginia.

COMMON CARRIERS, TRUCKS
(Section 5.3)

- A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, or other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock or poultry into Virginia except in compliance with the provisions set forth in this Regulation.
- B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for transportation of livestock or poultry must be kept in a sanitary condition. The State Veterinarian may require the cleaning and disinfecting of any such conveyances at such time or times as he may deem necessary to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases.

CATTLE
(Section 5.4)

- A. Tuberculosis.
(1) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may enter the state if they originate directly from officially certified tuberculosis - free areas, or officially accredited or negative - tested herds, and are officially identified as being of such origin.

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(2) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes originating from areas or herds other than as specified in subparagraph (1), immediately above, must have been negative to an individual official test for tuberculosis within 30 days prior to entry.

(3) Cattle originating directly or indirectly from herds quarantined or subject to quarantine under the State - Federal Uniform Methods and Rules for the eradication of tuberculosis are not eligible for entry, except for immediate slaughter under special permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Virginia.

B. Brucellosis.

(1) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may enter the state if they originate directly from officially certified brucellosis - free areas and are officially identified as being of such origin.

(2) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may enter the state if they originate directly from officially certified herds located in officially modified - certified brucellosis areas, and are officially identified as being of such origin.

(3) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes that originate directly from officially modified - certified brucellosis areas but from other than officially certified herds therein, and that are officially identified as being of such origin, may enter the state provided that all such animals have been negative to an official blood test within 30 days prior to such entry.

(4) Cattle less than 24 months of age, otherwise qualified to enter the state under the provisions of subparagraph (3), immediately above, or if they originate directly from a herd in which all animals were negative to an official blood test within 12 months prior to entry, may enter the state without an official blood test if they have been vaccinated under state - federal supervision with Brucella abortus vaccine. Health certificates accompanying such cattle shall indicate the identity of the individual animals covered and the ages and dates of Brucella abortus vaccination.

(5) Cattle originating directly or indirectly from an area having no official brucellosis status are not eligible for entry into Virginia. If at any time it is established that such cattle, intended for dairy or breeding purposes, have been brought into the state, covered by a health certificate bearing false or misleading statements as to their origin for the purpose of evading the prohibition set forth in this subparagraph, the State Veterinarian shall quarantine and require immediate testing of all such cattle and of all other cattle with which they are or have been associated. All such animals classified on such test as either reactors or suspects immediately shall be condemned and slaughtered, and no payment of indemnity shall be allowed.

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The premises involved shall be placed under strict quarantine, and shall not be released from quarantine until the State Veterinarian is satisfied that all further threat of infection has been removed.

(6) Cattle identified as being strictly of beef breeds, originating from areas having no official brucellosis status, as described in subparagraph (5), immediately above, may enter the state for feeding purposes only upon special written permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Virginia. In addition to whatever other conditions the State Veterinarian may require, such permit shall provide that such animals be permanently and individually identified, move directly into a dry feed lot, that they be kept effectively isolated from all other animals, that they leave such feed lot only for direct movement to immediate slaughter, and that they go into and out of such feed lot on an inventory basis only.

(7) The State Veterinarian may, at his discretion, issue specific permits for cattle originating directly or indirectly from an area having no official brucellosis status, as described in subparagraph (5), above, to enter the state for immediate slaughter only, providing all animals so entering the state covered by such permit are individually and permanently identified, and go directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment that is approved and inspected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

(8) Animals originating directly or indirectly from herds quarantined or subject to quarantine under the State - Federal Uniform Methods and Rules for the eradication of brucellosis are not eligible for entry into Virginia except for immediate slaughter under special permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Virginia.

C. Scabies.

(1) No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be imported into Virginia for any purpose.

D. Feeder Cattle.

(1) Cattle intended for feeding purposes shall be qualified for entry into the state under exactly the same conditions as cattle for dairy or breeding purposes. Steers and spayed heifers shall be exempt from any test requirements hereinbefore set forth.

SHEEP
(Section 5.5)

A. Scabies.

(1) Sheep intended for feeding or breeding purpose may enter the state only if they originate directly from a state officially designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as scabies - free.

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B. Slaughter.

(1) Sheep imported into Virginia for immediate slaughter shall be consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or to a slaughtering establishment that is approved and inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

SWINE
(Section 5.6)

A. Hog Cholera.

(1) Swine intended for breeding or feeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate which indicates the total number of swine and the identity, by orange ear tag number, of each animal for entry, and which certifies that such swine have been treated, within five days prior to arriving at their final destination in Virginia, with either anti-hog cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone in according with the following minimum dosage schedule:

Weight of Swine (lbs.)	Serum (ml.)	Antibody Conc. (ml.)
Under 60	20	10
60 to 120	30	15
Over 120	40	20

Except for swine under 20 pounds in weight, the dosage of anti - hog cholera serum should not exceed 1 ml. per pound of body weight, and the dosage of antibody concentrate should not exceed 0.5 ml. per pound of body weight.

(2) Swine for feeding or breeding purposes are not eligible for entry into this state if they have been treated with any product containing living hog cholera virus. Swine for feeding and breeding purposes that have been treated with an inactivated hog cholera virus may enter the state only under special permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Virginia, under such conditions as he may prescribe.

(3) The State Veterinarian may, by proclamation, prohibit the entry into Virginia, for any purpose, of swine that have been vaccinated with any product containing either living or inactivated hog cholera virus when, in his opinion, such swine or the meat products thereof would constitute a threat to the swine population of Virginia.

B. Brucellosis.

(1) Swine over four months of age intended for breeding purposes, in addition to the requirements and restrictions set forth in Paragraph A of this Section, shall have originated from an officially validated brucellosis - free herd, or from a herd in which all breeding swine over four months of age were negative to an official test for

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brucellosis conducted in a state or federal laboratory within 12 months prior to date of entry, or which individually shall have been negative to an official test for brucellosis conducted in a state or federal laboratory within 30 days prior to entry. The official health certificate accompanying such swine shall indicate such official herd status or such negative test.

C. Exceptions.

(1) Swine may enter the state without anti - hog cholera treatment of any kind, provided that the state of origin of such swine is in the same phase of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program as is Virginia, or in a higher phase, and further provided that such swine move directly from farm of origin to farm of destination in this state, in properly cleaned and disinfected vehicles and without diversion en route. Such swine shall be accompanied by an official health certificate which indicates the total number of swine and the identity of each animal for entry.

(2) Swine may be imported into Virginia for immediate slaughter without restriction, except as expressly prohibited hereinbefore, providing they are consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or slaughtering establishment that is approved and inspected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

HORSES
(Section 5.7)

A. Definitions.

(1) The term "horses", as used herein, is intended to imply all horse-like animals, embracing all members of the equine species including ponies, the asinine species, and burros; and also including the hybrid offspring of the equine and asinine species by whatever name they may be known, such as mules, hinnies, and donkeys.

B. General.

(1) Horses may enter the state providing they are accompanied by an official health certificate giving an accurate description of each animal for entry, with a copy of such health certificate being forwarded to and received by the State Veterinarian of Virginia prior to the arrival of such animals at destination in this state.

(2) The State Veterinarian may, by proclamation, prohibit, or restrict under such conditions as he may prescribe, the entry of any horses into Virginia which would, in his opinion, present a disease threat to Virginia horses or other animals. Such proclamation shall be only for the duration of such potential threat, and shall be officially withdrawn when it has served its purpose.

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POULTRY
(Section 5.8)

A. Definitions.

(1) For the purposes of this Section, the term "poultry" shall include chickens and turkeys of all varieties and of all ages; and the term "hatching eggs" shall include chicken eggs and turkey eggs which are, or which are intended to be, used for hatching purposes.

B. Pullorum - Typhoid.

(1) No hatching eggs and no poultry shall be imported into this state unless such eggs or poultry originate exclusively from flocks participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) or the National Turkey Improvement Plan (NTIP), under supervision of the Official State Agency of NPIP or NTIP, the livestock health official, or other authorized government agency of the state of origin, and have attained and at the time of shipment still retain the official classification of "U. S. Pullorum - Typhoid Clean".

C. Mycoplasma Gallisepticum.

(1) No hatching eggs and no poultry shall be imported into this state unless such eggs or poultry originate exclusively from flocks that:

(a) Have been tested by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with the provisions of Sections IV and VI of the Virginia Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Eradication Program and have been classified as "MG tested and no reactors found"; or

(b) Are participating in a mandatory or voluntary program of the state of origin which is, in the judgement of the State Veterinarian of Virginia at least fully the equivalent of the Virginia Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Eradication Program, and have attained and at the time of shipment still retain a classification fully the equivalent of the Virginia classification of "MG tested and no reactors found".

D. Approval Numbers.

(1) Each shipper of hatching eggs or poultry into this state shall first secure from the State Veterinarian of Virginia an Approval Number. This Approval Number must appear on each shipping label or on each container of hatching eggs or poultry shipped into Virginia.

(2) Applications for Approval Number must be made on forms provided by the State Veterinarian of Virginia. Each application shall require the following information on each flock from which hatching eggs or poultry originate to supply the shipper:

(a) The name and address of each flockowner;

(b) The species (i.e. chickens or turkeys) and the number of birds in each flock;

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- (c) The date of the most recent pullorum - typhoid test;
 - (d) The total number, or the percentage, of positive reactions to the most recent pullorum - typhoid test;
 - (e) The pullorum - typhoid status attained;
 - (f) The date of the most recent Mycoplasma Gallisepticum test;
 - (g) The number of birds, or the percentage of the flock, included in the most recent Mycoplasma Gallisepticum test;
 - (h) The total number or the percentage of suspicious and of positive reactions to the most recent Mycoplasma Gallisepticum test;
 - (i) The total number or the percentage of suspicious or positive Mycoplasma Gallisepticum reactions confirmed by hemagglutination-inhibition (HI) test;
 - (j) The Mycoplasma Gallisepticum classification attained;
 - (k) Where and by whom the most recent Mycoplasma Gallisepticum test was conducted; and
 - (l) Such additional information as the State Veterinarian may require.
- (3) Such applications, when completed, must be forwarded to the Official State Agency, the state livestock health official, or other competent and recognized authority of the state or origin for verification, approval, and signature, and then forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Virginia for final approval. No shipment of hatching eggs or poultry shall be made into Virginia until such approval has been granted and Approval Number received.

E. Exceptions.

(1) Nothing in this Regulation shall apply to hatching eggs or poultry passing directly through this state in interstate commerce; nor to poultry imported into this state for immediate slaughter and consigned directly to a poultry processing establishment that is approved and inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce; nor to poultry imported into this state for immediate exhibition purposes only.

(2) None of the provisions, restrictions, or requirements of this Section applying specifically to Mycoplasma Gallisepticum (as covered in Paragraph C and in Paragraph D, sub-paragraph (2), clauses (f) to (k), inclusive) shall be considered to be effective unless and until placed in effect by proclamation of the State Veterinarian.

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DOGS AND CATS
(Section 5.9)

A. Definitions.

(1) For the purposes of this Section the term "dogs" shall include all domestic and wild members of the dog family (Canidae); and the term "cat" shall include all domestic and wild members of the cat family (Felidae).

B. General.

(1) All dogs and cats to be transported into this state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin certifying that the issuing veterinarian has personally examined the animal or animals described therein within ten days prior to issuance of such certificate and date of shipment, and that such professional physical examination indicated that the animal or animals were in apparent good health at that time.

C. Rabies.

(1) In addition to the requirements of Paragraph B of this Section, immediately above, the official health certificate covering any dogs to be transported or moved into this state shall state that they did not originate in an area under quarantine for rabies, nor in an area where rabies is known to exist whether quarantined or not; that such dogs have not been exposed to rabies; that they have been vaccinated against rabies not more than one year prior to such shipment; and that each such animal is identified with a proper and valid vaccination tag and certificate dated not more than one year prior to such shipment.

D. Exceptions.

(1) The requirement for rabies vaccination specified immediately above, under Paragraph C, subparagraph (1) of this Section shall not apply to puppies less than four months of age.

(2) None of the provisions, requirements, or restrictions of this Section shall apply to

(a) Any dog or cat passing directly through this state in interstate commerce;

(b) To any dog or cat brought into this state by a person who intends to make his residence in Virginia; or

(c) To any dog or cat consigned directly to a laboratory or institution authorized by law to conduct research, teaching or clinical studies within this state.

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MONKEYS
(Section 5.10)

A. Definitions.

(1) For the purposes of this Section the term "monkeys" shall include all monkeys and other primates, such as lemurs, marmosets, chimpanzees, and other apes.

B. General.

(1) Monkeys to be transported or moved into this state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin certifying that the issuing veterinarian personally has examined the monkey or monkeys described therein within ten day prior to the issuance of such certificate, and that such professional physical examination indicated that the monkey or monkeys were in apparent good health at that time. In addition to the general statement hereinbefore required, a separate statement shall be included attesting to the fact that such veterinarian carefully has examined the oral mucosa of the monkey or monkeys and has found no evidence of disease lesions or inflammatory processes.

C. Tuberculosis.

(1) Any monkey or monkeys transported or moved into this state shall successfully have passed a tuberculin test performed by an accredited veterinarian, within 30 days prior to date of shipment. Certification of this fact, including the kind and amount of tuberculin used, the date and hour of injection, and the date and hour of observation following such injection, together with certification that no response of any kind or degree was observed, shall appear upon the face of the health certificate.

(2) Monkeys that have been associated with or that originate in a monkey colony where there have been other monkeys showing response to the tuberculin test shall not be eligible for entry into Virginia unless and until all monkeys in such a group or colony shall have passed two consecutive negative tuberculin tests not less than 30 days apart.

D. Exceptions.

(1) The provisions, requirements, or restrictions of this section shall not apply to any monkey or monkeys passing directly through this state in interstate commerce, nor to any monkey or monkeys consigned to a laboratory or institution authorized by law to conduct research, teaching, or clinical studies within this state.

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PSITTICINE BIRDS
(Section 5.11)

A. Definitions.

(1) For the purposes of this Section the term "psitticine birds" shall include parrots, cockatoos, parakeets, and budgerigars.

B. Isolation.

(1) All psitticine birds transported or moved into Virginia shall be confined immediately by the owner or custodian, or by his agent, by restriction to a building or other enclosure in absolute isolation from other birds, animals, and persons, except for the absolute minimum contact necessary for the care of such psitticine birds in isolation. Such confinement shall continue, under the direct supervision of an accredited veterinarian specifically authorized for such purpose by the State Veterinarian, until such time as the said veterinarian shall notify the State Veterinarian, in writing, that such birds have been under continuous and uninterrupted feeding, for a period of not less than 15 consecutive days following their arrival in Virginia, with either a mash-type feed or a feed containing dehulled millet seed, containing or impregnated with 0.5 milligram of chlorotetracycline per gram of feed or seed.

C. Approval Numbers.

(1) Each shipper of psitticine birds into this state shall first secure from the State Veterinarian of Virginia an Approval Number. Such official Approval Number, along with the words "Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce Approved", or their equivalent, shall appear prominently on each shipping label or on each package or other container used for the transportation of such psitticine birds into Virginia.

(2) Applications for Approval Numbers must be made on forms provided by the State Veterinarian of Virginia. Approval shall be for such time or duration as the State Veterinarian may designate. Applications shall require the following information;

(a) The proper legal name and address of each applicant. If an applicant has more than one address or premise intended as a source of psitticine birds to be shipped into Virginia, a separate application must be filed and a separate Approval Number secured for each such address or premise;

(b) The usual or average number of birds maintained at any given time at each address or premise;

(c) A statement, over the signature of either a local or state professional livestock health official or public health authority, attesting to the fact that all psitticine birds leaving the address or premise specified

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on each application have been subjected to the same or fully equivalent restrictions as to isolation and treatment as are specified in Paragraph B, subparagraph (1), of this Section for psitticine birds after arrival in Virginia; and

(d) Such additional information as the State Veterinarian may require.

(3) Applications for Approval Numbers must be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Virginia for approval, and such Approval Numbers must be issued by the State Veterinarian, and received by the shipper, before shipment into this state is made.

D. Exceptions.

(1) The requirements for isolation and treatment with chlorotetracycline as shown in Paragraph B, subparagraph (1) of this Section shall not apply to psitticine birds transported or moved into Virginia directly from sources which have been approved by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce and which have been issued an official Approval Number, and such Approval Number and a legend as specified in Paragraph C, subparagraph (1) of this Section appear on each shipping label or container used for shipments into Virginia; provided, however, that shipments made without such approval, or prior to the issuance of such approval if pending, will be subjected to the same restrictions of confinement and treatment as birds from nonapproved sources.

(2) None of the provisions of this Section shall apply to any psitticine birds passing directly through this state in interstate commerce, nor to psitticine birds brought into this state by a person who intends to make his residence in Virginia, nor to any psitticine birds consigned directly to a laboratory or institution authorized by law to conduct research, teaching, or clinical studies within this state.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 20, 1969, by Dr. W.L. Bendix, State Veterinarian of Virginia.

(Virginia)

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

1. General

All animals and poultry being shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Washington must conform to Washington requirements contained herein and be in compliance with Federal regulations. No animal including poultry that is affected with, or that has been recently exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, may enter the State of Washington until written permission is obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

All animals must be accompanied by an official health certificate of the state of origin or permit from Department of Agriculture of Washington or both, which must be attached to waybill or shall be in possession of the vehicle driver in charge of the shipment of animals.

A copy of the health certificate which has been approved by the state of origin shall be forwarded immediately by air-mail or most rapid means available to the office of Department of Agriculture of State of Washington. All health certificates are void after thirty (30) days from date of inspection. However, the Director of the Department of Agriculture may give special extension to the thirty (30) day limit on such health certificates, written for fair, rodeo, show or exhibition animals.

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Washington accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, and issued by a licensed graduate accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and consignee. The origin and destination of the animals, together with an accurate description of the animals including their identification and health status, also the dates and results of the required tests and all required vaccinations plus any known vaccinations shall appear on the certificate. All livestock imported into the State of Washington for exhibition shall be accompanied by an approved interstate health certificate.

2. Animals (Cattle, bison, sheep, swine, goats) for immediate slaughter.

The above named animals may enter the State of Washington without test or health certificate provided:

- A. The waybill or certificates are marked stating the animals are for immediate slaughter, and
- B. The animals shall be slaughtered within fourteen (14) days after arrival at destination, and
- C. The animals are consigned to a slaughter plant or stockyard, specifically approved by the Department of Agriculture for receiving such imports.

3. Cattle

All domestic bovine animals, (including bison) except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease, and shall meet the following tuberculosis and brucellosis requirements:

- A. Tuberculosis

1. All dairy purpose cattle, if not from a tuberculosis-free herd, state, or free area, must be negative to a tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, provided that all steers; and calves under eight (8) months of age, need not be tested.
 2. All cattle must originate in a tuberculosis-free accredited herd, area, or state, or a modified-accredited area.
 3. All cattle of unknown status or origin must have a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to shipment.
 4. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter the State of Washington.
 5. Beef cattle for pasture or feeding purposes from non-quarantined herds in a tuberculosis-free area or modified tuberculosis-free area may enter without test.

- B. Brucellosis - All animals except steers and spayed heifers shall be:

1. Under eight (8) months of age and not from a quarantined herd; or
 2. From a certified brucellosis-free herd, area, or state; or
 3. Official female vaccinates under thirty (30) months of age, neither springing nor fresh, and originating in a modified certified brucellosis area; or be an official vaccinate under thirty (30) months of age, neither springing nor fresh, plus permit, if originating from an area that is not at least a modified certified brucellosis area; or
 4. Negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days if from a modified certified brucellosis area; or negative to an official brucellosis

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test, plus permit, if originating from an area that is not at least a modified certified brucellosis area; Provided, that all cattle entering the state on permit under this provision must enter under quarantine and be subject to additional tests as determined by the Director at owner's expense.

- C. Steers and spayed heifers are exempt from brucellosis requirements.
- D. All animals, except steers and spayed heifers, originating in lots or consignments at salesyards in which reactors to a brucellosis test have been found, may enter the state only if a permit to import has been secured from the Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Washington. Animals imported under such permit shall be placed under quarantine at destination and shall be held in isolation until released by the Director. Such animals will be released from quarantine only when no reactors are found by two tests (at owner's expense) of the entire lot, the first test not less than thirty (30) days following date of entry into the state; the second test to be made not less than thirty (30) days nor more than ninety (90) days following preceding test.
- E. Feeder steers shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease, but are exempt from the brucellosis requirements.
- F. Feeder cattle other than steers shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease, but may be exempt from the brucellosis requirements only if a permit to import has been secured from the Director. However, no special permit required for feeder cattle consigned to an official registered quarantined feedlot when the official health certificate contains the name, location and official registration number of the quarantined feedlot. A current list of registered quarantined feedlots will be maintained in the office of the Division of Animal Industry, P.O. Box 128, Olympia, Washington 98501 - Phone-Area Code 206-753-5040.
- G. Cattle for grazing purposes, bulls and female cattle of beef breeds for winter holding or for grazing purposes may be moved into the State of Washington, provided such cattle originate in a certified brucellosis-free herd, area, or state. Cattle from modified certified brucellosis free area or herd may enter only on permit from the Director of the Department of Agriculture. The Director may place such cattle under quarantine or require segregation as deemed necessary to prevent any spread of brucellosis or other infectious or contagious disease.

4. Sheep -

Sheep, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease and in addition shall comply with the following requirements which shall be stated on the health certificate:

- A. Originate from a state in which no blue tongue, scabies, contagious ecthyma, or scrapie has existed for one (1) year; or
- B. By special permit from the Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Washington.

5. Goats -

Goats, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease and a record of a negative brucellosis test made within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry. All dairy goats must have been also tested for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days and found negative. Goats under eight (8) months of age are exempt from brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements.

6. Swine -

- A. Slaughter swine - Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to infectious or communicable swine diseases may be moved into the state without health certificate or vaccination to a recognized slaughtering center, public livestock market specifically approved under Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, and amendments thereto for immediate slaughter and may not be diverted enroute for any purpose. The waybills or certificates for movement must state "for slaughter only."
- B. All swine imported into the state except those shipped for immediate slaughter must be accompanied with an official health certificate attesting that either:
 - 1. All swine of the shipment originate in a hog cholera free state,
 - 2. Swine originating in other than an officially designated hog cholera free state have not been vaccinated with any modified live virus vaccine and have not been vaccinated with inactivated hog cholera vaccine less than twenty-one (21) days, prior to shipment. Swine from states other than officially designated hog cholera free must originate on a farm where such swine were born and such farm is not used to assemble, buy or sell swine. All swine on such farm must have been located there for not less than twenty-one (21) days. The swine so imported shall be moved without contact with other swine or facilities used by other swine enroute.

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3. All swine are being transported in vehicles which were cleaned, disinfected and beeded under supervision just prior to shipment.

C. Vesicular Exanthema.

1. All swine imported into the State of Washington must originate in a state certified to be free of vesicular exanthema.

D. Brucellosis.

1. All swine imported for breeding purposes over six (6) months of age entering the State of Washington must be tested and found negative to brucellosis within thirty (30) days previous to entry or originate in a validated brucellosis free herd. Such swine found negative to brucellosis test, but originating from herd where brucellosis is known to exist will not be admitted.

7. Dogs and Cats.

In addition to the general provisions for the importation of livestock, the official health certificate for dogs and cats shall contain the certification:

- A. That such animals are apparently free from infectious, contagious, and communicable disease.
- B. That all dogs have been vaccinated against rabies not more than six (6) months prior to entry with killed rabies vaccine, or more than twenty-four (24) months prior to entry with modified live virus rabies vaccine. Each animal must be identified by a dated vaccination certificate and tags bearing serial numbers and name of vaccine used.
 1. Animals under four (4) months of age - no vaccination required.
 2. Cats - no rabies vaccination required.
- C. That such animals do not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies, provided, that animals originating from rabies quarantine or rabies areas must be accompanied by a permit obtainable from the State Department of Agriculture office in Olympia, Washington previous to shipment, the terms of which must be stated on the health certificate.

8. Horses, Mules, Jennies, Jackasses -

General provisions regarding permit and official health certificate apply in case of horses, mules, jennies, and jackasses.

9. Poultry -

A. Pullorum:

1. Poultry over five (5) months of age must be negative to pullorum test within thirty (30) days, or

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2. Originate in a flock under the National Poultry Improvement Plan.
3. Eggs, day-old chicks, and poults may enter if originating from flocks classified as pullorum "passed" or better as in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

B. Ornithosis:

1. Poultry and eggs from flocks or areas where ornithosis is diagnosed may enter by permit only.

10. Fur Bearing Animals and other animals in captivity--
A permit shall be required from the Department of Agriculture of the State of Washington for admission of all fur bearing animals and animals held in captivity.
11. Psittacine Birds (Parrots, parakeets, etc.)
All persons who intend to ship or bring psittacine birds into the state must obtain prior approval from the Washington State Department of Health, Smith Tower, Seattle, Washington 98104.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on May 29, 1969, by Dr. Don H. Spangler, Animal Industry Division, State of Washington Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Washington.

(Washington)

WEST VIRGINIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Relation to Federal Requirements

All Livestock and Poultry imports must meet West Virginia Animal Health requirements, and be in compliance with the Federal Interstate requirements. Importation of diseased, exposed or quarantined animals forbidden.

WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, or veterinarians employed by the state of origin may inspect animals imported into West Virginia.

SPECIAL PERMITS

Requests for special permits must be directed to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305, giving such information as number and kind of animals, origin, proposed destination, consignee and consignor.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

Owners and operators of common carriers moving livestock into or through the State of West Virginia must be in compliance with Federal interstate regulations.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

All livestock imported into the State of West Virginia shall be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock health official of the state of origin, and may be issued by a licensed, accredited veterinarian or a regulatory veterinarian. The health certificate shall show consignor, consignee and destination; description and identification of animals; tests, vaccination, treatments and dates of same; signature of veterinarian and date of issuance. Health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305, before the arrival of the livestock.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis. Brucellosis tests of animals intended for interstate movement shall be made in a State or State--Federal laboratory. All sexually entire cattle shall comply with one of the following:
 - (1) Originate from a Certified Brucellosis-free herd, no test required.
 - (2) Originate in herd not under restriction from a Certified Brucellosis-free state, no test required.
 - (3) Official brucellosis vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age which originate directly from a herd not under restriction and located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area, no test required. The age of the animal at time of vaccination and date of vaccination shall be listed on the Health Certificate.
 - (4) Official brucellosis vaccinates over twenty-four (24) months and non-vaccinates over six (6) months of age must be blood-tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry and originate directly from a herd not under restriction and located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area.
 - (5) Calves under six (6) months of age may enter West Virginia without a negative test provided they originate in a herd not under restriction and located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area.
 - (6) Cattle consigned directly to slaughter, approved feedlot or to an approved livestock auction market, are not required to be tested prior to entry. A copy of waybill or other document which accompanies the cattle must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.
 - (7) Animals not complying with one of the above may enter West Virginia only under a special permit.

Tuberculosis. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes located in a Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Area, or in a Tuberculosis Free Area may enter the State of West Virginia if they comply with one of the following:

- (1) Tuberculosis accredited herds, no test required.
- (2) Tuberculosis negative herds tested within the previous twelve (12) months, no test required.
- (3) Cattle not meeting requirements outlined in paragraphs 1 and 2, are required to be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry if from a herd not under restriction.
- (4) Feeder steers - tuberculin test not required.

Cattle Scabies. No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into West Virginia for any purpose.

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Splenetic or Tick Fever - No cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into West Virginia for any purpose. Cattle from Federal-State tick quarantined areas shall not be imported into West Virginia for any purpose.

Screw Worms - No cattle infested with screw worms shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into West Virginia for any purpose.

EXHIBITION FAIRS AND SHOWS

All cattle entering the State of West Virginia for exhibition purposes must meet the same health requirements as those entering for permanent residence.

HORSES

Horses, Mules, Asses, and Ponies - These animals may be imported into the State of West Virginia, when accompanied by an approved official health certificate from the Chief Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin stating that the animals are not affected with and have not recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and did not originate from a quarantined area.

SWINE

Health Certificate Requirement - All swine imported into the State of West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating that they are free from any symptoms and have not been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, and that each animal has been treated with a prophylactic dose of anti-hog cholera serum within five days prior to date of entry.

No swine originating from any state in Phase II or less, of the hog cholera eradication program, shall move into the State of West Virginia for any purpose.

Raw Garbage Fed Swine - Swine that have at any time been fed or had access to raw garbage shall not be moved into the State of West Virginia.

Tuberculosis Requirements for Importation of Swine - Breeding swine over six (6) months of age must be tested negative for tuberculosis, both avian and mammalian.

Brucellosis Requirements for Importation of Swine - Breeding swine over six (6) months of age must be negative to an official brucellosis test (1:25 dilution) within thirty (30) days of entry, except that animals originating in validated brucellosis-free herds may enter without a blood test.

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Immediate Slaughter - Apparently healthy swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without a health certificate provided they are consigned directly to an approved public market or slaughtering establishment.

Swine for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill stating that the animals are for immediate slaughter. (Copy of the waybill must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

Exhibition - Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests are not required for swine imported for exhibition. Swine must have a prophylactic dose of anti-hog cholera serum within five (5) days prior to date of exhibition.

SHEEP

Scabies - No sheep affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into West Virginia for any purpose.

Scrapie - No sheep affected with or exposed to scrapie shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into West Virginia for any purpose.

Blue Tongue - Apparently healthy sheep originating in states where Blue Tongue is known to exist and are imported for breeding, exhibition or feeding must be vaccinated against Blue Tongue at least thirty (30) days prior to importation.

Health Certificate Requirement - All sheep and lambs entering the State of West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be:

1. Accompanied by an approved health certificate indicating that the flock of origin was carefully examined not more than thirty (30) days prior to entry, and that such examination revealed no scabies, contagious ecthyma (sore mouth), foot rot, or any other contagious, communicable disease.
2. The health certificate shall list the name and address of the consignee and the consignor, number of sheep, breed and sex.
3. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305, before the arrival of the sheep.

Immediate Slaughter - Apparently healthy sheep for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill stating that the sheep are for immediate slaughter and consigned directly to an approved public market or slaughtering establishment. A copy of the waybill must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health

EXHIBITION FAIRS AND SHOWS

All sheep entering the State of West Virginia for exhibition purposes must meet the same health requirements as those entering for permanent residence.

GOATS

Scrapie - No goats known to be infected with scrapie, and no progeny of goats known to be infected with scrapie, may be transported or moved into the State of West Virginia.

Health Certificate Requirement - All goats entering the State of West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter may enter the State, provided they are accompanied by a certificate of health, showing a negative test for tuberculosis, come from a brucellosis-free herd, or are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of the date of entry, are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The approved health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal giving age, color and markings, the names and addresses of consignor, consignee and the exact destination in West Virginia.

Immediate Slaughter - Apparently healthy goats for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill stating that the goats are for immediate slaughter and consigned directly to an approved public market or slaughtering establishment.

POULTRY

In the following health requirements, when referring to poultry, it shall mean all chickens, baby chicks, ducks, geese, pheasants, turkeys, pigeons and fancy poultry.

Chickens and other poultry may be imported into the State of West Virginia, provided they are free from any evidence of, and have not been recently exposed to, infectious or transmissible disease.

General Requirements - The official interstate health certificate shall indicate that the poultry designated thereon comply with all requirements for entry into the State of West Virginia, and shall include:

- A. Name and address of consignor
- B. Origin of poultry
- C. Name and address of the consignee
- D. Destination of the poultry
- E. Description of the poultry which must include breed, age, and sex.

- F. Statement that the examining veterinarian found the poultry apparently free from infectious or transmissible disease or exposure thereto within thirty (30) days of shipment.
- G. Official interstate health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.
- H. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

Poultry, Flock Replacement

In addition to the general requirements for importation, poultry for flock replacement shall be moved only from flocks classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under the National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or an equivalent disease control program within 30 days. Poultry origination from flocks not in the plan and over 5 months of age must be negative to pullorum test.

Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks and Poults

Hatching eggs, baby chicks and poults shall be moved only from hatcheries or premises classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or an equivalent disease control program.

Poultry For Immediate Slaughter

Poultry for immediate slaughter may be moved into West Virginia without restriction, except that poultry infected with or exposed to contagious diseases are prohibited.

Exhibition - Same as above.

Permits - Poultry from flocks or areas where ornithosis is diagnosed may enter by permit only.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Regulations regarding shipment of Psittacine Birds comes under the West Virginia State Department of Health.

"Any shipment of psittacine birds into the State of West Virginia requires that prior notification be given by the shipper as to number and kind of birds with the name and address of the consignee, to the West Virginia State Department of Health, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia. The West Virginia State Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, upon its determination that its requirements have been complied with, will issue a permit to make such shipment."

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DOGS AND CATS

All dogs and cats imported into the State of West Virginia shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment. Such health certificate shall state that the described animals are free from, and have not been exposed to, other infectious or contagious disease. A copy of the approved health certificate must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

GAME, FUR-BEARING, WILD AND SEMI-WILD, DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS AND WILD BIRDS

All the requirements for the above come under the laws, Department of Natural Resources, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

2202 Definitions

- A. "Wild animals" means all mammals native to the State of West Virginia, occurring either in a natural state or in captivity except mice and rats.
- B. "Wild birds" shall include all birds other than (a) domestic poultry -- chickens, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, peafowl and turkeys, (b) psittacidae (commonly called parrots and parakeets), and (c) other foreign cage birds such as the common canary, exotic finches and ring dove. All wild birds, either (a) those occurring in a natural state in West Virginia, or (b) those imported foreign game birds, such as waterfowl, pheasants, partridges, quail and grouse, regardless of how long raised or held in captivity, shall remain wild birds under the meaning of this chapter.
- C. "Wildlife" means wild birds, wild animals, game and fur-bearing animals, fish (including minnows), frogs, and other amphibians, aquatic turtles, and all forms of aquatic life used as fish bait, whether dead or alive.
- D. "Fur-bearing animals" shall include (a) the mink, (b) the weasel, (c) the muskrat, (d) the beaver, (e) the opossum, (f) the skunk and civet cat (commonly called polecat), (g) the otter, (h) the red fox, (i) the gray fox, (j) the wildcat, bobcat, or bay lynx, and (k) the raccoon.
- E. "Game" means game animals, game birds, and game fish.

2231 (13) Importation and Liberation of Wildlife

No person shall transport into or have in his possession within this State for purposes of liberation, or liberate within this

(West Virginia)

State, any live wildlife from without the State, except as authorized by a permit from the Director, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

ZOO ANIMALS

1. No person shall transport into or have in his possession, within this state for purposes of liberation, or liberate within this State, any live wildlife from without the State except as authorized by a permit from the Director, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.
2. Animals must be examined by an accredited veterinarian within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry and found free of disease and exposure thereto, and accompanied by an approved interstate health certificate from the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin. A copy must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on April 1, 1969 by James E. Christy, D.V.M., Director, Division of Animal Health, West Virginia Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

WISCONSIN

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Inspections must be made by veterinarians licensed to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in the state of origin and accredited by the livestock sanitary officials in that state and the Animal Health Division, USDA.
2. Health certificates must be executed by veterinarians licensed and accredited as above. They must be approved by the Chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
3. Permits when required may be secured from Dr. A. A. Erdmann, Chief Veterinarian, State-Federal Cooperative Program, Room 220-B, Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison, Wisconsin 53702; telephone 608-266-3481.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Certified brucellosis free and modified certified areas:
 - a. Cattle originating from certified herds - no further test required.
 - b. Cattle originating from herds not under quarantine - negative 30 day test.
2. Non-modified certified areas:
 - a. Cattle originating from certified herds - no further test required.
 - b. Cattle originating from herds not under quarantine:
 1. Permit required plus,
 2. negative, 30 day test plus,
 3. quarantine in this state until negative to another brucellosis test conducted not less than 30 days after previous test nor more than 45 days after the date of shipment.
3. All brucellosis tests shall be by the tube or card test method conducted at a State or Federal Laboratory.

Exceptions:

1. Cattle vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age by an approved veterinarian, if such animals are not more than 30 months of age and the health certificate discloses the date of vaccination and age of each animal.

2. Animals shipped directly to slaughtering establishments or public stockyards inspected by the federal bureau.
3. Steers.
4. Calves under 8 months of age.
5. Feeder cattle entering in compliance with the requirements outlined below.

Feeder Purposes:

1. The above shall not apply to feeder cattle if the importer secures from the department a written annual permit which designates the premises where the animals will be received. Each lot or load of such animals shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate or other certificate conforming to the federal regulations (title 9, section 78.12 of the Code of Federal Regulations).
2. Every person importing animals pursuant to this section shall:
 - (a) Receive and retain such animals at the designated premises and unless the animals originate from a herd in a certified brucellosis free or a modified certified area, they shall be tested for brucellosis within 10 days after receipt.
 - (b) Prior to their shipment to slaughter no feeder cattle shall be removed from the designated premises except in accordance with the brucellosis test requirements of section 95.49 Wisconsin Statutes.
3. "Feeder Cattle" means bovine animals of the female sex of the Hereford, Angus, Shorthorn or other recognized beef breeds or mixture of such breeds, kept for the sole purpose of feeding prior to slaughter. There are no requirements on the importation of steers into Wisconsin.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Accredited herd or
2. Negative herd tested within 12 months or
3. Negative 30 day test.

Exceptions:

1. The tuberculosis test requirements shall not apply to cattle imported from states which are classified as "modified accredited areas" if such states permit the importation of cattle from this state upon equivalent terms and conditions.
2. Animals shipped directly to slaughtering establishments or public stockyards inspected by the federal bureau.
3. Steers.
4. Calves under 8 months of age.
5. Feeder cattle entering in compliance with the requirements outlined above.

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HORSES

No requirements.

SWINE

1. Health Certificate. (a) No person shall import any swine into this state unless such swine are identified by ear tag, or other means of permanent identification approved by the department, and are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report of official vaccination or official serum prophylaxis for hog cholera showing the kind of treatment and date of inoculation. The vaccination and serum treatment requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to swine imported from a state that has been designated as a hog cholera eradication state or hog cholera-free state by the federal bureau, provided such swine are identified as required by this paragraph and are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report that such swine have been examined and are free from evidence of disease.
 - (b) Swine fed raw garbage or vaccinated with hog cholera vaccines after July 25, 1967, other than vaccines approved under provisions of title 9, section 76.16c, Code of Federal Regulations, may not be imported into this state.
 - (c) Swine not officially vaccinated originating from a state that has been designated a hog cholera-free state or hog cholera eradication state shall not be removed from a livestock market, dealer's premises or public stockyard, whether or not approved by the federal bureau, to a farm within this state without being treated prior to removal with at least 20cc. of anti-hog cholera serum or 10cc. of antibody concentrate except as otherwise provided herein.
2. Official vaccination; official serum prophylaxis. Swine may be admitted on an official interstate health certificate only if:
 - (a) Vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 2 years prior to shipment by means of modified live virus vaccine approved under title 9, section 76.16c, Code of Federal Regulations, with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate, and are accompanied by a permit from the department.
 - (b) Vaccinated with at least 2 doses of killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine when given not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months apart, if such swine are imported

(Wisconsin)

not less than 14 days nor more than 1 year after the swine received the second dose of vaccine.

- (c) Treated not more than 5 days prior to arrival at destination in this state with a minimum of 20cc. of anti-hog cholera serum or 10 cc. of antibody concentrate or such larger amounts as prescribed. Such swine shall be identified by an orange-colored swine ear tag or other identification approved by the department.

- 3. Quarantine. All swine imported into this state shall be segregated and quarantined separate and apart from all other swine on the premises for a period of 21 days after arrival. The department shall inspect all such swine upon the expiration of the quarantine period and the quarantine shall be removed if no evidence of hog cholera is disclosed. In the event evidence of hog cholera is disclosed, all infected and exposed swine shall be condemned and destroyed.
- 4. Exceptions. The provisions of sections 1 and 3 shall not apply to healthy swine not infected or exposed to hog cholera provided:

- (a) They are shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter, or to a federally approved livestock market, dealer's premises or public stockyard for sale to a slaughtering establishment.

- (b) They originate from an adjacent state and are shipped directly to a market in this state approved under title 9, part 76, Code of Federal Regulations. Such markets shall register annually with the department for approval to receive such swine. Imported swine shall be isolated from all other swine on the premises and if commingled with other swine, all such swine shall be exported in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. Swine imported pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall be identified immediately upon arrival in this state with a distinctive ear tag prescribed by the department and shall be removed from such market only for shipment directly to a destination outside of this state.

- 5. Health Certificate. In addition to the foregoing requirements breeding swine imported into this state shall be accompanied by a report of negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days of entry, or originate from a brucellosis-free validated herd. For the purpose of this section, when the swine brucellosis test discloses no agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 the animal shall be classified negative.

SHEEP

1. All sheep must be accompanied by a health certificate certified to by a veterinarian that such sheep and their flock of origin were inspected within 10 days of the date of shipment and were free of foot rot and all other contagious and infectious diseases; provided that in the case of feeder lambs no flock inspection shall be required.

All sheep must be dipped within 10 days before entry in an approved solution under the supervision of a veterinarian or a State or Federal livestock inspector.

(a) Dipping shall not be required for the following:

1. Sheep shipped for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment.
2. Sheep shipped to a public stockyards inspected by the ANH Division.
3. Sheep originating from a state or area which has been designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a scabies free state or area.

GOATS

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Certified herd or
2. Negative 30 day test.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Accredited herd or
2. Negative 30 day test.

POULTRY

1. No turkey eggs shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks which meet the requirements of paragraph 2.
2. No turkeys shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks that:
 - (a) Are classified as "U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).

(Wisconsin)

- (b) Are classified as "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found." This classification shall apply to flocks that have been tested and are negative to the serological test and to flocks having birds with titers of 1-25 or more which are negative to a bacteriological test.
 - (c) Have been subjected to a test of the entire flock for Mycoplasma gallisepticum and have no birds with titers of 1-40 or above when tested by the Hemagglutination Inhibition test.
- 3. Turkey poults less than 2 weeks of age may be imported into this state if they originate directly from hatcheries which hatch no other eggs than turkey eggs that comply with paragraph 2 of this subsection. Such hatcheries shall carry on sanitation practices approved by the chief livestock official of the state of origin.
 - 4. All turkeys, turkey poults and turkey eggs imported into this state shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Chief livestock official of the state of origin certifying that such turkeys, turkey poults or turkey eggs originate from flocks or hatcheries which comply with this regulation or an equivalent mandatory or voluntary program of the state of origin; provided the department may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states having equivalent voluntary or mandatory turkey disease control programs providing for other methods of certification of turkeys and turkey eggs imported into this state.
 - 5. This subsection shall not apply to turkeys imported into this state which are consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No requirements.

DOGS

No person shall import any dog over 6 months of age unless it is accompanied by a health certificate including thereon a report of vaccination for rabies. Vaccination shall be conducted not more than 12 months prior to entry; provided, that when chick embryo vaccine is used vaccination shall be conducted not more than 36 months prior to entry.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

No requirements.

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CIRCUS, RODEO AND MENAGERIE ANIMALS

No interstate health certificate shall be required to import these animals provided a permit is secured from the department. Cattle requiring a brucellosis test for importation into this state shall have been negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 12 months of the date of entry. Animals shall be isolated from other cattle in this state and facilities and vehicles used shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to use for other cattle. Persons importing such animals shall furnish the department a list of places and dates of exhibition. Permits shall be issued for a calendar year.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 20, 1969, by Dr. A.A. Erdmann, Chief Veterinarian, State-Federal Cooperative Program for the State of Wisconsin.

(Wisconsin)

WYOMING

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

For the protection of livestock within the State of Wyoming and upon recommendation of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, under the authority of Chapter 20, Section 11-290, Wyoming Statutes 1957, I hereby proclaim the following regulations for the importation into Wyoming of any livestock, virulent blood, live virus or infectious agents of diseases affecting livestock:

GENERAL

1. No animal, including poultry of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Wyoming. Diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture may be transported into Wyoming only if accompanied by a written permit issued by the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board.
2. WHO MAY INSPECT - Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians or inspectors who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians or inspectors in the employ of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
 - a. Request for permits shall be directed to the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, State Office Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82001, phone 777-7515, and shall set forth the following information: The names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, intended purpose of shipment, and method of transportation.
 - b. All animals entering Wyoming under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. When required, livestock shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by a representative of the Board.

- c. All permits shall be void thirty (30) days after date of issuance.
3. All livestock shipped or in any manner transported or otherwise moved into Wyoming shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
 - a. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Wyoming accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the United States Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian or an approved inspector.
 - b. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for his approval and transmittal.
 - c. WHO MAY APPROVE - All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
 - d. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification of the livestock. It shall indicate the health status of the animals involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of Wyoming or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Wyoming, unless specifically otherwise authorized in writing.

4. Duties of Carriers

- a. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals, or poultry into or within

(Wyoming)

Wyoming or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

- b. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock, other animals, or poultry shall be maintained in a clean sanitary condition.
 - c. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals, or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.
 - d. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals, or poultry shall assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Wyoming, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State of Wyoming. Such health certificates and/or permits shall be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.
5. Livestock entering Wyoming without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, may be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by a representative of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis (Same as Federal Regulations)
 - a. Heifer calves under eight (8) months of age and steers or spayed heifers of any age: No special requirements or restriction except to comply with Number 3 under General.
 - b. Females over eight (8) months of age and breeding bulls: Must be accompanied by and identified on an official health certificate to one of the following:
 - (1) Originate from a certified herd.
 - (2) Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a modified certified area.

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- (3) Official brucellosis vaccinates under thirty (30) months of age.
- (4) Negative to a brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry in addition to a permit. Cattle entering under this provision must be placed in quarantine for a retest in from thirty (30) to 120 days. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter. All brucellosis agglutination tests shall be made in (1) state or federal laboratories or (2) in laboratories approved by proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

2. Tuberculosis - Dairy cattle may enter Wyoming, provided:

- a. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or
- b. They have been tested for tuberculosis with negative results within 30 days prior to shipment if they originate in modified accredited areas east of a line formed by the eastern boundaries of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. No tubercular testing required on dairy cattle from herds not under quarantine in modified accredited areas west of a line formed by the eastern boundaries of North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.
- c. Steers and calves under six (6) weeks of age of the dairy breeds are not required to be tested for tuberculosis provided they originate in non-quarantined herds in a modified accredited tuberculosis area.
- d. Cattle of beef breeds, range, semi-range, and feeder cattle:
 - (1) Range, semi-range, and feeder cattle, or purebred cattle of the beef breeds are not required to be tested for tuberculosis provided they originate in a modified accredited tuberculosis area from a herd or herds not under quarantine.
 - (2) Must be accompanied by health certificate stating that the cattle originated in a modified accredited tuberculosis area from a herd or herds not under quarantine.

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Health certificate to be approved by a livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

3. Scabies

- a. No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into Wyoming for any purpose.

4. Other Movements

- a. To registered quarantined feedlots: Must be identified and accompanied by health certificate. Feedlot number must be noted on the health certificate.
- b. To State-Federal approved sales yards: Must be accompanied by a health certificate or waybill.

BISON (Buffalo)

1. Brucellosis

- a. No testing required but health certificate necessary for the following classes:
 - (1) Bison going direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughtering plant.
 - (2) Bison steers, spayed heifers, calves under (4) months of age.
 - (3) Bison from certified brucellosis-free herds.
 - (4) Official female brucellosis vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age.
 - (5) Bison from known brucellosis infected herds may only enter Wyoming for slaughter at an approved slaughtering plant and must be accompanied by a permit in addition to an approved health certificate.
- b. Bison from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis may enter Wyoming if accompanied by an approved health certificate showing:
 - (1) The brucellosis status of herd of origin (brucellosis negative or unknown).
 - (2) Positive identification of each animal (ear tag or brand).

- (3) The bison have passed a negative brucellosis tube or card test within thirty (30) days prior to importation performed at an approved laboratory.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. These animals may be transported or moved into the State of Wyoming when accompanied by an official health certificate.

SWINE

1. Brucellosis

- a. Swine for breeding purposes may enter Wyoming provided they originate directly from a validated brucellosis free herd, or
- b. Are negative to the brucellosis agglutination test at 1:25 dilution within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry (test must be made by State-Federal laboratory).

2. Vesicular Exanthema

- a. Health certificate must state that swine have not been exposed to vesicular exanthema or have been feed raw garbage prior to entry.

3. Hog Cholera

- a. Breeding and feeding swine must be accompanied by a health certificate upon which a PERMIT number obtained from the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board is noted in addition to one of the following:
 - (1) The swine have been vaccinated with a killed culture hog cholera vaccine not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to entry, or
 - (2) The swine have been vaccinated with a modified live virus and hog cholera serum and identified with an ear tag not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than one (1) year prior to entry, or
 - (3) That unvaccinated swine originate from a farm where such swine were born and such farm is not used to assemble, buy or sell swine brought in from other sources, and that hog cholera has not been known to

exist on such farm or adjoining farms for one (1) year prior to shipment.

- b. Swine imported must be quarantined on the farm of destination for twenty-one (21) days for inspection and release. Swine imported under number (2) above must be held under permanent quarantine until fed out and moved to slaughter, except the progeny from bred gilts or sows may be moved without restriction after they have reached eight (8) weeks of age.

4. Other Movements

- a. Swine, when imported for immediate slaughter, must be consigned on a waybill or official health certificate to a recognized slaughtering establishment where federal, state or municipal meat inspection is maintained.

SHEEP

(PERMIT MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE WYOMING LIVE STOCK AND SANITARY BOARD BEFORE ANY SHEEP ARE IMPORTED INTO THE STATE)

1. Scabies

- a. No sheep affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into Wyoming for any purpose.
- b. All sheep originating in states in which scabies exists or has existed within the past six (6) months, must be dipped under state or federal supervision within ten (10) days before entering the State of Wyoming with any acaricide approved by the Federal Government. Sheep must then be moved in clean and disinfected cars and trucks.
- c. All sheep shipped, trailed or otherwise imported into the State of Wyoming must be moved into quarantine for a period of not less than ninety (90) days, and until released by the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board. Imported, quarantined sheep may be sold to a new Wyoming owner during the ninety (90) day quarantine period provided they are inspected and a new health certificate is issued by a licensed, accredited veterinarian or an approved inspector.

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4. Other Movements

- a. IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER - Sheep for immediate slaughter may be imported into Wyoming when accompanied by PERMIT obtained from the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board for each shipment. Said sheep are to be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination unless additional time is granted on special permit. Sheep are to remain in quarantine until slaughter and are subject to inspection at any time by a representative of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board.

GOATS

1. Brucellosis

- a. Must be accompanied by official health certificate in addition to a permit indicating one of the following:
 - (1) Originate from a certified brucellosis free herd, or
 - (2) Be negative to the brucellosis agglutination test at 1:25 dilution within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry.

2. Tuberculosis

- a. Health certificate must show the animals are negative to the tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.
3. The official health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal giving age, color, and markings.

POULTRY

1. Pullorum

- a. Breeding stock must enter in a container which shall bear an official label or certificate giving the name and address of the shipper and the number, breed, and variety, sex, pullorum classification, date of last test, and the agency under the supervision of which the testing for pullorum disease was done.
- b. Baby poultry and hatching eggs must enter in a container which shall bear an official label or certificate giving the number and variety and have originated from a flock under the National Poultry and/or National Turkey Improvement Plan.

(Wyoming)

DOGS

1. Rabies

- a. All dogs four (4) months of age and over must be accompanied by a vaccination certificate stating that the animal has been vaccinated against rabies within 12 months with a tissue vaccine or within 24 months with an avianized vaccine.
- b. Dogs may not enter if they originate in an area quarantined for rabies.

BIOLOGICS

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby prohibited from shipping any live or modified hog cholera virus, and viable, virulent erysipelas cultures into the State of Wyoming.

AUTHORIZATION AND PENALTY

These regulations are adopted by authority of Chapter 20, Section 11-290, Wyoming Statutes 1957, which states in part:

"After any such proclamation is issued by the governor it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, association or corporation to import into the State of Wyoming or to receive such imports within this state from any other state, or states, or locality therein any live stock; any virulent blood or live virus of diseases affecting live stock; any product or thing suspected of being infected with live stock disease germs, except under such conditions as may be imposed by said proclamation. Any person or persons, firm, association or corporation found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act upon conviction shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or sentenced to six (6) months in jail or be subjected to both such fine and imprisonment and shall further become civilly liable for all damages and loss that may be sustained by any person or persons by reason of violation of such proclamation."

EFFECTIVE DATES

This proclamation shall take effect and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of January, A.D., 1968 to and including the fifteenth day of January, A.D., 1970 unless sooner revoked.

SEAL

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming to be affixed at Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 11th day of March, A.D., 1968.

By the Governor:

/s/ STANLEY K. HATHAWAY
Governor of the State of Wyoming

ATTEST:

/s/ THYRA THOMSON
Secretary of State of Wyoming

Submitted by N. R. Swanson, D.V.M., State Office Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82001, March 7, 1969.

(Wyoming)

DIRECTORY OF
STATE CHIEF LIVESTOCK OFFICIALS

ALABAMA

Dr. J. G. Milligan
State Veterinarian
Department of Agriculture and
Industries
Post Office Box 220
Montgomery, Alabama 36101

ALASKA

Dr. F. S. Honsinger
State Veterinarian
Pouch M
Juneau, Alaska 99801

ARIZONA

Dr. L. N. Butler
State Veterinarian
1521 W. Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

ARKANSAS

Dr. J. B. Roberts
Assistant Director
Arkansas Livestock & Poultry
Commission
2915 So. Pine
Little Rock, Arkansas 72204

CALIFORNIA

Dr. H. G. Wixom
Assistant Director
Animal Industry
Department of Agriculture
1220 N Street
Sacramento, California 95814

COLORADO

Dr. William C. Tobin
State Veterinarian
406 State Service Building
1525 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

CONNECTICUT

Dr. Jean V. Smith
State Veterinarian
Department of Agriculture
and Natural Resources
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

DELAWARE

Dr. E. L. Symington
State Veterinarian
State Board of Agriculture
Dover, Delaware 19901

FLORIDA

Dr. C. L. Campbell
State Veterinarian-Director
Division of Animal Industry
Florida Dept. of Agriculture
Post Office Box 1509
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

GEORGIA

Dr. J. F. Andrews
State Veterinarian
Agriculture Building
Capitol Square
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

HAWAII

Dr. Ernest H. Willers
State Veterinarian
Post Office Box 5425
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

IDAHO

Dr. A. P. Schneider
Director, State-Federal
Livestock Regulatory Program
716 Idaho Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

ILLINOIS

Dr. Paul B. Doby
Superintendent, Division
of Livestock and Poultry
Inspection
Emerson Building
State Fair Grounds
Springfield, Illinois 62706

INDIANA

Dr. David L. Smith
State Veterinarian
801 State Office Building
100 No. Square Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

IOWA
Dr. E. A. Butler
Division of Animal Industry
State House
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

KANSAS
Mr. A. G. Pickett
Livestock Sanitary
Commissioner
State Office Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

KENTUCKY
Dr. L. G. Northington
State Veterinarian
Division of Livestock
Sanitation
Department of Agriculture
New Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

LOUISIANA
Dr. Frank B. Wheeler
State Veterinarian
Post Office Box 44003
Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

MAINE
Mr. Francis G. Buzzell
Director, Division of Animal
Industry
Department of Agriculture
State Office Building
Augusta, Maine 04330

MARYLAND
Dr. T. A. Ladson
Director, Livestock Sanitary
Service
Symons Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

MASSACHUSETTS
Mr. Edward M. Dwyer
Director, Division of
Animal Health
State Office Building
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202

MICHIGAN
Dr. John F. Quinn
State Veterinarian
Livestock Disease Control
Division
Michigan Department of
Agriculture
Lewis Cass Building
Lansing, Michigan 48913

MINNESOTA
Dr. J. G. Flint
Secretary and Executive
Officer
Minnesota State Livestock
Sanitary Board
555 Wabasha Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

MISSISSIPPI
Dr. Vernon D. Chadwick
State Veterinarian
Post Office Box 4356
Jackson, Mississippi 39216

MISSOURI
Dr. George C. Stiles
State Veterinarian
Department of Agriculture
Post Office Box 630
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

MONTANA
Dr. John W. Safford
State Veterinarian
Livestock Sanitary Board
Helena, Montana 59601

NEBRASKA
Dr. S. H. Flora
State Veterinarian
Room 1124-26
State Capitol Building
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501

NEVADA
Dr. John L. O'Hara
Director, Division of Animal
Industry
P. O. Box 1209
Reno, Nevada 89504

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dr. Clarence B. Dearborn, Jr.
State Veterinarian
Division of Animal Industry
4 Park Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

NEW JERSEY

Dr. E. L. Brower
Director, Division of
Animal Industry
New Jersey Dept. of Agriculture
Post Office Box 1888
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

NEW MEXICO

Dr. J. E. Kleck
State Veterinarian
Cattle Sanitary Board of
New Mexico
Post Office Box 1296
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

NEW YORK

Dr. Grant S. Kaley
Director, Division of
Animal Industry
Building 8, State Campus
Albany, New York 12226

NORTH CAROLINA

Dr. T. F. Zweigart
State Veterinarian
Department of Agriculture
Post Office Box 670
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

NORTH DAKOTA

Dr. Dean Flagg
Executive Officer and
State Veterinarian
North Dakota Livestock Sanitary
Board
State Capitol Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

OHIO

Dr. Harry E. Goldstein, Chief
Animal Industry
Department of Agriculture
Ohio Departments Building
Columbus, Ohio 43215

OKLAHOMA

Dr. J. H. Brashear
State Veterinarian
State Board of Agriculture
122 State Capitol Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

OREGON

Dr. Glenn B. Rea
Chief Veterinary Division
Department of Agriculture
Salem, Oregon 97310

PENNSYLVANIA

Dr. J. C. Shook
Director, Bureau of Animal
Industry
Department of Agriculture
408 Agriculture Office Building
2301 North Cameron Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110

PUERTO RICO

Dr. Luis Rivera-Brenes
Secretary of Agriculture
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Department of Agriculture
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

RHODE ISLAND

Dr. T. J. Grennan, Jr.
State Veterinarian
Rhode Island State Department
of Health
Southern Field Office
2843 South County Trail
East Greenwich,
Rhode Island 02818

SOUTH CAROLINA

Dr. Carl E. Boyd
Director, State-Federal Live-
stock Disease Eradication
Program
Post Office Box 1771
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dr. M. D. Mitchell
Executive Secretary and State
Veterinarian
Livestock Sanitary Board
State Office Building
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

TENNESSEE

Dr. Clemens E. Kord
State Veterinarian
Division of Animal Industry
Post Office Box 9039
Melrose Station
Nashville, Tennessee 37204

TEXAS

Dr. James B. Henderson
Executive Director
Texas Animal Health Commission
1020 New State Office Building
Austin, Texas 78701

UTAH

Dr. F. J. Schoenfeld
State Veterinarian
Department of Agriculture
Room 412-A, State Capitol Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

VERMONT

Dr. A. E. Janewicz
State Veterinarian
State Agricultural Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

VIRGINIA

Dr. W. L. Bendix
State Veterinarian
Division of Animal Health
and Dairies
1444 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

WASHINGTON

Dr. D. A. Spangler
Division of Animal Industry
Department of Agriculture
Post Office Box 128
Olympia, Washington 98501

WEST VIRGINIA

Dr. James E. Christy
State Veterinarian
Capitol Building, Room E-100
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

WISCONSIN

Dr. A. A. Erdmann
Chief Veterinarian
State-Federal Cooperative Program
Hill Farms State Office Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

WYOMING

Dr. Norman R. Swanson
State Veterinarian
State Office Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

CANADA

Dr. R. J. McClenaghan
Director, Contagious Diseases
Division
Health of Animals Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

SECTION II

Federal Regulations Administered
by the
Animal Health Division
Agricultural Research Service

Reprints or portions of subchapters A, B, C, D, E, G, H, and I of Title 9, Chapter 1, Code of Federal Regulations, pertaining to laboratory animal welfare -- cooperative control and eradication and animal products -- interstate transportation of animals and poultry -- exportation and importation of animals and animal products - viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products; organisms and vectors -- animal breeds -- voluntary inspection and certification service -- accreditation of veterinarians and revocation of such accreditation.

REVISED AS OF JULY 1, 1969

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SUBCHAPTER A—LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE

PART 1—DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

§ 1.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Act" means the Act of August 24, 1966 (P.L. 89-544), commonly known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

(b) "Department" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(d) "Division" means the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, of the Department.

(e) "Director" means the Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(f) "Veterinarian in Charge" means the Veterinarian who is assigned by the Director to supervise and perform the official work of the Division in a given State and who reports directly to the Director. As used in Part 2 of this subchapter, the Veterinarian in Charge shall be deemed to be the one in charge of the official work of the Division in the State in which the dealer or research facility has his principal place of business.¹

¹ The name and address of the Veterinarian in Charge in the State concerned can be obtained by writing to the Director, Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

(g) "Division representative" means any inspector or other person employed full time by the Division who is responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) "State" means a State, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

(i) "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity.

(j) "Dog" means any live dog (*Canis familiaris*).

(k) "Cat" means any live cat (*Felis catus*).

(l) "Animal" means any live dog cat, nonhuman primate, guinea pig, hamster, or rabbit.

(m) "Nonhuman primate" means any nonhuman member of the highest order of mammals including prosimians, monkeys, and apes.

(n) "Research facility" means any school, institution, organization, or person that uses or intends to use dogs or cats in research, tests, or experiments, and that (1) purchases or transports dogs or cats in commerce, or (2) receives funds under a grant, award, loan, or contract from a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of carrying out research, tests, or experiments with animals.

(o) "Dealer" means any person who for compensation or profit delivers for transportation, or transports, except as a common carrier, buys, or sells dogs or cats in commerce for research purposes.

(p) "Class 'A' dealer" means a dealer whose business involving dogs or cats includes only those dogs or cats that he breeds and raises as a closed or stable colony and dogs or cats that he acquires for the sole purpose of maintaining or enhancing his breeding colony.

(q) "Class 'B' dealer" means any dealer who does not meet the definition of Class "A" dealer.

(r) "Commerce" means commerce between any State, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but through any place outside thereof; or within any territory, possession, or the District of Columbia.

(s) "Licensee" means any person licensed as a dealer pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the regulations in Part 2 of this subchapter.

(t) "Registrant" means any research facility registered pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the regulations in Part 2 of this subchapter.

(u) "Standards" means the requirements with respect to the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of animals by dealers and research facilities set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter.

(v) "Primary enclosure" means any structure used to immediately restrict an animal or animals to a limited amount of space, such as a room, pen, run, cage, compartment or hutch.

(w) "Housing facility" means any room, building, or area used to contain a primary enclosure or enclosures.

(x) "Sanitize" means to make physically clean and to remove and destroy to a practical minimum, agents injurious to health.

(y) "Euthanasia" means the humane destruction of an animal accomplished by a method that involves instantaneous unconsciousness and immediate death or by a method that involves anesthesia, produced by an agent which causes painless loss of consciousness, and death during such loss of consciousness.

(z) "Ambient temperature" means the temperature surrounding the animal.

(aa) "Nonconditioned dogs or cats" means dogs or cats which have not been subjected to special care and treatment for sufficient time to stabilize and, where necessary, to improve their health to make them suitable for research purposes.

(bb) "Dwarf hamster" means any species of hamster, such as the Chinese and Armenian species, whose adult body

size is substantially less than that attained by the Syrian or Golden species of hamsters.

(Sec. 13, 80 Stat. 352; 7 U.S.C. 2143) [32 F.R. 3270, Feb. 24, 1967]

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AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 2 issued under sec. 13, 80 Stat. 352; 7 U.S.C. 2143, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 2 appear at 32 F.R. 3270, Feb. 24, 1967, unless otherwise noted.

LICENSING

§ 2.1 Application.

(a) Any person operating or desiring to operate as a dealer, except persons who are exempted from the licensing requirements under section 3 of the Act, shall apply for a license on a form which will be furnished, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge in the State in which such person operates or intends to operate. If such person operates in more than one State, he shall apply in the State in which he has his principal place of business. The completed application form shall be filed with such Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) Any person who is not a dealer but who desires to obtain a license, shall follow the requirements for dealers set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and in §§ 2.2 and 2.3 and shall agree in writing, on a form furnished by the Division, to comply with all the requirements of the Act and the provisions of this subchapter.

§ 2.2 Acknowledgment of standards.

A copy of the applicable standards will be supplied with each application for a license, and the applicant shall acknowledge receipt of such standards and agree to comply with them by signing a form provided for such purpose by the Division. Such form shall be filed with the application for a license.

§ 2.3 Demonstration of compliance with standards.

Each applicant must demonstrate that his facilities comply with the standards set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter. This may be done in any manner which the Director deems adequate to effectuate the purposes of the act, such as the examination of the applicant's facilities by a Division representative or the submission of an affidavit by the applicant to the effect that his facilities comply with such standards. Any such affidavit shall be subject to such verification as the Director shall prescribe. Upon request by the Veterinarian in Charge, the applicant must make his facilities available at a time or times mutually agreeable to said applicant and the Division for inspection by a Division representative for the purpose of ascertaining compliance

with said standards. If the applicant's facilities do not meet the requirements of the standards, the applicant will be advised of existing deficiencies and the corrective measures that must be taken before such facilities will be in compliance with the standards.

(Secs. 3 and 21, 80 Stat. 351 and 353; 7 U.S.C. 2133, 2151) [32 F.R. 6619, Apr. 29, 1967]

§ 2.4 Issuance of licenses.

A license will be issued to any applicant when the requirements of §§ 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 have been met, when the Secretary has determined that the applicant's facilities comply with the standards and when the applicant has submitted to the Veterinarian in Charge the fee prescribed in § 2.6 by certified check, cashier's check or money order.

§ 2.5 Duration of license.

A license issued under this part shall be valid and effective unless:

(a) Said license has been revoked or is suspended pursuant to section 19 of the Act.

(b) Said license is automatically terminated pursuant to § 2.8, or

(c) Said license is voluntarily terminated upon the request of the licensee.

§ 2.6 Annual fees.

(a) The amount of the annual license fee will be based on the total gross amount, expressed in dollars, derived from the sale of dogs and cats to research facilities and other dealers by the licensee or applicant during his preceding business year (calendar or fiscal) in the case of a person who operated during such year. In the case of an applicant for a license who operated during a substantial portion of his preceding business year but not the entire year, the annual license fee shall be computed by estimating the yearly volume of business on the basis of the business done during the period of operation. In the case of a person who has not so previously operated or has not so operated for a substantial part of the previous 12 months, the annual license fee will be based on the anticipated total gross amount, expressed in dollars, to be derived from the sale of dogs and cats to research facilities or other dealers.

(b) The license fee shall be computed in accordance with the following table:

Total gross dollar amount		Fee	
Over	But not over	Class "A" dealer	Class "B" dealer
\$0	\$2,000	\$15	\$15
2,000	10,000	25	50
10,000	25,000	100	200
25,000	50,000	150	300
50,000	100,000	200	500
100,000	500,000	250	750
500,000	-----	300	1,000

(c) In any situation in which an applicant for a license demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that his operations during his preceding business year or substantial portion thereof, as the case may be, will not be representative of his operations during the license period, the Secretary shall base the license fee upon the anticipated operations demonstrated by the applicant.

§ 2.7 Notification of change of name, address, control or ownership of business.

A licensee shall promptly notify the Veterinarian in Charge of any change in the name, address, management or substantial control or ownership of his business or operation.

§ 2.8 Renewal and termination.

(a) Each year within 30 days prior to the anniversary date of his license, a licensee shall file with the Veterinarian in Charge a report, upon a form which will be furnished to him upon request, setting forth the gross dollar amount derived from the sale of dogs and cats to research facilities and other dealers during his preceding business year and such other information as may be requested thereon.

(b) Each license shall automatically terminate on its anniversary date unless on or before such date the report provided for in paragraph (a) of this section and the fee, by certified check, cashier's check, or money order, as set forth in § 2.6, have been filed with the Veterinarian in Charge. If such report and fee are not filed by the anniversary date, the licensee may obtain reinstatement of his license at any time within 30 days after such anniversary date by paying an additional fee of \$10.

§ 2.9 Officers, agents, and employees of licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

Any person who has been or is an officer, agent, or employee of a licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked and who was responsible for or participated in the violation upon which the order of suspension or revocation was based will not be licensed within the period during which the order of suspension or revocation is in effect.

§ 2.10 Licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

Any person whose license has been suspended or revoked will not again be licensed in his own name or in any other manner within the period during which the order of suspension or revocation is in effect, and no partnership, firm or corporation in which any such person has a substantial financial interest will be licensed during said period.

REGISTRATION

§ 2.25 Requirements and procedures.

Each research facility shall register with the Secretary by completing and filing a properly executed form which will be furnished, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge. Such registration form shall be filed with such Veterinarian in Charge. Where a school or department of a university or college uses or intends to use dogs or cats for research, tests, or experiments, the university or college rather than the school or department will generally be considered the research facility and be required to register with the Secretary. In any situation in which a school or department of a university or college is a separate legal entity and its operations and administration are independent of those of the university or college, upon a proper showing thereof to the Secretary, the school or department will be registered rather than the university or college. A subsidiary of a business corporation, rather than the parent corporation, will be registered as a research facility unless the subsidiary is under such direct control of the parent corporation that to effectuate the purposes of the Act the Secretary determines that it is necessary that the parent corporation be registered.

§ 2.26 Acknowledgment of standards.

A copy of the applicable standards will be supplied with each registration form and the registrant shall acknowledge

receipt of such standards and agree to comply with them by signing a form provided for such purpose by the Division. Such form shall be filed with the Veterinarian in Charge.

§ 2.27 Notification of change of operation.

A registrant shall promptly notify the Veterinarian in Charge of any change in his name or address or any change in his operations which would affect his status as a research facility.

IDENTIFICATION OF DOGS AND CATS

§ 2.50 Time and method of identification.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a Class "A" dealer sells or otherwise removes dogs or cats from his premises for delivery to a research facility or to another dealer, each such dog or cat shall be identified by an official tag of the type described in § 2.51 affixed to the animal's neck by means of a collar made of material generally considered acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats:² *Provided, however,* That no official tag need be affixed to any such dog that has been identified by means of a distinctive and legible tattoo marking acceptable to the Director.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a Class "B" dealer purchases or otherwise acquires a dog or cat he shall immediately affix to such animal's neck an official tag of the type described in § 2.51 by means of a collar made of material generally considered acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats:² *Provided, however,* That if such dog or cat is already identified with an official tag which has been applied by a previous dealer, he shall not remove such previously attached tag, but shall treat it as if he had applied it himself.

²In general, well fitted collars made of leather or plastic will be acceptable under this provision. The use of certain types of chains presently used by some dealers may also be deemed acceptable. A determination of the acceptability of a material proposed for usage as collars from the standpoint of humane considerations will be made by the Division on an individual basis in consultation with dealers. The use of materials such as wire or elastic that might readily cause discomfort or injury to dogs or cats will not be acceptable.

(c) When any dealer has made a reasonable effort to affix an official tag to an adult cat as set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and has been unable to do so, or when the cat exhibits extreme distress from the attachment of a collar and tag, the dealer shall attach the collar and tag to the door of the primary enclosure containing the cat and take proper measures to maintain the identity of the cat in relation to the tag.

(d) Unweaned puppies or kittens need not be individually identified as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section while they are maintained as a litter with their dam provided she has been so identified.

§ 2.51 Form of official tag.

The official tag shall be made of a durable alloy such as brass, bronze, or steel or of a durable plastic. Such tag shall be circular in shape and not less than 1¼ inches in diameter. Each tag shall be embossed or stamped with the letters "USDA", and numbers and letters identifying the State, dealer, and animal, as set forth in Figure 1. Such tags shall be serially numbered and there shall be no duplication of numbers by any one dealer within a period of 3 years.

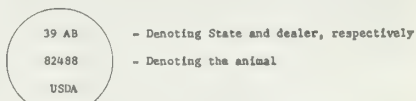


Figure 1

§ 2.52 How to obtain tags.

Dealers may obtain, at their own expense, official tags from commercial tag manufacturers.³ At the time a dealer is issued a license the Department will assign him dealer identification letters and inform him of the State number to be used on his official tags.

§ 2.53 Use of tags.

Official tags obtained by a dealer shall be applied to dogs or cats in the manner set forth in § 2.50 and in as near consecutive numerical order as possible. No tag shall be used to identify more than one animal.

³A list of the commercial manufacturers who produce such tags, known to the Department, may be obtained from the Veterinarian in Charge. Any manufacturer who desires to be included in such list should notify the Director.

§ 2.54 Lost tags.

Each dealer shall account for all official tags that he acquires. In the event an official tag is lost from the neck of a dog or cat while in the possession of a dealer a diligent effort shall be made to locate and reapply such tag to the proper animal. If the lost tag is not located, the dealer shall affix another official tag to the animal in the manner prescribed in § 2.50.

§ 2.55 Removal of tag.

(a) Upon arrival at a research facility of a dog or cat wearing or identified by an official tag, such tag shall be removed and retained by the research facility: *Provided, however,* That at the discretion of the research facility such tag may be used to continue the identification of such dog or cat.

(b) If a dealer or research facility finds it necessary to humanely dispose of a dog or cat to which is affixed or which is identified by an official tag, or upon the death of such dog or cat from other causes, the dealer or research facility shall remove and retain such tag.

(c) All official tags removed and retained by a dealer or research facility shall be held until called for by a Division representative or for a period not to exceed 1 year.

RECORDS

§ 2.75 Records, dealers.

In connection with each dog and cat purchased or otherwise acquired, held, transported, or sold or otherwise disposed of, a dealer shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by the Division:

(a) The name and address of the person from whom acquired, and the person to whom sold or otherwise disposed of, and his license number if licensed as a dealer;

(b) The dates of acquisition and disposition;

(c) The description and identification of the animals, including the official tag number or tattoo number as affixed pursuant to §§ 2.50 and 2.54.

(d) When dogs or cats are sold by a dealer, the method of transportation of such animals and (1) the name of the common carrier or (2) the license number or other identification of the means of conveyance and the name and address

of the driver of the means of conveyance; and

(e) The nature and method of disposition, e.g., sale, death, euthanasia, or donation.

§ 2.76 Records, research facilities.

(a) In connection with each dog and cat purchased or otherwise acquired, a research facility shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by the Division:

(1) The name and address of the person from whom such animal was purchased or acquired, and his license number if licensed as a dealer;

(2) The date acquired; and

(3) The description and identification of such animal, including the official tag number or tattoo number, if one is affixed, and any identification number or letter assigned to the animal by such research facility.

(b) In connection with all dogs and cats transported, sold, or otherwise disposed of by a research facility to another person, such research facility shall keep and maintain, on forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by the Division:

(1) The name and address of the person to whom the animal is transported, sold, or otherwise disposed of;

(2) The date of such sale or disposition;

(3) The method of transportation; and

(4) The name of the common carrier, or the identification of the means of conveyance and the name and address of the driver of such means of conveyance.

§ 2.77 Records disposition.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no dealer or research facility shall, within a period of 1 year from the making thereof, destroy or dispose of, without the consent in writing of the Director, any books, records, documents or other papers required to be kept and maintained under this part.

(b) The records required to be kept and maintained under this part shall be held for such period in excess of the 1 year period specified in paragraph (a) of this section as may be required to comply with any Federal, State, or local law. When the Director notifies a dealer or research facility in writing that specified records shall be retained pending

completion of an investigation or proceeding under the Act, such dealer or research facility shall hold such records until their disposition is authorized by the Director.

COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS AND HOLDING PERIOD

§ 2.100 Compliance with standards.

Each dealer and research facility shall comply in all respects with the standards set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter setting forth the standards for the humane handling, care, treatment and transportation of animals: *Provided, however,* That such standards shall not apply to the handling, care, or treatment of animals during actual research or experimentation by a research facility as determined by such research facility.

§ 2.101 Holding period.

(a) All dogs and cats acquired by a dealer shall be held by him, under his supervision and control, for a period of 5 business days after the acquisition of such animals: *Provided, however,* That dogs or cats suffering from disease, emaciation or injury may be destroyed by euthanasia prior to the expiration of the 5-day holding period. Business day shall mean any day of the week during which the dealer normally operates his business.

(b) If the dealer obtains the prior approval of the Veterinarian in Charge, he may arrange to have another person hold such animals for him for the 5-day period provided for in paragraph (a) of this section: *Provided, however,* That such other person agrees in writing to comply with the Standards in Part 3 of this subchapter, and to allow inspection by a Division representative of his premises: *And provided further,* That the dogs and cats still remain under the control of the dealer.

MISCELLANEOUS

§ 2.125 Information as to business; furnishing of by dealers and research facilities.

Each dealer and research facility shall furnish to Division representatives, any information concerning the business of the dealer or research facility which may be requested by them in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the Standards in this subchapter, within such reasonable time as may be specified in the request for such information.

§ 2.126 Inspection of records and property of dealers and research facilities.

Each dealer and research facility shall, upon request, during ordinary business hours, permit Division representatives, or other Federal officers or employees designated by the Secretary to enter his place of business to examine records required to be kept by the Act and the regulations in this Part, and to make copies of such records, and permit Division representatives to enter his place of business, to inspect such property and animals as such representatives consider necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter. The use of a room, table, or other facilities necessary for the proper examination of such records and inspection of such property or animals shall be extended to such authorized representatives of the Secretary by the dealer or research facility, his agents and employees.

§ 2.127 Publication of names of dealers and research facilities.

Lists of persons licensed as dealers and lists of research facilities which are registered, pursuant to the provisions of this part, shall be published periodically by the Division in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such lists may also be obtained upon request from the Veterinarian in Charge.

§ 2.128 Inspection for missing animals.

(a) Each licensed dealer and each research facility shall, upon request, during ordinary business hours, permit, under the following conditions, police or law officers of legally constituted law enforcement agencies with general law enforcement authority (not those agencies whose duties are limited to enforcement of local animal regulations) to enter the place of business of such dealer or research facility to inspect animals and records for the purpose of seeking animals that are missing:

(1) The police or law officer shall furnish to the dealer or research facility a written description of the missing animal and the name and address of its owner; and

(2) The police or law officer shall abide by all security measures required by the dealer or research facility to prevent the spread of disease, including the use of sterile clothing, footwear, and masks where required.

(b) Such Inspection shall not extend to animals that are undergoing actual

research or experimentation as determined by such research facility.

§ 2.129 Confiscation and destruction of animals.

If an animal being held by a dealer, or an animal being held by a research facility which is no longer required by such research facility to carry out the research test or experiment for which it has been utilized, is found by a Division representative to be suffering as a result of the failure of the dealer or research facility to comply with any provision of the Act or any provision of the regulations or the standards set forth in this subchapter, the Division representative shall notify the dealer or research facility of the condition of such animal and request that the condition be corrected and that adequate veterinary care be given when necessary to alleviate the animal's suffering, or that the animals be destroyed by euthanasia. In the event that the dealer or research facility refuses to comply with such request, the Division representative may confiscate and destroy such animal by euthanasia if in the opinion of the Director the circumstances warrant such action.

PART 3—STANDARDS

Subpart A—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Dogs and Cats

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

- Sec.
- 3.1 Facilities, general.
- 3.2 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.3 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.4 Primary enclosures.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.5 Feeding.
- 3.6 Watering.
- 3.7 Sanitation.
- 3.8 Employees.
- 3.9 Classification and separation.
- 3.10 Veterinary care.

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

- 3.11 Vehicles.
- 3.12 Primary enclosures used to transport dogs and cats.
- 3.13 Food and water requirements.
- 3.14 Care in transit.

Subpart B—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Guinea Pigs and Hamsters

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

- 3.25 Facilities, general.
- 3.26 Facilities, indoor.
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Subpart A—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Dogs and Cats

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.1 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washrooms and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.2 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the dogs or cats from cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F. for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or

both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the dogs or cats from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors therefrom. If closed drainage systems are used, they shall be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewage onto the floor of the room.

§ 3.3 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all dogs and cats kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Dogs and cats kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all dogs and cats kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below 50° F. Sufficient clean bedding material or other means of protection from the weather elements shall be provided when the ambient temperature falls below that temperature to which a dog or cat is acclimated.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

§ 3.4 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for dogs and cats shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General*—(1) *Requirements for primary enclosures for dogs and cats.*

(i) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the dogs and cats from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(ii) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the dogs and cats to remain dry and clean.

(iii) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the dogs or cats contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(iv) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury.

(2) *Additional requirements for primary enclosures housing cats.* (i) In all enclosures having a solid floor, a receptacle containing sufficient clean litter shall be provided to contain excreta.

(ii) Each primary enclosure shall be provided with a solid resting surface or surfaces which, in the aggregate, shall be of adequate size to comfortably hold all occupants of the primary enclosure at the same time. Such resting surface or surfaces shall be elevated in primary enclosures housing two or more cats.

(b) *Space requirements*—(1) *Dogs and cats.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each dog and cat to turn about freely and to easily stand, sit and lie in a comfortable normal position.

(2) *Dogs.* (i) In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each dog housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum square footage of floor space equal to the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches, as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail, plus 6 inches, expressed in square feet.⁴ Not more than 12 adult nonconditioned dogs shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

(ii) *Dog houses with chains.* If dog houses with chains are used as primary enclosures for dogs kept outdoors, the chains used shall be so placed or attached that they cannot become entangled with the chains of other dogs or any other objects. Such chains shall be of a type commonly used for the size dog involved and shall be attached to the dog by means of a well fitted collar. Such

chains shall be at least three times the length of the dog as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail and shall allow the dog convenient access to the dog house.

(3) *Cats.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each adult cat housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum of 2½ square feet of floor space. Not more than 12 adult nonconditioned cats shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.5 Feeding.

(a) Dogs and cats shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the dog or cat.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all dogs or cats and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Feeding pans shall be durable and kept clean. The food receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. Disposable food receptacles may be used but must be discarded after each feeding. Self feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food, and they shall be sanitized regularly to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of feed.

§ 3.6 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the dogs and cats at all times, potable liquids shall be offered to such animals at least twice daily for periods of not less than 1 hour, except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. Watering receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.7 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the dogs or cats contained therein and to reduce disease

⁴ This requirement may be computed by using the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{length of dog in inches} + 6) \times (\text{length of dog in inches} + 6)}{144} = \text{Required square feet of floor space}$$

hazards and odors. When a hosing or flushing method is used for cleaning a primary enclosure commonly known as a cage, any dog contained therein shall be removed from such enclosure during the cleaning process, and adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals in other such enclosures from being contaminated with water and other wastes.

(b) *Sanitization of primary enclosures.*

(1) Prior to the introduction of nonconditioned dogs or cats into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Primary enclosures for dogs or cats shall be sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, or a disease hazard: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Cages, rooms and hard-surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt shall be sanitized by removing the soiled gravel, sand, or dirt and replacing it as necessary.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.8 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.9 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in com-

patible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Females in season (estrus) shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with males, except for breeding purposes.

(b) Any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be housed individually in a primary enclosure.

(c) Puppies or kittens shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs or cats other than their dams, except when permanently maintained in breeding colonies.

(d) Dogs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with cats, nor shall dogs or cats be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals.

(e) Dogs or cats under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other dogs or cats and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

§ 3.10 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each dog and cat shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind dogs or cats shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held: *Provided, however,* That the provision shall not effect compliance with any State or local law requiring the holding, for a specified period, of animals suspected of being diseased.

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.11 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting dogs or cats shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

§ 3.12 Primary enclosures used to transport dogs and cats.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments or transport cages, cartons or crates, used to transport dogs or cats, shall be well-constructed and well-ventilated and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animals and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements. The temperature within such enclosures shall not be allowed to exceed the atmospheric temperature. Moreover, the ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 95° F. at any time nor exceed 85° F. for a period of more than 4 hours, nor be allowed at any time to fall below 45° F. unless the animals are acclimated to lower temperatures.

(b) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and maintained in compatible groups. Puppies or kittens shall not be transported in the same primary enclosures with adult dogs or cats other than their dams. Any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be transported individually in a primary enclosure. Any female dog or cat in season (estrus) shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with any male.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport dogs or cats shall be large enough to insure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely, to stand erect, and to lie in a natural position.

(d) Animals shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport dogs or cats shall be cleaned and sanitized between shipments. All litter in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

§ 3.13 Food and water requirements.

(a) If dogs or cats are transported for a period of more than 12 hours:

(1) The vehicle shall stop at least once every 12 hours, and remain stopped for

a period of at least 1 hour, during which time potable water shall be continuously provided for the dogs and cats.

(2) Each adult dog and cat shall be fed at least once in each 24-hour period. Puppies and kittens shall have food made available to them every 6 hours.

(b) Dogs shall be removed from the vehicle and given fresh water and an opportunity for exercise if they have been confined in the vehicle for a period of 36 hours.

§ 3.14 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to inspect the animals frequently to determine whether they need emergency veterinary care and if so, to obtain such care at the earliest opportunity.

Subpart B—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Guinea Pigs and Hamsters

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.25 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against spoilage or deterioration and infestation or contamination by vermin. Food supplies shall be stored in containers with tightly fitting lids or covers or in the original containers as received from the commercial sources of supply. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provisions shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.26 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the animals from the cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 60° F. nor to exceed 85° F.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning, and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to rise above 85° F.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the guinea pigs or hamsters from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

§ 3.27 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) Hamsters shall not be housed in outdoor facilities.

(b) Guinea pigs shall not be housed in outdoor facilities unless such facilities are located in an appropriate climate and prior approval for such outdoor housing is obtained from the Director.

§ 3.28 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for guinea pigs and hamsters shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the guinea pigs and hamsters from injury. Such enclosures, including their racks, shelving and other accessories, shall be constructed of smooth material substantially impervious to liquids and moisture.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be con-

structed and maintained so that the guinea pigs or hamsters contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(3) Primary enclosures having a solid floor shall be provided with clean bedding material.

(4) Primary enclosures equipped with mesh or wire floors shall be so constructed as to allow feces to pass through the spaces of the mesh or wire: *Provided, however,* That such floors shall be constructed so as to protect the animals' feet and legs from injury.

(b) *Space requirements—*(1) *Guinea pigs and hamsters.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for each animal contained therein to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

(2) *Guinea pigs.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the following space requirements are applicable to primary enclosures for guinea pigs:

(i) The interior height of any primary enclosure used to confine guinea pigs shall be at least 6½ inches.

(ii) Each guinea pig housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Weight or stage of maturity	Minimum space per guinea pig (square inches)
Weaning to 350 grams.....	60
350 grams or more.....	90
Breeders.....	180

(3) *Hamsters.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph the following space requirements are applicable to primary enclosures for hamsters:

(i) The interior height of any primary enclosure used to confine hamsters shall be at least 5½ inches, except that in the case of dwarf hamsters, such interior height shall be at least 5 inches.

(ii) A nursing female hamster, together with her litter, shall be housed in a primary enclosure which contains no other hamsters and which provides at least 121 square inches of floor space: *Provided, however,* That in the case of dwarf hamsters such floor space shall be at least 25 square inches.

(iii) The minimum amount of floor space per individual hamster and the maximum number of hamsters allowed in a single primary enclosure, except as provided for nursing females in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, shall be in accordance with the following table:

Age	Minimum space per hamster (square inches)		Maximum population per enclosure
	<i>Dwarf</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Weaning to 5 weeks....	5.0	10.0	20
5 to 10 weeks.....	7.5	12.5	16
10 weeks or more.....	9	15.0	13

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.29 Feeding.

(a) Guinea pigs and hamsters shall be fed each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the guinea pig or hamster.

(b) Food comprising the basic diet shall be at least equivalent in quality and content to pelleted rations produced commercially and commonly available from feed suppliers.

(c) The basic diet of guinea pigs and hamsters may be supplemented with good quality fruits or vegetables consistent with their individual dietary requirements.

(d) Food receptacles, if used, shall be accessible to all guinea pigs or hamsters in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. All food receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self-feeders are used for the feeding of pelleted feed, measures must be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of the feed. Hamsters may be fed pelleted feed on the floor of a primary enclosure.

(e) Fruit or vegetable food supplements may be placed upon the bedding within the primary enclosure: *Provided, however,* That the uneaten portion of such supplements and any bedding soiled as a result of such feeding practices shall be removed from the primary enclosure when such uneaten supplements accumulate or such bedding becomes soiled

to a degree that might be harmful or uncomfortable to animals therein.

§ 3.30 Watering.

Unless food supplements consumed by guinea pigs or hamsters supply them with their normal water requirements, potable water shall be provided daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. Open containers used for dispensing water to guinea pigs or hamsters shall be so placed in or attached to the primary enclosure as to minimize contamination from excreta. All watering receptacles shall be sanitized when dirty: *Provided, however,* That such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.31 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning and sanitation of primary enclosures.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be cleaned and sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of excreta or debris: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(2) In the event a primary enclosure becomes soiled or wet to a degree that might be harmful or uncomfortable to the animals therein due to leakage of the watering system, discharges from dead or dying animals, spoiled perishable foods, or moisture condensation, the guinea pigs or hamsters shall be transferred to clean primary enclosures.

(3) Prior to the introduction of guinea pigs or hamsters into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(4) Primary enclosures for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam.

(b) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(c) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectopara-

sites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.32 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.33 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Except where harem breeding is practiced, preweanling guinea pigs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adults other than their parents.

(b) Guinea pigs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with hamsters, nor shall guinea pigs or hamsters be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals.

(c) Guinea pigs or hamsters under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other guinea pigs or hamsters and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

§ 3.34 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each guinea pig and hamster shall be observed at least every 48 hours by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision, for evidence of disease or injury. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind guinea pigs or hamsters shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held.

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.35 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting guinea pigs or hamsters shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to pre-

vent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

§ 3.36 Primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs and hamsters.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as cartons, boxes, or transport cages, used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated, and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Any such primary enclosures which cannot be readily sanitized shall be constructed of new material and shall be discarded after one usage. Any such primary enclosures which may be readily sanitized may be reused but shall be sanitized prior to the introduction of guinea pigs or hamsters for shipment. All primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters shall be positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 85° F. nor fall below 60° F.

(b) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and in compatible groups.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters shall be large enough to insure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments.

(d) Not more than 15 guinea pigs shall be transported in the same primary enclosure. Not more than 25 hamsters shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

(e) In addition to the other provisions of this section, the following requirements shall also apply to primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters:

(1) *Guinea pigs.* (i) The interior height of primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs shall be at least 8 inches.

(ii) Each guinea pig transported in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

(Weight (grams))	Minimum space per guinea pig (square inches)
Up to 350.....	30
350 to 600.....	45
Over 600.....	55

(2) *Hamsters.* (i) The interior height of primary enclosures used to transport hamsters shall be at least 6 inches except that in the case of dwarf hamsters such interior height shall be at least 5 inches.

(ii) Each hamster transported in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Age	Minimum space per hamster (square inches)	
	<i>Dwarf</i>	<i>Other</i>
Weaning to 5 weeks.....	5	7.0
5 to 10 weeks.....	7.5	11.0
Over 10 weeks.....	9	15.0

§ 3.37 Feed and water requirements.

If guinea pigs or hamsters are transported for a period of more than 6 hours, the animals shall be fed the quantity and quality of fruits or vegetables sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs during transit.

§ 3.38 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to provide or obtain adequate care for the animals in case of an emergency.

Subpart C—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation of Rabbits

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.50 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for rabbits shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities

shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as, washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.51 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits need not be heated.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the rabbits from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

§ 3.52 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all rabbits kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun. When the atmospheric temperature exceeds 90° F. artificial cooling shall be provided by a sprinkler system or other means.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Rabbits kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all rabbits kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below 40° F.

(d) *Protection from predators.* Outdoor housing facilities for rabbits shall be fenced or otherwise enclosed to minimize the entrance of predators.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

§ 3.53 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for rabbits shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the rabbits from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the rabbits to remain dry and clean.

(3) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the rabbits contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(4) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the rabbits' feet and legs from injury. Litter shall be provided in all primary enclosures having solid floors.

(5) A suitable nest box containing clean nesting material shall be provided in each primary enclosure housing a female with a litter less than one month of age.

(b) *Space requirements.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for the animal to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Each rabbit housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space, exclusive of the space taken up by food and water receptacles, in accordance with the following table:

Category	Individual weights (pounds)	Minimum space per rabbit (square inches)
Groups.....	3 through 5.....	144
	6 through 8.....	288
	9 or more.....	432
Individual adults.....	3 through 5.....	180
	6 through 8.....	360
	9 through 11.....	540
	12 or more.....	720
Nursing females.....	3 through 5.....	576
	6 through 8.....	720
	9 through 11.....	864
	12 or more.....	1080

§ 3.54 Feeding.

(a) Rabbits shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the rabbit.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all rabbits in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. All food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self feeders are used for the feeding of dry feed, measures must be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of the feed.

§ 3.55 Watering.

Sufficient potable water shall be provided daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. All watering receptacles shall be sanitized when dirty: *Provided, however,* That such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.56 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.*

(1) Primary enclosures shall be kept reasonably free of excreta, hair, cobwebs and other debris by periodic cleaning. Measures shall be taken to prevent the wetting of rabbits in such enclosures if a washing process is used.

(2) In primary enclosures equipped with solid floors, soiled litter shall be removed and replaced with clean litter at least once each week.

(3) If primary enclosures are equipped with wire or mesh floors, the troughs or pans under such enclosures shall be cleaned at least once each week. If worm bins are used under such enclosures they shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(b) *Sanitization of primary enclosures.*

(1) Primary enclosures for rabbits shall be sanitized at least once every 30 days in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Prior to the introduction of rabbits into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) **Primary enclosures for rabbits** shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam or flame.

(c) **Housekeeping.** Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) **Pest control.** An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.57 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.58 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Rabbits shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals unless required for scientific reasons.

(b) Rabbits under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other rabbits and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

§ 3.59 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each rabbit shall be observed at least every 48 hours by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone working under his direct supervision, for evidence of disease or injury. Sick or diseased, injured, lame or blind rabbits shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held.

§ 3.60 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting rabbits shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

§ 3.61 Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments or transport cages, cartons or crates, used to transport rabbits, shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animals, and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 85° F. nor fall below that temperature to which the animals are acclimated.

(b) Rabbits transported in the same primary enclosure shall be in compatible groups and shall not be transported in the same primary enclosures with other species of animals.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits shall be large enough to insure that each rabbit contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely, and to make normal postural adjustments. Not more than 15 rabbits shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

(d) Rabbits shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits shall be cleaned and sanitized between shipments. All litter in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

§ 3.62 Food and water requirements.

If rabbits are transported for a period of more than 6 hours, they shall be provided with food and water. This requirement may be met by providing feedstuff and water, or the quantity and quality of vegetables, sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs during transit.

§ 3.63 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to provide or obtain adequate care for the animals in case of an emergency.

Subpart D—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Nonhuman Primates⁶

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.75 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* The housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall

⁶ Nonhuman primates include a great diversity of forms, ranging from the marmoset weighing only a few ounces, to the adult gorilla weighing hundreds of pounds. They come from Asia, Africa, and Central and South America, and they live in different habitats. Their nutritional and activity requirements differ as do their social and environmental requirements. As a result, the conditions appropriate for one species do not necessarily apply to another; therefore, discretion must be used in interpreting these standards.

be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.76 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the animals from the cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the nonhuman primates from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors therefrom. If closed drainage systems are used, they shall be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewage onto the floor of the room.

§ 3.77 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all nonhuman primates kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Nonhuman primates kept outdoors shall be

provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all nonhuman primates kept outdoors to afford comfort and protection to such animals appropriate for the local climatic conditions and the nonhuman primate species concerned.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

§ 3.78 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for nonhuman primates shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the nonhuman primates from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the nonhuman primates to remain dry and clean.

(3) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the nonhuman primates contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(4) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the nonhuman primates from injury.

(b) *Space requirements.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each nonhuman primate to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

(2) Each nonhuman primate housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided with a minimum floor space equal to an area of at least three times the area occupied by such primate when standing on four feet.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.79 Feeding.

(a) Nonhuman primates shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the nonhuman primate.

(b) Food, and food receptacles if used, shall be accessible to all nonhuman pri-

mates and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self feeders are used, measures shall be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of food.

§ 3.80 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the nonhuman primates at all times, such water shall be offered to them at least twice daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. All watering receptacles shall be kept clean and all such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.81 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the nonhuman primates contained therein and to reduce disease hazards and odors. When hosing or flushing methods are used for this purpose, measures shall be taken to prevent animals confined in such enclosures from being wetted involuntarily.

(b) *Sanitization of enclosures.* (1) Prior to the introduction of nonhuman primates into primary enclosures previously occupied by other nonhuman primates, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates shall be sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, or a disease hazard: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Cages, rooms and hard surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized either by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent, as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt, shall be sanitized by removing the soiled gravel, sand, or dirt and replacing it as necessary.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth

in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.82 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.83 Classification and separation.

Nonhuman primates housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups and shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with animal species other than nonhuman primates.

§ 3.84 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each nonhuman primate shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge or by someone working under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind nonhuman primates shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which the animal was obtained and is being held.

§ 3.85 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting nonhuman primates shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported, without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

§ 3.86 Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates.

(a) Primary enclosures such as compartments, transport cages or crates, used to transport nonhuman primates

shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated, and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animal and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements. The temperature within such enclosures shall not be allowed to exceed the atmospheric temperature. Moreover the ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 85° F. for more than 4 hours continuously nor allowed to fall below 45° F.

(b) Nonhuman primates transported in the same primary enclosure shall be in compatible groups and shall not be transported in the same primary enclosures with other species of animals.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates shall be large enough to insure that each nonhuman primate contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments. Not more than 10 nonhuman primates shall be transported in the same primary enclosures.

(d) Nonhuman primates shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates shall be cleaned and sanitized between shipments. All litter in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

§ 3.87 Food and water requirements.

If nonhuman primates are transported for a period of more than 12 hours:

(a) Potable water shall be provided to each nonhuman primate at least once in each 12-hour period.

(b) Each nonhuman primate shall be fed at least once in each 24-hour period.

§ 3.88 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to provide or obtain adequate care for the animals in case of an emergency.

PART 4—RULES OF PRACTICE GOVERNING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

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AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 4 issued under sec. 21, 80 Stat. 353, 7 U.S.C. 2151.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 4 appear at 33 F.R. 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 4.1 Meaning of words.

As used in this part, words in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may require.

§ 4.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) The term "Act" means the Act of August 24, 1966 (Public Law 89-544, 7 U.S.C. 2131-2154), commonly known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, and any legislation amendatory thereof.

(b) The term "regulations" means the regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act.

(c) The term "person" includes any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity.

(d) The term "commerce" means commerce between any State, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but through any place outside thereof; or within any territory, possession, or the District of Columbia.

(e) The term "dog" means any live dog (*Canis familiaris*).

(f) The term "cat" means any live cat (*Felis catus*).

(g) The term "research facility" means any school, institution, organization, or person that uses or intends to use dogs or cats in research, tests, or experiments, and that (1) purchases or transports dogs or cats in commerce, or

(2) receives funds, under a grant, award, loan, or contract from a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of carrying out research, tests, or experiments with animals.

(h) The term "dealer" means any person who for compensation or profit delivers for transportation, or transports, except as a common carrier, buys, or sells dogs or cats in commerce for research purposes.

(i) The term "animal" means any live dog, cat, nonhuman primate, guinea pig, hamster, or rabbit. "Nonhuman primate" means any nonhuman member of the highest order of mammals including prosimians, monkeys, and apes.

(j) The term "Hearing" means that part of the proceeding which involves the submission of evidence and means either an oral or written hearing.

(k) "Moving paper" means any formal complaint or other document by virtue of which a proceeding under the Act is instituted.

(l) "Complainant" means the party upon whose moving paper the proceeding is instituted.

(m) "Respondent" means the party proceeded against.

(n) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead, including the Judicial Officer.

(o) "Hearing Clerk" means the Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

(p) "Examiner" means an examiner in the Office of Hearing Examiners, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(q) "Examiner's Report" means the examiner's report to the Secretary with respect to proposed: (1) Findings of fact and conclusions with respect to all material issues of fact, law or discretion, as well as the reasons or basis therefor, and (2) order.

(r) "Administrator" means the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any official or employee to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(s) "Proceeding" means any action arising under the Act, in which it is required by law that the order or other

determination be made only after notice and opportunity for hearing, and if hearing be held, only upon the basis of a record made in the course of such hearing.

(t) "Summary action" means action taken by the Administrator to suspend a dealer's license temporarily pursuant to the Act.

(u) "Decision and Order" includes the Secretary's findings, conclusions, order, and rulings on motions, exceptions, statements of objections, and proposed findings, conclusions and orders submitted by the parties not theretofore ruled upon.

§ 4.3 Scope and applicability of this part.

The rules of practice in this part shall be applicable to the procedure governing proceedings and summary action for the suspension or revocation of the license of a person licensed as a dealer under the Act and the regulations, and governing proceedings for the issuance of cease and desist orders concerning such a person or research facility.

Subpart B—Rules Applicable to Proceedings and Summary Action

§ 4.10 Institution of proceeding; docket number.

(a) A proceeding under the Act is instituted upon the issuance by the Administrator of a moving paper and the filing of such document with the Hearing Clerk.

(b) Each proceeding, immediately following its institution, shall be assigned a docket number by the Hearing Clerk and thereafter the proceeding shall be referred to by such number.

§ 4.11 Moving paper.

§ 4.11-1 Filing and service.

If the Administrator has reason to believe that the Act or any of the rules, regulations, or orders issued or promulgated thereunder have been or are being violated, a moving paper may be filed with the Hearing Clerk, who promptly shall serve a true copy thereof upon each respondent, as provided in § 4.25.

§ 4.11-2 Contents.

The moving paper shall set forth briefly the nature of the violation or violations, including allegations of fact which constitute a basis for the proceeding. The moving paper shall offer re-

spondent the opportunity to submit a specific written statement by way of answer and the right to request an oral hearing, and shall state the time within which answer by respondent must be made, which shall not be less than 10 days after service of the moving paper.

§ 4.11-3 Amendments.

At any time prior to the close of the hearing, the moving paper may be amended; but, in case of an amendment adding new provisions, the hearing shall, on the request of the respondent, be adjourned for a period not exceeding 15 days.

§ 4.12 Answer.

§ 4.12-1 Filing and service.

The respondent shall file an answer to the allegations of the moving paper, with the Hearing Clerk, signed by the respondent or his attorney, within the period of time for answering set forth in the moving paper.

§ 4.12-2 Contents.

The answer shall (a) contain a concise statement of the facts which constitute the grounds of defense, and shall specifically admit, deny, or explain each of the allegations of the moving paper unless the respondent is without knowledge, in which case the answer shall so state; (b) state that the respondent admits all of the facts alleged in the moving paper; or (c) state that the respondent admits the jurisdictional allegations of the moving paper and neither admits nor denies the remaining allegations and consents to the issuance of a specified order without further procedure. The answer may contain an express waiver of hearing.

§ 4.12-3 Failure to file.

Failure to file an answer to, or plead specifically to, any allegation of the moving paper, except as provided in § 4.12-2 (c), shall constitute an admission of such allegation.

§ 4.13 Motions and requests.

§ 4.13-1 General.

All motions and requests shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, unless made during the course of an oral hearing, in which case they may be stated orally and made a part of the transcript. The Examiner is authorized to rule upon all motions and requests filed or made prior to the filing of his report with the Hear-

ing Clerk as hereinafter provided. The Secretary will rule upon all motions and requests filed after that time.

§ 4.13-2 Motions entertained.

Any motion will be entertained except a motion to dismiss on the pleadings. All motions and requests concerning the sufficiency of the moving paper must be made within the time allowed for filing an answer.

§ 4.13-3 Contents.

All written motions and requests shall state the particular order, ruling, or action desired and the grounds therefor.

§ 4.13-4 Answers to motions and requests.

Within 15 days after service of any written motion or request, or within any longer period fixed by the Secretary or Examiner, the opposing party shall file an answer to the motion or request or shall be deemed to have no objection to the granting of the relief asked for in the motion or request. Unless permitted by the Secretary of Examiner, the moving party shall have no right to reply to the answer.

§ 4.13-5 Certification to Secretary.

The submission or certification of any motion, request, objection, or other question to the Secretary prior to the time when the Examiner's report is filed with the Hearing Clerk shall be in the discretion of the Examiner. The Examiner may either rule upon or certify the motion, request, objection, or other question, but not both.

§ 4.14 Consent order.

At any time after the institution of a proceeding, the respondent may file an answer or amended answer consenting to the order as set forth in § 4.12-2(c). Within 15 days after service of such an answer, the complainant shall file its recommendation. If the complainant recommends that the order consented to by the respondent be issued, the Secretary may, in his discretion, enter such order which shall have the same force and effect as other orders issued hereunder.

§ 4.15 Procedure upon admission of facts.

§ 4.15-1 General.

The admission, in the answer or by failure to file an answer, of all the mate-

rial allegations of fact contained in the moving paper shall constitute a waiver of oral hearing. Upon such admission of facts, the Examiner, without further procedure or hearing, shall issue his report, in which he shall adopt as his proposed findings of fact the material facts alleged in the moving paper. The Examiner's Report shall be served upon the parties in the manner provided in § 4.25.

§ 4.15-2 Exceptions.

Within 10 days after service of the Examiner's Report, the parties may take exception to any matter set out in such report, and in such case shall file exceptions in writing with the Hearing Clerk suggesting corrected findings of fact, conclusions, or order. A party may file a brief in support of any exceptions or objections which he may file. A party, if he files exceptions, shall state in writing whether he desires to make an oral argument thereon before the Secretary in the manner provided in § 4.20; otherwise he shall be deemed to have waived such oral argument.

§ 4.15-3 Final order.

As soon as practicable after the expiration of the period for filing exceptions and briefs, or, in case oral argument is had, as soon as practicable thereafter, the Secretary shall issue his final decision and order, including his ruling on any exceptions filed by the parties. The decision and order shall be served upon the parties in the manner provided in § 4.25.

§ 4.16 Procedure upon failure to request an oral hearing or upon express waiver of oral hearing.

§ 4.16-1 General.

Failure to request an oral hearing within the time allowed for the filing of the answer shall constitute a waiver of such hearing. Except as provided in § 4.15, upon such failure to request an oral hearing, or upon express waiver of such hearing, by the parties, the parties shall have a period of 20 days from the final date for filing the answer in which to file sworn statements or affidavits in support of their respective positions. Within a reasonable time thereafter, the Examiner shall issue his report which shall be served upon the parties in the manner provided in § 4.25: *Provided however*, That if such sworn statements or affidavits raise any material issue of fact, the Examiner may afford the par-

ties an opportunity to submit sworn statements or affidavits in reply or supplemental thereto or he may set the matter down for an oral hearing with respect to such material issues of fact. In the event the matter is set down for oral hearing, the rules in § 4.19 shall be applicable.

§ 4.16-2 Exceptions.

Within 20 days after service of the Examiner's Report, the parties may take exception to any matter set out in such report, and in such case shall file exceptions in writing with the Hearing Clerk suggesting corrected findings of fact, conclusions, or order. A party may file a brief in support of any exceptions or objections which he may file. A party, if he files exceptions, shall state in writing whether he desires to make an oral argument thereon before the Secretary in the manner provided in § 4.20; otherwise he shall be deemed to have waived such oral argument.

§ 4.16-3 Final order.

As soon as practicable after the expiration of the period for filing exceptions and briefs, or, in case oral argument is had, as soon as practicable thereafter, the Secretary shall issue his final decision and order, including his ruling on any exceptions filed by the parties. The order shall be served upon the parties in the manner provided in § 4.25.

§ 4.17 Prehearing conferences.

In any proceeding in which it appears that such procedure will expedite the proceeding, the Examiner, at any time prior to the commencement of the oral hearing, may request the parties or their counsel to appear at a conference before him to consider (a) the simplification of issues; (b) the necessity or desirability of amendments to pleadings; (c) the possibility of obtaining stipulations of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof; (d) the limitation of the number of experts or other witnesses; and (e) such other matters as may expedite and aid in the disposition of the proceeding. No transcript of such conference shall be made, but the Examiner shall prepare and file for the record a written summary of the action taken at the conference, which shall incorporate any written stipulations or agreements made by the parties at the conference or as a result of the conference. If the circumstances are such that a conference

is impracticable, the Examiner may request the parties to correspond with him for the purpose of accomplishing any of the objects set forth in this section. The Examiner shall forward copies of letters and document to the parties as the circumstances require. Correspondence in such negotiations shall not be a part of the record, but the Examiner shall submit a written summary for the record if any action is taken.

§ 4.18 Examiners.

§ 4.18-1 Assignment.

No examiner shall be assigned to serve in any proceeding who (a) has any pecuniary interest in any matter or business involved in the proceeding, (b) is related within the third degree by blood or marriage to any party to the proceeding, or (c) has participated in the investigation preceding the institution of the proceeding or in the determination that it should be instituted or in the preparation of the moving paper or in the development of the evidence to be introduced therein.

§ 4.18-2 Disqualification of Examiner.

(a) Any party may, by motion made to the Hearing Examiner, request that the Hearing Examiner disqualify himself and withdraw from the proceeding. The Hearing Examiner may then either rule upon or certify the motion to the Secretary, but not both.

(b) An Examiner shall withdraw from any proceeding in which he deems himself disqualified for any reason.

§ 4.18-3 Conduct.

The Examiner shall conduct the proceeding in a fair and impartial manner, and save to the extent required for the disposition of ex parte matters as authorized by law, he shall not consult any person or party on any fact in issue unless upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

§ 4.18-4 Powers.

Subject to review by the Secretary as provided elsewhere in this part, the Examiner, in any proceeding assigned to him, shall have power to:

- (a) Rule upon motions and requests;
- (b) Set the time and place of hearing, adjourn the hearing from time to time, and change the time and place of hearing;
- (c) Administer oaths and affirmations and take affidavits;

(d) Examine witnesses;

(e) Admit or exclude evidence;

(f) Hear oral argument on facts or law; and

(g) Do all acts and take all measures necessary for the maintenance of order at the hearing and for the efficient, fair and impartial conduct of the proceeding.

§ 4.18-5 Who may act in the absence of the Examiner.

In case of the absence of the Examiner or his inability to act, the powers and duties to be performed by him under this part in connection with a proceeding assigned to him may, without abatement of the proceeding unless otherwise directed by the Secretary, be assigned to any other Examiner.

§ 4.19 Procedure upon request for an oral hearing.

§ 4.19-1 Time and place of hearing.

If and when the proceeding has reached the stage where an oral hearing is to be held, the Examiner, giving careful consideration to the convenience of the parties, shall set a time and place of hearing and shall file with the Hearing Clerk a notice stating the time and place of hearing. If any change in the time or place of the hearing is made, the Examiner shall file with the Hearing Clerk a notice of such change, which notice shall be served upon the parties, unless it is made during the course of an oral hearing and made a part of the transcript.

§ 4.19-2 Appearances.

(a) *Representation.* The parties may appear in person or by counsel or other representative. Persons who appear as counsel or in a representative capacity must conform to the standards of ethical conduct required of practitioners before the courts of the United States. Whenever the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that a person, who is acting or has acted as counsel or representative for another person in any proceeding before the Secretary, is unfit to act as such representative or counsel, he will order that such person be precluded from acting as counsel or representative in any proceeding under the Act. The procedure in such case will be governed by the applicable provisions of this part.

(b) *Failure to appear.* If any party to the proceeding, after being duly notified,

fails to appear at the hearing, he shall be deemed to have waived the right to an oral hearing in the proceeding. In the event that a party appears at the hearing and no party appears for the opposing side, the party who is present shall have an election whether to present his evidence, in whole or in part, in the form of affidavits or by oral testimony before the Examiner. Failure to appear at a hearing shall not be deemed to be a waiver of the right to be served with a copy of the Examiner's Report and to file exceptions and make oral argument before the Secretary with respect thereto, in the manner provided in §§ 4.19-8 and 4.20.

§ 4.19-3 Order of proceeding.

Except as may be determined otherwise by the Examiner, the moving party shall proceed first at the hearing.

§ 4.19-4 Evidence.

(a) *General.* The testimony of witnesses at the hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation and subject to cross-examination. Any witness may, in the discretion of the Examiner, be examined separately and apart from all other witnesses except those who may be parties to the proceeding. The Examiner shall admit all relevant and material evidence, except evidence which is unduly repetitious.

(b) *Objections.* If a party objects to the admission or rejection of any evidence or the limitation of the scope of any examination or cross-examination, he shall state briefly the grounds for such objection, whereupon an automatic exception will follow if the objection is overruled by the Examiner. The transcript shall not include argument or debate thereon, except as ordered by the Examiner. The ruling of the Examiner on any objection shall be a part of the transcript. Only objections made before the Examiner may be subsequently relied upon in the proceeding.

(c) *Records of the Department.* A true copy of every written entry in the records of the Department, made by an officer or employee thereof in the course of his official duty and relevant and material to the issues involved in the hearing, shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein, without the production of such officer or employee.

(d) *Exhibits.* Except where the Examiner finds that the furnishing of copies is impracticable, copies of each exhibit, in addition to the original, shall be filed

with the Examiner for the use of the other parties to the proceeding. A true copy of an exhibit may, in the discretion of the Examiner, be substituted for the original.

(e) *Official notice.* Official notice may be taken of the official publications of the Department and other Federal agencies, of such matters as are judicially noticed in the courts of the United States, and of any other matter of technical or scientific fact of established character: *Provided*, That the parties shall be given adequate notice, at the hearing or by reference in the Examiner's Report or otherwise, of matters so noticed, and shall be given adequate opportunity to show that such facts are erroneously noticed.

(f) *Offer of proof.* Whenever evidence is excluded from the record, the party offering such evidence may make an offer of proof, which shall be included in the transcript. The offer of proof for excluded oral testimony shall consist of a brief statement describing the nature of the evidence excluded. If the evidence consists of an exhibit, it shall be inserted in the record in toto. In the event the Secretary decides that the Examiner's ruling in excluding the evidence was erroneous and prejudicial, the hearing shall be reopened to permit the taking of such evidence.

§ 4.19-5 Transcripts.

(a) *Filing and certification.* Oral hearings shall be stenographically reported and transcribed. As soon as practicable after the close of the hearing, the Examiner shall transmit to the Hearing Clerk an original and two copies of the transcript of testimony and the original and copies of exhibits introduced in evidence at the hearing. He shall attach to the original transcript of the evidence a certificate stating that the transcript is a true transcript of the testimony offered or received at the hearing, except in such particulars as he shall specify, and that the exhibits transmitted are all the exhibits introduced at the hearing, with such exceptions as he shall specify. A copy of such certificate shall be attached to each of the copies of the transcript of evidence.

(b) *Ordering copies.* Parties to the proceeding or other persons who desire a copy of the transcript of the hearing may place orders at the close of the hearing with the reporter who will fur-

nish and deliver such copies directly to the purchaser upon payment therefor at the rate per page provided by the contract between the reporter and the purchaser.

§ 4.19-6 Proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order.

Within such time as the Examiner may prescribe, each party may file with the Hearing Clerk proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order, based solely on the record, and a brief in support thereof. A copy of each such document filed by a party shall be served upon the other party or parties by the Hearing Clerk.

§ 4.19-7 Examiner's Report.

The Examiner, within a reasonable time after the termination of the period allowed to the parties for the filing of proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and orders, and briefs in support thereof, shall prepare on the basis of the record and shall file with the Hearing Clerk, his report, a copy of which shall be served upon each of the parties.

§ 4.19-8 Exceptions; objections; request for oral argument.

(a) Within 20 days after service of the Examiner's Report, the parties may take exception to any matter set out in such report, and in such case shall file exceptions in writing with the Hearing Clerk, referring to the relevant pages of the transcript, and suggesting corrected findings of fact, conclusions, or order. Within the same period of time, each party shall file with the Hearing Clerk a brief statement in writing concerning each of the objections taken to the action of the Examiner at the hearing, as set out in § 4.19-4(b), upon which the party wishes to rely, referring where relevant, to the pages of the transcript. A party may file a brief in support of any exceptions or objections which he may file.

(b) A party, if he files exceptions or a statement of objections, shall state in writing, whether he desires to make an oral argument thereon before the Secretary; otherwise, he shall be deemed to have waived such oral argument.

§ 4.19-9 Final order.

As soon as practicable after the expiration of the period for filing exceptions, objections, and briefs, or, in case oral argument is had, as soon as practicable

thereafter, the Secretary shall issue his final decision and order, including his ruling on any exceptions or objections filed by the parties.

§ 4.20 Argument before the Secretary.

§ 4.20-1 Request for oral argument; waiver.

Unless a party has included in his exceptions or objections a request for oral argument or has filed a separate request for argument prior to the expiration of the last date for filing such exceptions or objections, he shall be deemed to have waived his right to such oral argument.

§ 4.20-2 Briefs.

The parties may, with the consent of the Secretary, file written briefs either in addition to oral argument or in lieu thereof.

§ 4.20-3 Scope of argument.

Except where the Secretary determines that argument on additional issues would be helpful, argument, whether oral or on brief, shall be limited to the issues raised by the exceptions and statement of objections. If the Secretary determines that additional issues should be argued, counsel for the parties shall be given reasonable notice of such determination, so as to permit preparation of adequate argument on all the issues to be argued.

§ 4.21 Ex parte discussion of proceeding.

At no stage of the proceeding between its institution and the issuance of the order shall the Secretary discuss ex parte the merits of the proceeding with any person who is connected with the proceeding in an advocative or in an investigative capacity, or with any representative of such person: *Provided*, That the Secretary may discuss the merits of the case with such a person if all parties to the proceeding, or their representatives, have been given an opportunity to be present. Any memorandum or other communication addressed to the Secretary, during the pendency of the proceeding, and relating to the merits thereof, by or on behalf of, any party shall be regarded as argument made in the proceeding and shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, who shall serve a copy thereof upon the opposite party to the proceeding, and opportunity will be given the opposite party to file a reply thereto.

§ 4.22 Applications for reopening hearings; for rehearing; or reargument of proceeding, or for reconsideration of order.

§ 4.22-1 Petitions requisite.

(a) *Filing; service.* An application for reopening the hearing to take further evidence, or for rehearing or reargument of the proceeding, or for reconsideration of the order, must be made by petition to the Secretary filed with the Hearing Clerk, who shall serve a copy thereof upon the other party or parties to the proceeding. Every such petition must state specifically the grounds relied upon.

(b) *Petitions to reopen hearings.* A petition to reopen a hearing to take further evidence may be filed at any time prior to the issuance of the final order. Every such petition shall state briefly the nature and purpose of the evidence to be adduced, shall show that such evidence is not merely cumulative, and shall set forth a good reason why such evidence was not adduced at the hearing.

(c) *Petitions to rehear or reargue proceedings, or to reconsider orders.* A petition to rehear or reargue the proceeding or to reconsider the order shall be filed within 15 days after the date of the service of the order. Every such petition must state specifically the matters claimed to have been erroneously decided and alleged errors must be briefly stated.

§ 4.22-2 Procedure for disposition of petitions.

Within 20 days following the service of any petition provided for in this section 4.22, the other party to the proceeding shall file with the Hearing Clerk an answer thereto. As soon as practicable thereafter, the Secretary shall announce his decision whether to grant or to deny the petition. Unless the Secretary shall determine otherwise, operation of the order shall not be stayed pending the decision to grant or to deny the petition. In the event that any such petition is granted by the Secretary, the applicable rules of practice, as set out elsewhere herein, shall be followed. A person filing a petition under this section shall be regarded as the moving party or complainant, although he shall be referred to as the complainant or respondent, depending upon his designation in the original proceeding.

§ 4.23 Summary action.

§ 4.23-1 General.

In any situation where the Administrator has reason to believe that any person licensed as a dealer has violated or is violating any provision of the act or regulations and he deems such action warranted under the circumstances, the Administrator may suspend such person's license temporarily, for a period not to exceed 21 days, effective, except as provided in § 4.23-2, upon written notification given to such person of the suspension of his license pursuant to § 4.25.

§ 4.23-2 Actual or threatened physical harm to animals.

In any case of actual or threatened physical harm to animals in violation of the act or regulations, by a person licensed as a dealer, the Administrator may suspend such person's license temporarily for a period not to exceed 21 days, effective upon oral or written notification, whichever is earlier. In the event of oral notification, a written confirmation shall be given to such person of the suspension of his license pursuant to § 4.25, as promptly as circumstances permit.

§ 4.23-3 Additional sanctions.

The temporary suspension of a license shall be in addition to any sanction which may be imposed against said dealer by the Secretary pursuant to the Act, after notice and opportunity for hearing pursuant to the applicable procedure in this subpart.

§ 4.24 Filing; number of copies.

All documents or papers required or authorized to be filed, except as provided otherwise in the rules in this subpart, shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk in triplicate: *Provided*, That, where there are more than two parties to the proceeding, a sufficient number of copies shall be filed so as to provide copies for service upon all parties to the proceeding.

§ 4.25 Service; proof of service.

Copies of all documents or papers required or authorized by the rules in this subpart to be served on any party to a proceeding shall be served by the Hearing Examiner, Hearing Clerk, or by some other employee of the United States. Except as is provided otherwise by the

rules in this subpart, service shall be made either (a) by delivering a copy of the document or paper to the individual to be served or to a member of the partnership to be served or to the president, secretary, or other executive officer or any director of the corporation, organization, or association to be served, or to the attorney, or agent of record of such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association; (b) by leaving a copy of the document or paper at the principal office or place of business of such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association or of his or its attorney or agent of record; or (c) by registering or certifying and mailing a copy of the document or paper, addressed to such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association, or to his or its attorney or agent of record, at his or its last known residence or principal office or place of business. Proof of service hereunder shall be made by the affidavit of the person who actually made the service: *Provided*, That if the service is made by registered or certified mail, proof of service shall be made by the return post office receipt. The affidavit or post office receipt con-

templated hereby shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk and the fact of filing thereof shall be noted in the record of the proceeding.

§ 4.26 Computation of time.

Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays shall be included in computing the time allowed for the filing of any document or paper: *Provided*, That, when such time expires on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, such period shall be extended to include the next following business day.

§ 4.27 Extensions of time.

The time for the filing of any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed may be extended by the Examiner (before the Examiner's Report is filed), or by the Secretary (after the Examiner's Report is filed), if request for such extension of time is made prior to or on the final date allowed for such filing, and if in the judgment of the Examiner or the Secretary, as the case may be, after notice to and consideration of the views of the other party, when practicable, there is good reason for the extension.

SUBCHAPTER B—COOPERATIVE CONTROL AND ERADICATION AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 51—CATTLE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF BRUCELLOSIS (BANG'S DISEASE), TUBERCULOSIS, OR PARATUBERCULOSIS

Sec.

51.1 Definitions.

51.2 Payment to owners for cattle destroyed.

51.3 Record of tests.

51.4 Appraisals.

51.5 Report of appraisals.

51.6 Time limit for slaughter.

51.7 Report of salvage proceeds.

51.8 Claims for indemnity.

51.9 Claims not allowed.

51.10 Part 53 of this chapter not applicable.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 51 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 51 appear at 28 F.R. 5933, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 51.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Department": The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division": Animal Health Division of the Department.

(c) "Director of Division": The Director of the Division or any other officer or employee of the division to whom authority has heretofore lawfully been delegated, or may hereafter lawfully be delegated, to act in his stead.

(d) "Veterinarian in Charge": The veterinary inspector who is assigned by the Director of Division to supervise and perform official work at an official station and who reports directly to the Director of Division, and in whose jurisdiction particular cattle are tested and appraised.

(e) "Division Representative": Any inspector or other person employed by the

Division who is authorized by the Director of Division to do any work or perform any duty in connection with the control and eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis of animals.

(f) "State": A State, the District of Columbia, or a Territory or possession of the United States, or a political subdivision thereof; which has executed a cooperative agreement with the Division for the control and eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis.

(g) "Accredited veterinarian": A veterinarian recommended by a State, approved by a Veterinarian in Charge, and accredited by the Division.

(h) "Mortgage": Any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

(i) "Person": Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company, or any organized group of any of the foregoing.

(j) "Owner": Any person who has a beneficial interest in cattle whether or not they are subject to a mortgage.

(k) "Brucellosis": The disease commonly known as "Bang's Disease."

(l) "Destroyed": Condemned under State authority and destroyed by slaughter or by death otherwise.

(m) *Official vaccinate*. A female bovine animal vaccinated subcutaneously against brucellosis while from 3 through 8 months of age or a female bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated subcutaneously against brucellosis while from 3 through 11 months of age, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with a vaccine approved by the Division; permanently identified as an official vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis: *Provided, however*, That a bovine animal vaccinated prior to January 1, 1966, in accordance with the existing definition of an official vaccinate as set forth in this Part at the time of vaccination, shall be deemed to be an official vaccinate.¹

[28 F.R. 5933, June 13, 1963, as amended at 31 F.R. 2473, Feb. 8, 1966; 32 F.R. 8752, June 20, 1967]

§ 51.2 Payment to owners for cattle destroyed.

(a) *Brucellosis*. Owners of cattle which are destroyed because of brucellosis may be paid an indemnity by the Department for each animal so destroyed not to exceed \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any purebred animal¹ except in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands where no payment for any animal destroyed shall exceed \$50. Appraisals and reports of salvage are not required. Proof of slaughter is required. Post-mortem reports will be accepted as proof of slaughter.

(b) *Tuberculosis and Paratuberculosis*. Owners of cattle which are destroyed because of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis may be paid an indemnity by the Department for each animal so destroyed not to exceed \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any purebred animal¹ except in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands where no payment for any animal destroyed shall exceed \$50: *Provided, however*, That no such payment shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State where the animal was condemned. Appraisals and reports of salvage are not required. Proof of slaughter is required. Post-mortem reports will be accepted as proof of slaughter.

(c) *Tuberculosis*. The Director of Division may authorize the payment of indemnity to owners of cattle which are destroyed because of tuberculosis not to exceed \$100 for any grade animal or \$200 for any purebred animal which has been found to be exposed, is a part of a known infected herd and it has been determined by the Director of Division that the destruction of all the cattle in the herd will contribute to the tuberculosis eradication program: *Provided*, That the joint State-Federal indemnity payments, plus salvage does not exceed the appraised value of the animals: *And provided, further*, That no such payment shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State where the animals were condemned.

(Secs. 4-5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125) [33 F.R. 10785, July 30, 1968]

¹ Cattle presented for payment as purebred shall be accompanied by their registration papers, or shall be paid for as grades: *Provided, however*, That if the registration papers are temporarily not available or if the cattle are less than 3 years old and unregistered, the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their registration papers.

¹ See, 28 F.R. 5933 and 5956 regarding such existing definition.

§ 51.3 Record of tests.

When any cattle in a herd are classified by a Division or State representative as reactors to a test for brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis, a complete test record shall be made by such representative for such herd, including the reactor tag number of each reacting animal and the registration name and number of each reacting purebred animal. In the case of any herd having any reactor to a brucellosis test, the record shall be shown on ANH Form 4-33 or acceptable form furnished by the State. ANH Form 6-22 or acceptable form furnished by the State shall be used for the record of any herd having any reactor to a tuberculosis or paratuberculosis test. A copy of the applicable test record shall be given to the owner of any such herd, and one copy of each such record shall be furnished to the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge.

(Secs. 4-5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125) [28 F.R. 5933, June 13, 1963, as amended at 33 F.R. 10785, July 30, 1968]

§ 51.4 Appraisals.

Cattle to be destroyed because of tuberculosis under § 51.2(c) shall be appraised by a Division or State representative. When thus appraised, due consideration shall be given to their breeding value as well as to their dairy or meat value. Cattle presented for appraisal as purebred shall be accompanied by their registration papers at the time of the appraisal or they shall be appraised as grade cattle: *Provided, however,* That if registration papers are temporarily not available or if the cattle are less than 3 years old and unregistered, the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their registration papers to the appraiser or to the Veterinarian in Charge. The one receiving the papers shall be responsible for their verification. The Division may decline to accept any appraisal that appears to be unreasonable or out of proportion to the market value of cattle of like quality.

(Secs. 4-5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125) [33 F.R. 10785, July 30, 1968]

§ 51.5 Report of appraisals.

Appraisals made in accordance with § 51.4 shall be recorded by the appraiser on TE Form 23 which shall also show the reactor tag number of each reacting ani-

mal and whether the animal is purebred or grade. At the time of appraisal, the TE Form 23 shall be signed by the appraiser, and by the owner certifying his acceptance of the appraisal. The original of the TE Form 23 and as many copies thereof as may be required for the Division, the State, and the owner of the cattle, shall be sent to the appropriate veterinarian in charge.

§ 51.6 Time limit for slaughter.

Payment of indemnity will be made under this part for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis or paratuberculosis only if the animals are slaughtered or die otherwise within 15 days after the date of appraisal, except that the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the period beyond 15 days.

[32 F.R. 9945, July 7, 1967]

§ 51.7 Report of salvage proceeds.

A report of the salvage derived from the sale of each animal on which a claim for indemnity may be made under the provisions of § 51.2(c) shall be made on ANH Form 1-24, or acceptable form furnished by the purchaser or selling agent, which shall be signed by the purchaser or his agent or by the selling agent handling the cattle. If the cattle are sold by the pound, the ANH Form 1-24 shall show the weight, price per pound, gross receipts, expenses if any, and net proceeds. If the cattle are not sold on a per pound basis, the net purchase price of each animal must be stated on the ANH Form 1-24 and an explanation showing how the amount was arrived at must be submitted. In the event the cattle are not disposed of through regular slaughterers or through selling agents, the owner shall furnish, in lieu of ANH Form 1-24, an affidavit showing the amount of salvage obtained by him and shall certify that such amount is all that he has received or will receive as salvage for said cattle. In an emergency, a certificate executed by the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge will be acceptable in lieu of the owner's affidavit. The salvage shall be considered to be the net amount received for an animal after deducting freight, truckage, yardage, commissions, slaughtering charges, and similar costs. No charges for holding cattle on the farm pending slaughter or for trucking by the owner shall be so deducted or otherwise paid by the Department. The original of ANH Form 1-24 or acceptable form furnished

by the purchaser or selling agent, or the affidavit of the owner or certificate of the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, furnished in lieu thereof, shall be furnished to the Veterinarian in Charge if it is not already in his possession. Additional copies may be furnished to the State officials, if required.

(Secs. 4-5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125) [28 F.R. 5933, June 13, 1963, as amended at 33 F.R. 10786, July 30, 1968]

§ 51.8 Claims for indemnity.

Claims for indemnity for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall be presented on ANH Form 1-23 on which the owner of the cattle shall certify that the animals covered thereby are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, ANH Form 1-23 shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon. Payment will be made only if ANH Form 1-23 has been approved by a proper State official and if payment of the claim has been recommended by the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge or an official designated by him. On claims for indemnity made under the provisions of § 51.2(c), the Veterinarian in Charge or official designated by him shall record on the ANH Form 1-23 the salvage value of the cattle destroyed and the amount of Federal and State indemnity payments that appears to be due to the owner of the cattle. The owner of the cattle shall be furnished a copy of ANH Form 1-23. The Veterinarian in Charge or official designated by him shall then forward ANH Form 1-23 to the appropriate official for further action on the claim.

(Secs. 4-5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125) [33 F.R. 10876, July 30, 1968]

§ 51.9 Claims not allowed.

Claims for compensation for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall not be allowed if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) If the claimant has failed to comply with any of the requirements of this part.

(b) If the cattle are classified as affected with tuberculosis or paratuber-

culosis on the basis of a test, unless the existence of the disease in the cattle was determined as the result of a tuberculosis or johnin test applied by a Division, State, or Accredited veterinarian; or if the cattle are classified as affected with brucellosis, unless the existence of the disease in the cattle was determined as the result of an agglutination or other test approved by the Director of Division applied by such a veterinarian, or by a non-veterinary technician under the supervision of a Division or State veterinarian.

(c) If the existence of any such disease in the cattle was determined as the result of a tuberculin, johnin, or agglutination test applied by an accredited veterinarian and specific instructions for the administration of such test had not previously been issued to such veterinarian in writing by the proper Division and State authorities.

(d) If the cattle are classified as affected with tuberculosis or paratuberculosis or brucellosis unless such cattle (1) reacted to the tuberculin or johnin test or revealed lesions of either disease upon autopsy or (2) reacted to the agglutination or other test for brucellosis approved by the Director of Division or (3) are found to be exposed, are part of a known infected herd, and it has been determined by the Director of Division that destruction of the cattle will contribute to the tuberculosis or paratuberculosis or brucellosis eradication program: *Provided*, That in the case of cattle classified as affected with tuberculosis under (3) above, all such cattle shall be moved direct to slaughter from the premises where exposed.

(e) If, at the time of test or condemnation, the cattle belonged to or were upon the premises of any person to whom they had been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter.

(f) If, at the time of the condemnation of the cattle for brucellosis, tuberculosis or paratuberculosis, the cattle were not in a State in which cooperative eradication work was being conducted with respect to such disease.

(g) If the cattle were destroyed after being classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous as provided in paragraph (d) of this section unless the claim is to be paid in cooperation with, and supplementary to, payments to be made by the State in which said cattle were condemned.

(h) If any part of the claimant's herd has not been tested under Division and State supervision for the eradication of the particular disease for which the animals covered by the indemnity claim were condemned. For the purpose of this paragraph, a herd means a group of animals required to be tested in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate Uniform Methods and Rules for the specific disease, which rules and methods were adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and approved by the Animal Health Division.

(i) If all structures, holding facilities or materials on premises occupied by or used by cattle that were destroyed or which have been infected or exposed have not been properly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant permitted by the Division in accordance with recommendations of the proper State and Division official, within 15 days from the date reactors were removed from the premises, except that the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the period beyond 15 days, and except that premises may be exempted from such cleaning and disinfecting requirements when the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge determines that there are no buildings, holding facilities, or other materials on the premises that would require such disinfection.

(j) If the cattle were steers, unless they were work oxen or if they were bulls and were not purebred, unless they are part of a herd known to be affected with tuberculosis that is being destroyed under the provisions of § 51.2(c).

(k) If the cattle were destroyed after being classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous as provided in paragraph (d) of this section unless they were marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than two nor more than three inches high, and unless a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U.S. Reactor," or a similar State reactor tag, was suitably attached to the left ear of each animal.

(l) If the cattle were destroyed because of brucellosis, unless they were marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and unless a metal tag bearing a serial number and inscription "U.S. Reactor," or a similar State reactor tag, was suitably attached to the left ear of each animal.

(m) If the cattle were "official vaccinates" and reacted positively to the blood agglutination test for brucellosis, unless such animals were at least 18 months of age; or if the reactors were vaccinated animals, and properly verified but not "official vaccinates" as defined, unless there is also a record of a negative blood agglutination test made not less than 30 days following the date of vaccination; or unless other Division approved tests show the vaccinates are affected with virulent *Brucellae*.

(n) If the cattle were calves under 6 months of age which reacted only to the agglutination blood test for brucellosis.

(o) If there is substantial evidence that the owner or his agent has in any way been responsible for any attempt unlawfully or improperly to obtain indemnity funds for such cattle.

(Secs. 4-5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125) [28 F.R. 5923, June 13, 1963, as amended at 30 F.R. 7596, June 11, 1965; 33 F.R. 10786, July 30, 1968]

§ 51.10 Part 53 of this chapter not applicable.

No claim for indemnity for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall hereafter be paid or allowed under the regulations contained in Part 53 of this chapter, but all such claims shall be presented and paid pursuant to and in compliance with the regulations contained in this part

PART 52—DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES

§ 52.1 Appraisal of and compensation for animals; conditions under which Department may cooperate with States to prevent spread and to aid in extermination of dourine.

(a) *Infection; how determined.* The fact of infection with this disease shall be determined by the complement-fixation test applied in the laboratory of the Division.

(b) *Appraisal; by whom to be made.* The animal shall be appraised at its actual value by a Division inspector and the State veterinarian or an assistant State veterinarian of the State in which the animal is located, or, when provided by State law, assessed value as shown by the assessor's books will be accepted in lieu of appraisal.

(c) *Department payment to be one-half appraised or assessed value not exceeding \$100.* The department will pay one-half of the appraised or assessed value, provided such share shall in no case exceed \$100, and the owner signs an agreement to accept such sum as compensation in full for the discharge of all claims he may have against the department on account of the destruction of the animal in question.

(d) As used in this part, the term "Division" means the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(Sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a) [28 F.R. 5935, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966]

PART 53—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, PLEUROPNEUMONIA, RINDERPEST, AND CERTAIN OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK OR POULTRY

- Sec.
- 53.1 Definitions.
- 53.2 Determination of existence of disease agreements with States
- 53.3 Appraisal of animals or materials.
- 53.4 Destruction of animals.
- 53.5 Disinfection or destruction of materials.
- 53.6 Disinfection of animals.
- 53.7 Disinfection of premises, conveyances and materials.
- 53.8 Presentation of claims
- 53.9 Mortgage against animals or materials.
- 53.10 Claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 53 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 53 appear at 28 F.R. 5935, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

CROSS REFERENCE: For non-applicability of Part 53 with respect to certain claims for indemnity, see § 51.10 of this chapter.

§ 53.1 Definitions.

Words used in this part in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context, whenever the following words, names, or terms are used in the regulations in this part, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(c) "Division" means the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) "Division employee" means any inspector or other individual employed in the division who is authorized by the Director of Division to do any work or perform any duty in connection with the control and eradication of disease.

(e) "Inspector in charge" means an inspector of the division who is designated by the Director of Division to take charge of work in connection with the control and eradication of disease as defined in this section.

(f) "Disease" means foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or any other communicable disease of livestock or poultry which in the opinion of the Secretary constitutes an emergency and threatens the livestock of the country; or any other communicable disease of livestock or poultry referred to in this paragraph:

Dutch duck plague or other exotic communicable disease of poultry presently existing on certain premises in Suffolk County, N.Y.

(g) "Materials" means parts of barns or other structures, straw, hay, and other feed for animals, farm products or equipment, clothing, and articles stored or contained in or adjacent to barns or other structures.

(h) "Person" means natural person, firm, partnership, corporation, company, society, and association, and every officer, agent, or employee thereof.

(i) "State" means each and every one of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

(j) "Mortgage" means any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

[28 F.R. 5935, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, as amended at 32 F.R. 2427, Feb. 4, 1967]

§ 53.2 Determination of existence of disease: agreements with States.

(a) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to invite the proper State

authorities to cooperate with the Department in the control and eradication of any disease within the meaning of § 53.1(f).

(b) Upon agreement of the authorities of the State to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of such a disease, the Director of Division is hereby authorized to agree, on the part of the Department, to cooperate with the State in the control and eradication of the disease, and to pay not more than 50 percent of the expenses of purchase, destruction and disposition of animals and materials required to be destroyed because of being contaminated by or exposed to such disease: *Provided*, That the Secretary may authorize other arrangements for the payment of such expenses upon finding that an extraordinary emergency exists. [28 F.R. 5935, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 2428, Feb. 4, 1967]

§ 53.3 Appraisal of animals or materials.

(a) Animals affected by or exposed to disease, and materials required to be destroyed because of being contaminated by or exposed to disease shall be appraised by a Division employee and a representative of the State jointly, or, if the State authorities approve, by a Division employee alone.

(b) The appraisal of animals shall be based on the meat, egg production, dairy or breeding value, but in the case of appraisal based on breeding value, no appraisal of any animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg production, or dairy value. Animals and poultry may be appraised in groups providing they are the same species and type and providing that where appraisal is by the head each animal or bird in the group is the same value per head or where appraisal is by the pound each animal or bird in the group is the same value per pound.

(c) Appraisals of animals shall be reported on forms furnished by the Division. Reports of appraisals shall show the number of animals of each species and the value per head or the weight and value by pound.

(d) Appraisals of materials shall be reported on forms furnished by the Division. Reports of appraisals of materials shall, when practicable, show the number, size or quantity, unit price, and total value of each kind of material appraised.

§ 53.4 Destruction of animals.

(a) Animals affected by or exposed to disease shall be killed promptly after appraisal and disposed of by burial or burning, unless otherwise specifically provided by the Director of Division in extraordinary circumstances.

(b) The killing of animals and the burial, burning, or other disposal of carcasses of animals pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be supervised by a Division employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a report identifying the animals and showing the disposition thereof.

§ 53.5 Disinfection or destruction of materials.

(a) In order to prevent the spread of disease, materials contaminated by or exposed to disease shall be disinfected: *Provided, however*, That in all cases in which the cost of disinfection would exceed the value of the materials or disinfection would be impracticable for any reason, the materials shall be destroyed, after appraisal as provided in § 53.3.

(b) The disinfection or destruction of materials under this section shall be under the supervision of a Division employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a certificate identifying all materials which are destroyed, showing the disposition thereof.

§ 53.6 Disinfection of animals.

Animals of species not susceptible to the disease for which a quarantine has been established, but which have been exposed to the disease, shall be disinfected when necessary by such methods as the Director of Division shall prescribe from time to time.

§ 53.7 Disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials.

All premises, including barns, corrals, stockyards and pens, and all cars, vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances, and the materials thereon, shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of a Division employee whenever necessary for the control and eradication of disease. Expenses incurred in connection with such cleaning and disinfection shall be shared according to the agreement reached under § 53.2 with the State in which the work is done.

§ 53.8 Presentation of claims.

Claims for (a) compensation for the value of animals, (b) cost of burial, burning or other disposition of animals, (c) the value of material destroyed, and (d) the expenses of destruction, shall each be presented, through the inspector in charge, to the Division on separate vouchers in form approved by the Director of Division.

§ 53.9 Mortgage against animals or materials.

When animals or materials have been destroyed pursuant to the requirements contained in this part, any claim for indemnity shall be presented on forms furnished by the Division on which the owner of the animals or materials shall certify that the animals or materials covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, forms furnished by the Division shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals or materials, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon.

§ 53.10 Claims not allowed.

(a) The Department will not allow claims arising under the terms of this part if the payee has not complied with all quarantine requirements.

(b) Expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction will not be paid by the Department, unless the payment of such expense is specifically authorized or approved by the Director of Division.

(c) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of animals or materials unless they shall have been appraised as prescribed in this part and the owners thereof shall have executed a written agreement to the appraisals.

PART 54—ANIMALS DESTROYED BECAUSE OF SCRAPIE

Sec.

54.1 Definitions.

54.2 Cooperation with States.

54.3 Appraisal of animals.

54.4 Time limit for slaughter.

54.5 Care and feeding of animals under quarantine; disposal of animals after slaughter.

54.6 Mortgage against animals.

Sec.

54.7 Destruction of animals.

54.8 Payments to owners for animals destroyed.

54.9 Claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 54 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 54 appear at 28 F.R. 5936, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 54.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part, the following words, names and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "The Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division" means the Animal Health Division of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Destroyed" means destroyed by slaughter or by such other means as may be authorized by the Director of Division.

(d) "Animals" include sheep and/or goats.

(e) "Mortgage" means any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

§ 54.2 Cooperation with States.

Upon determination by the Director of Division of the existence of scrapie, he shall solicit the cooperation of the proper State or Territory authorities in the eradication of such disease.

§ 54.3 Appraisal of animals.

(a) Affected and exposed animals shall be appraised at their actual value at the place and time of appraisal by a representative of the Division and a representative of the State jointly, except that, if the owner and State authorities approve, such animals may be appraised by a representative of the Division alone. Animals may be appraised in groups providing they are the same species and type and providing that where appraisal is by the head each animal in the group is the same value per head or where appraisal is by the pound each animal in the group is the same value per pound.

(b) The Division may decline to accept any appraisal that appears to it to be unreasonable or out of proportion to the value of similar animals of a like quality.

Appraisals shall not exceed any limit set by the laws of the State or other agency which is cooperating with the Division in the payment of indemnity because of scrapie.

§ 54.4 Time limit for slaughter.

Animals slaughtered under this part shall be slaughtered within 15 days after the date of appraisal unless such time is specifically extended by the Director of Division.

§ 54.5 Care and feeding of animals under quarantine; disposal of animals after slaughter.

Expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction and the expense of destruction, burial, incineration, etc., and/or transportation and other expenses incidental to their slaughter will not be paid by the Department.

§ 54.6 Mortgage against animals.

When animals have been destroyed pursuant to the requirements contained in this part, any claim for indemnity shall be presented on forms furnished by the Division on which the owner of the animals shall certify that the animals covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, forms furnished by the Division shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon.

§ 54.7 Destruction of animals.

(a) Animals affected with or exposed to scrapie shall be destroyed under this part only after obtaining the written agreement of the owner to accept, as compensation in full from the United States, 50 percent of the difference between the appraisal value and the salvage value not to exceed \$25 per head for grade animals and \$75 per head for purebred animals.

(b) Animals which are exposed to but which do not show visible symptoms of scrapie and whose flesh can be saved for food without risk of spreading the disease may be slaughtered in an establishment approved by the Director of Division.

§ 54.8 Payments to owners for animals destroyed.

(a) Owners of animals destroyed in accordance with this part because such animals are affected with or exposed to

scrapie shall be paid an indemnity not to exceed 50 percent of the difference between the appraised value of each animal so destroyed and the net salvage received by the owner thereof.

(b) The Federal indemnity shall be limited to \$25 per head for grade animals and \$75 per head for purebred animals.

(c) The Division may indemnify owners up to the limitations specified in this part whether or not the State participates in indemnity payment.

(d) Animals presented for appraisal as purebred shall be accompanied by their certificate of registry at the time of appraisal, or they shall be appraised as grades: *Provided, however,* That in the absence of such proof of purebreeding the Director of Division may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their certificate of registration to the appraiser.

§ 54.9 Claims not allowed.

(a) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of animals unless they have been previously appraised, and the owners thereof shall have executed agreements, in compliance with this part.

(b) The Department will not allow claims if the claimant has failed to comply with any of the Department regulations pertaining to scrapie including the necessary cleaning and disinfection of his premises and conveyances.

PART 55—CATTLE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF ANAPLASMOSIS

Sec

55.1 Cooperation in eradication of anaplasmosis.

55.2 Appraisal of animals.

55.3 Payments of indemnity; claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 55 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 55 appear at 28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966 unless otherwise noted.

§ 55.1 Cooperation in eradication of anaplasmosis.

Upon agreement of the authorities of the Territory of Hawaii to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of anaplasmosis of cattle

and to pay 50 percent of the expenses of the purchase and disposition of cattle affected by the disease, the Director of the Animal Health Division of the Agricultural Research Service is hereby authorized to agree on the part of the Department to cooperate with the Territory in the control and eradication of the subject disease and to pay not more than 50 percent of such expenses.

§ 55.2 Appraisal of animals.

Animals required to be destroyed because of being infected with anaplasmosis shall be appraised by an officially designated representative of the Animal Health Division or the Territory of Hawaii and shall be destroyed within a period of time acceptable to the Director of the Division. Such appraisal shall be based on the actual value of the cattle at the time and place of appraisal.

§ 55.3 Payments of indemnity; claims not allowed.

(a) Owners of affected cattle destroyed in accordance with this part shall be paid an indemnity not to exceed one-half the difference between the appraised value and the salvage value but the payment shall not exceed the amount paid by the Territory of Hawaii.

(b) In the discretion of the Division Director claims will not be allowed under the terms of this part if the payee has not complied with all quarantine requirements.

(c) Claims will not be allowed for expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction.

(d) In the discretion of the Division Director claims will not be allowed arising out of the destruction of animals unless they shall have been appraised as described in this part and the owner thereof shall execute a written agreement to the appraisal.

PART 56—SWINE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF HOG CHOLERA

Sec.

56.1 Definitions.

56.2 Cooperation with States.

56.3 Appraisal of swine.

56.4 Care and feeding of swine under quarantine; disposal after slaughter.

56.5 Mortgages against swine.

56.6 Destruction of swine.

56.7 Payments to owners for swine destroyed.

56.8 Claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 56 issued under sec. 3-5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111, 112, 113, 114, 114a, 120, 125.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 56 appear at 28 F.R. 9915, Sept. 12, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 56.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part, the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "The Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division" means the Animal Health Division of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Destroyed" means condemned under State or Federal authority and destroyed by slaughter or by death otherwise.

(d) "Hog Cholera" means the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of swine commonly known as hog cholera.

(e) "Mortgage" means any mortgage, lien, or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

(f) "State" means any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(g) *Purebred swine.* Any breeding swine upon which a certificate of pure breeding has been issued by a purebred swine association.

(h) *Inbred or hybrid swine.* Any breeding swine upon which a certificate of registration has been issued by Inbred Livestock Registry Association or Farmers Hybrid Cos., Inc.

[28 F.R. 9915, Sept. 12, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, as amended at 33 F.R. 10005, July 12, 1968]

§ 56.2 Cooperation with States.

Upon determination by the Director of the Division of the existence of hog cholera, and upon agreement of the authorities of the State to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of hog cholera, he is authorized to cooperate with the proper State authorities in the eradication of such disease.

§ 56.3 Appraisal of swine.

Swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera which are to be destroyed and

indemnities paid therefor under this part shall be appraised at their actual value for meat, feeding or breeding purposes at the place and time of appraisal, except that in the case of grade animals only females shall be eligible for appraisal based on breeding value and that no such appraisal shall exceed three times the animals' meat or feeding value. Appraisal shall be made by a Division or State representative or jointly. The record of appraisal shall be signed by the appraiser, or appraisers, and by the owner certifying his acceptance of the appraisal. Swine may be appraised in groups providing they are the same type and providing that where appraisal is by the head each animal in the group is the same value per head or where appraisal is by the pound each animal in the group is the same value per pound. Swine presented for appraisal as purebred swine shall be accompanied by their certificate of pure breeding; swine presented for appraisal as inbred or hybrid swine shall be accompanied by their certificate of registration. Certificates of pure breeding for purebred swine or certificates of registration for inbred or hybrid swine shall be presented at the time of appraisal or such swine will be appraised as grades: *Provided, however,* That in the absence of such certificate of pure breeding; or certificate of registration for inbred or hybrid swine the Director of Division may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their certificate of pure breeding or registration to the appraiser.

[33 F.R. 10005, July 12, 1968]

§ 56.4 Care and feeding of swine under quarantine; disposal after slaughter.

Expenses for the care and feeding of swine held for destruction and the expense of destruction, burial, incineration, etc., and/or transportation and other expenses incidental to their slaughter will not be paid by the Department, unless the payment of such expense is specifically authorized or approved by the Director of Division.

§ 56.5 Mortgages against swine.

Any indemnity claim for swine destroyed pursuant to the requirements contained in this part shall be presented on forms furnished by the Division on which the owner of the swine shall certify that the swine covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states

there is a mortgage, forms furnished by the Division shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the swine, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon.

§ 56.6 Destruction of swine.

(a) Swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera which are to be destroyed and indemnities paid therefor under this part shall be destroyed promptly after appraisal and disposed of through a method of salvage approved by Director of Division or by burial or burning.

(b) The destruction of swine and the burial, burning, or other disposal of carcasses of swine pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be supervised by a Department or State employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a report identifying the swine and showing the disposition thereof.

§ 56.7 Payments to owners for swine destroyed.

(a) Owners of swine destroyed in accordance with this part may be paid an indemnity by the United States not to exceed 50 percent of the difference between the appraised value of each swine so destroyed and the net salvage received by the owner thereof.

(b) Federal indemnity shall not exceed \$40 per head for grade swine or \$50 per head for purebred and inbred or hybrid swine.

[28 F.R. 9915, Sept. 12, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, as amended at 33 F.R. 10005, July 12, 1968]

§ 56.8 Claims not allowed.

(a) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of swine unless they have been previously appraised in compliance with this part.

(b) The Department will not allow claims if the claimant has failed to comply with any of the Department regulations or quarantine regulations of the cooperating State pertaining to hog cholera, and the cleaning and disinfection of his premises or conveyances as deemed necessary by Director of Division to destroy hog cholera virus.

(c) The Department will not allow claims if there is substantial evidence that the owner or his agent has in any way been responsible for any attempt unlawfully or improperly to obtain indemnity funds for such swine.

SUBCHAPTER C—INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

PART 71—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec.**
- 71.1** Definitions.
- 71.2** Secretary to issue rule governing quarantine and interstate movement of diseased livestock.
- 71.3** Interstate movement of diseased animals and poultry generally prohibited.
- 71.4** Carrier responsible for cleaning and disinfection of cars, boats, other vehicles, yards and premises.
- 71.5** Cars, boats, and other vehicles; cleaning and disinfection required for interstate movement.
- 71.6** Infected car; after notice of infection interstate movement prohibited until cleaned and disinfected.
- 71.7** Cars and boats; to be cleaned and disinfected before removal from final destination.
- 71.8** Disinfection of yards and premises having contained infected animals required.
- 71.9** Cars, boats, yards, pens, chutes, and alleys; method of cleaning and disinfecting.
- 71.10** Substances or materials allowed as permitted disinfectants.
- 71.11** Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications.
- 71.12** Sodium orthophenylphenate as permitted disinfectant for premises infected with tuberculosis.
- 71.13** Inspection of shipments in transit by Division inspector.
- 71.14** Slaughter of animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.
- 71.15** Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.
- 71.16** Inspection and certification of animals for interstate movement.
- 71.17** Interstate movement of dead animals prohibited in same car with live animals.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 71 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, 41 Stat. 699, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114a, 114a-1, 115-117, 120-126, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 71 appear at 28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 71.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subchapter the following words, phrases, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Health Division.

(c) *Division inspector.* An inspector of the Division.

(d) *Tick infested.* Infested with the ticks *Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*.

(e) *Quarantined area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.

(f) *Free area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.

(g) *Stockers and feeders.* Animals intended for stock or feeding purposes.

(h) *Public stockyards.* Stockyards where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyards, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

(i) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

(j) *Accredited herd.* One officially declared by the Division and the State as free from tuberculosis and for which a certificate has been issued evidencing that fact.

(k) *Designated dipping station.* A point mutually agreed upon by the Division and the State livestock sanitary authorities, where proper dipping and yarding facilities are provided, at which cattle of the area of that State quarantined for splenetic, southern, or Texas fever in cattle may be dipped, inspected, and certified for interstate movement.

(l) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(m) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 14489, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 71.2 Secretary to issue rule governing quarantine and interstate movement of diseased livestock.

When the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the fact that cattle or other livestock in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease for which, in his opinion, a quarantine should be established, notice will be given of that fact. A rule will be issued placing in quarantine any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any portion thereof, in which the disease exists, and this rule will either absolutely forbid the interstate movement of livestock from the quarantined area or will indicate the regulations under which interstate movements may be made.

§ 71.3 Interstate movement of diseased animals and poultry generally prohibited.

(a) Animals or poultry affected with any of the following diseases, which are endemic to the United States: Equine piroplasmosis, bovine piroplasmosis or splenetic fever, scabies, hog cholera, acute swine erysipelas, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, scrapie, blue tongue in sheep, anthrax, screwworms, psittacosis or ornithosis, and Newcastle disease, or any other communicable disease which is endemic to the United States, or which are cattle fever tick infested, shall not be moved interstate.

(b) Animals or poultry affected with any of the following diseases, not known to exist in the United States: foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, Teschen disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, European fowl pest, dourine, vesicular exanthema, and glanders, or any other communicable foreign disease not known to exist in the United States, shall not be moved interstate.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section: (1) Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, or paratuberculosis, which are not affected with any other disease referred to in this section and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of Part 78 of this subchapter in the case of brucellosis reactors and with the provisions of Part 80 of this subchapter in the case of paratuberculosis reactors; and (2) cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin

test, which are not affected with any other disease referred to in this section and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of § 77.8 of this subchapter.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, livestock which is found to be diseased while in transit or upon arrival at a feed lot, stockyard or marketing center, may be moved interstate in accordance with subparagraphs (1) through (6) of this paragraph: *Provided*, That such livestock is not tick infested or affected with any disease referred to in this section other than the diseases named in this paragraph: *And Provided further*, That such livestock is accompanied by a certificate, issued by a Division or State inspector or accredited veterinarian stating the destination of the animals; the purpose for which they are to be moved; the number of animals covered by the certificate; the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and the name and address of the owner or shipper.

(1) Livestock affected with one or more of the following diseases may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment where State or Federal meat inspection is maintained; Actinomycosis, actinobacillosis, atrophic rhinitis, contagious ecthyma, foot rot, infectious keratitis, ram epididymitis, ringworm, swine influenza, arthritis (simple lesions only), and shipping fever.

(2) Cattle with slight unopened cases of actinomycosis or actinobacillosis (or both) may be moved interstate to a feed lot in the State of destination: *Provided*, That such cattle are not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph.

(3) Sheep affected with or exposed to contagious ecthyma may be moved interstate to a feed lot located in a State the laws, rules, or regulations of which require that such sheep be segregated or quarantined under a permit from an official of such State: *Provided*, That such sheep are not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph.

(4) Livestock affected with one or more of the following diseases may be moved interstate for any purpose to a State the laws, rules, or regulations of which require that such livestock be segregated or quarantined under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary

official of such State: actinomycosis, actinobacillosis, contagious ecthyma, foot rot, and shipping fever: *Provided*, That such livestock is not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph.

(5) Livestock affected with infectious keratitis or ringworm (or both) may be moved interstate for any purpose if treated under the supervision of a Division or State Inspector or an accredited veterinarian prior to movement: *Provided*, That such livestock is not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph. Livestock affected with infectious keratitis or ringworm (or both) and also with another disease named in this paragraph, may be moved interstate only under the applicable provisions of subparagraphs (1) through (4) of this paragraph after being so treated for infectious keratitis or ringworm (or both). Such livestock will be subject to further treatment at destination, if required.

(6) Other Movements. The Director of the Division may provide for the movement, not otherwise provided for in this paragraph, of animals affected with the diseases named in subparagraph (1), under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of disease. The Director of the Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the Director of the Division in specific cases and under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the dissemination of disease may provide for the interstate movement of individual animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease to a designated diagnostic or research facility when accompanied by a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official in the State of destination: *Provided*, That animals so moved shall be maintained in quarantine at such designated facility until freed of disease as determined by tests recognized by the Department, until natural death, or until disposal by euthanasia.

(f) Before offering cattle or other livestock or poultry for interstate transportation, transporting them interstate, or introducing them into any stockyards or upon routes of traffic for interstate transportation, all persons, companies, or corporations are required to exercise

reasonable diligence to ascertain whether such animals or poultry are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or have been exposed to the contagion or infection of any such disease by contact with other animals or poultry so diseased or by location in pens, cars, or other vehicles, or upon premises that have contained animals or poultry so diseased.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 13929, Dec. 21, 1963; 30 F.R. 8327, June 30, 1965; 30 F.R. 13573, Oct. 26, 1965; 32 F.R. 7583, May 24, 1967]

§ 71.4 Carrier responsible for cleaning and disinfection of cars, boats, other vehicles, yards, and premises.

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in the interstate transportation of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease other than slight unopened cases of actinomycosis or actinobacillosis (or both), atrophic rhinitis, bovine foot rot, ram epididymitis, ringworm, infectious keratitis, and arthritis (simple lesions only), shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, and the final carrier shall be responsible for such cleaning and disinfection. If a car in which such animals have been moved interstate is removed from destination or unloading point without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, the final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals or animals carrying the infection of such disease, locate said car on its own or other lines, and have the same moved to a point where Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision. Such final carrier shall keep the Division informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected: *Provided*, That if said final carrier is what is known as a terminal railroad, and said car or cars shall have been delivered by such final carrier to the railroad from which it received said car or cars, such final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals, inform the Division of the name of the railroad to

which such car was delivered and said last-mentioned railroad shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals, locate said car on its own or other lines and have the same moved to a point where Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision. Such last-mentioned railroad shall keep the Division informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected. Transportation companies which have received cars that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and which cars have been moved interstate from the point at which such animals were last unloaded therefrom without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, shall furnish to the Division, when requested, the complete car-movement and interchange record of such cars.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 30 F.R. 8327, June 30, 1965]

§ 71.5 Cars, boats, and other vehicles: cleaning and disinfection required for interstate movement.

Except as provided in §§ 71.4 and 71.7, cars, boats, and other vehicles that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall not be moved interstate for any purpose until the said cars, boats, or other vehicles shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with §§ 71.9—71.11.

[30 F.R. 8327, June 30, 1965]

§ 71.6 Infected car; after notice of infection interstate movement prohibited until cleaned and disinfected.

No transportation company which receives notice from the Division that a car has contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall thereafter move the said car in interstate commerce until it has been cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with §§ 71.9—71.11.

§ 71.7 Cars and boats; to be cleaned and disinfected before removal from final destination.

Cars or boats required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the manner specified in §§ 71.9—71.11, under Division supervision by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose: *Provided, however,* That if the animals contained therein are destined to points at which Division inspection is maintained but at which proper facilities can not be provided, the transportation company may, upon permission first secured from the Division, seal, bill, and forward the cars to a point at which Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided, and there clean and disinfect the said cars under Division supervision.

§ 71.8 Disinfection of yards and premises having contained infected animals required.

Yards and premises which have contained interstate shipments of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease other than slight unopened cases of actinomycosis or actinobacillosis (or both), bovine foot rot, atrophic rhinitis, ram epididymitis, ringworm, infectious keratitis, and arthritis (simple lesions only), shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Division or State Inspector or accredited veterinarian in accordance with §§ 71.9—71.11, and any animals unloaded into such yards or premises before they have been so cleaned and disinfected shall thereafter be classed as exposed animals and shall not be moved interstate except in compliance with the provisions of the regulations in this subchapter.

(Sec. 4, 76 Stat. 130; 21 U.S.C. 134b) [30 F.R. 8327, June 30, 1965]

§ 71.9 Cars, boats, yards, pens, chutes, and alleys; method of cleaning and disinfecting.

(a) Cars required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from all portions of the cars, in-

cluding all the ledges and framework outside; clean the exterior and interior of the cars; and saturate the entire interior surface, including the inner surfaces of the car doors, with a permitted disinfectant.

(b) Boats required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from the decks, stalls, and all other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by the diseased animals and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading and unloading same, and saturate with a permitted disinfectant the entire surface of the deck, stalls, or other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by such animals or with which they may have come in contact or which have contained litter or manure.

(c) Yards, pens, chutes, and alleys required by the regulations in this subchapter to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Empty all troughs, racks, or other feeding or watering appliances; remove all litter and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts; and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant.

§ 71.10 Substances or materials allowed as permitted disinfectants.

(a) The substances permitted for use in disinfecting cars, boats, other vehicles, and premises are as follows:

(1) "Cresylic disinfectant" in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(2) Liquefied phenol (U.S.P. strength 87 percent phenol) in the proportion of at least 6 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(3) Chlorinated lime (U. S. P. strength, 30 percent available chlorine) in the proportion of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

(4) Sodium hydroxide (Lye) prepared in a fresh solution in the proportion of not less than 1 pound avoirdupois of sodium hydroxide of not less than 95 percent purity to 6 gallons of water, or one 13½ ounce can to 5 gallons of water. Due to the extreme caustic nature of sodium hydroxide solution, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves, boots, raincoat, and goggles should be observed. An acid solution such as vinegar shall be kept readily available

in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with the body.

(5) General disinfectants which have been registered with the Pesticides Regulation Division of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and which have been shown to be tuberculocidal, may be used at a dilution which is imprinted on the label. Products not already tested for their tuberculocidal properties may be used after test and certification to the Pesticides Regulation Division by the manufacturer or distributor. Disinfectants which fall in this category are not permitted for use in outbreaks of foreign animal diseases.

(b) The use of "cresylic disinfectant" is permitted subject to the following conditions:

(1) The manufacturer thereof shall have obtained specific permission from the Division for the use of his products in official disinfection. To obtain such permission manufacturers shall first submit a sample of at least 8 ounces for examination, together with a statement of the formula employed and a guaranty that the product will be maintained of a quality uniform with the sample submitted.

(2) To prevent confusion, the product of each manufacturer and distributor shall bear a distinctive trade name or brand, together with the name of the manufacturer or distributor.

(3) The product shall at all times conform to specifications for composition and performance issued by the Director of the Division.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 19157, Dec. 20, 1967]

§ 71.11 Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of cresylic disinfectant for use under the provisions of § 71.10(b) (3):

(a) The product shall remain a uniform liquid when held at 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

(b) The product shall dissolve completely in 30 parts of distilled water at 25° C. (77° F.) within 2 minutes (solution-rate test), producing a solution entirely free from globules and not more than faintly opalescent (solubility-degree test).

(c) The product shall contain not more than 25 percent of inert ingredients (water and glycerin), not more excess alkali than the equivalent of 0.5 percent of sodium hydroxide, and not less than 21 percent of soap exclusive of water, glycerin, and excess alkali.

(d) The product shall contain not less than 50 percent and not more than 53 percent of total phenols. It shall contain less than 5 percent of benzophenol (C₆H₅OH).

(e) The methods of determining compliance with the specifications in paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section will be those described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1308, Chemical and Physical Methods for the Control of Saponified Cresol Solutions, so far as they are applicable.

(f) Any suitable glyceride, fat acid, or resin acid may be used in preparing the soap, but not all are suitable nor are all grades of a single product equally suitable. Also various grades of commercial cresylic acid differ in suitability. Therefore, manufacturers are cautioned to prepare a trial laboratory batch from every set of ingredients and to prove its conformity with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, before proceeding with manufacture on a factory scale.

§ 71.12 Sodium orthophenylphenate as permitted disinfectant for premises infected with tuberculosis.

(a) A permitted brand of sodium orthophenylphenate in a proportion of at least one pound to 12 gallons of water is permitted in tuberculosis eradication work for disinfecting infected premises following the removal of cattle that reacted to the tuberculin test.

(b) It is absolutely necessary that the solution be applied at a temperature of 60° F. or over. Whenever the temperature of the building to be disinfected is below 60° F., as indicated by a wall thermometer, the solution shall be heated to 120° F. and higher in very cold weather, to insure effective disinfection.

§ 71.13 Inspection of shipments in transit by Division inspector.

All persons and corporations having control of the interstate transportation of livestock shall, when directed by a Division inspector so to do, stop the same in transit for inspection, and if any of such animals are found upon such

inspection to be infected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or to have been exposed to such infection, the person or corporation having control of the transportation of such animals shall, upon receipt of an order from a Division inspector so to do, cease the carriage, transportation, or moving of such animals unless such carriage, transportation, or moving can be accomplished in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter governing the interstate movement of animals infected with or which have been exposed to the infection of such disease, and in all cases after the discovery of such infection or exposure thereto such animals shall be handled in accordance with such regulations.

§ 71.14 Slaughter of animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.

When, in order to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed livestock, and the purchase of such livestock by the United States is authorized by law and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the livestock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor in accordance with the orders or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

§ 71.15 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.

No livestock shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or hauled in private conveyance from the quarantined area in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to the free area in the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and subsequently delivered to a transportation company for shipment or moved to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia without complying with all Federal and State regulations pertaining to such movements.

§ 71.16 Inspection and certification of animals for interstate movement.

(a) *Assistance and facilities.* When animals are to be inspected and certified by a Division inspector, assistance and proper facilities for restraining them shall be provided in order that a careful inspection may be made, and the inspec-

tor while making the inspection shall not be interfered with in any manner; otherwise inspection will be immediately discontinued.

(b) *Certificates and other statements to accompany shipments.* Whenever inspection or treatment and the issuance of a certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing showing the performance of such inspection or treatment and the result thereof is required by any of the regulations in this subchapter as a condition precedent to the movement interstate of any animal or class of animals, or any animal or class of animals is so required to be accompanied in interstate movement by such certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing, no such animal or animals shall be moved interstate unless and until the following requirements are also complied with:

(1) In the case of such movement by a common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing covering the movement, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall be delivered to such carrier at the time the animal or animals are delivered for shipment, and shall become the property of the carrier, and be by such carrier attached to the billing covering the transportation of such animal or animals, and accompany such billing to destination, and be filed with such billing for future reference

(2) In case of such movement otherwise than by common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall accompany the animal or animals to destination and be delivered to the consignees, or, in case the consignor and consignee is the same person, to the first purchaser purchasing during or after such movement in interstate commerce, or to the person to whom the animal or animals are delivered.

§ 71.17 Interstate movement of dead animals prohibited in same car with live animals.

No dead animal shall be offered or accepted for transportation or transported in the same car with live animals from the original point of shipment in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

PART 72—TEXAS (SPLENETIC) FEVER IN CATTLE

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| Sec. | |
| 72.1 | Ticks [<i>Boophilus annulatus</i> (<i>Margaropus annulatus</i>), <i>Boophilus microplus</i> , or <i>Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi</i>]; interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited. |
| 72.2 | Splenic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, the Virgin Islands of the United States and vectors of said disease in the Island of Guam; restrictions on movement of cattle. |
| 72.3 | Areas quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States and the Island of Guam. |
| 72.5 | Area quarantined in Texas. |
| 72.6 | Cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks; conditions permitting interstate movement. |
| 72.7 | Interstate movement upon one dipping; certification permitted from cooperating States. |
| 72.8 | Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Division inspector. |
| 72.9 | Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Division inspector required. |
| 72.10 | Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination. |
| 72.11 | Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises. |
| 72.12 | Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited. |
| 72.13 | Permitted dips and procedures. |
| 72.14 | Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability. |
| 72.15 | Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States. |
| 72.16 | Designated dipping stations to be approved by Director of Division on recommendations of State authorities; facilities. |
| 72.17 | Unloading noninfected cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose. |
| 72.18 | Movement interstate; specification by Division Director of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable. |
| 72.19 | Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected. |
| 72.20 | Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted. |
| 72.21 | Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle. |

Sec.

- 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and disinfection after containing infested or exposed animals.
- 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected.
- 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or disinfection required

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 72 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 72 appear at 28 F.R. 5940, June 13, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

§ 72.1 Ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*]: interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited.

No animals infested with ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*] or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose, except as provided in this part.

§ 72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, the Virgin Islands of the United States and vectors of said disease in the Island of Guam: restrictions on movement of cattle.

Notice is hereby given that the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease known as splenetic or tick fever exists in cattle in portions of the State of Texas and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Notice is also hereby given that ticks which are vectors of said disease exist on the Island of Guam. Therefore, portions of the State of Texas, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Island of Guam are hereby quarantined as provided in §§ 72.3 and 72.5, and the movement of cattle therefrom into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of this part and Part 71 of this chapter.

[33 F.R. 12135, Aug. 28, 1968]

§ 72.3 Areas quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States and the Island of Guam.

The entire Territories of the Virgin Islands of the United States and the Island of Guam are quarantined.

[32 F.R. 11518, Aug. 10, 1967]

§ 72.5 Area quarantined in Texas.

The following portions of the specified counties in Texas are quarantined:

(a) That portion of Val Verde County lying south and west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point on the bank of the Rio Grande River known as the Hanging Rock of the Southern Pacific Railroad, approximately 12 miles northwest of Del Rio, Texas (there is a narrow shelf, railroad bed width, extending from Hanging Rock to Devil's River which is not passable to livestock) and following this railroad right-of-way in a southerly direction to where it intersects the present S.P. Railroad, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the S.P. Railroad in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the east fence of the Burnell Parker Field No. 1, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Burnell Parker Field No. 1 in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects Kite Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following Kite Road in a southerly direction to where it intersects Garza Lane, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following Garza Lane in a westerly direction to a corner; thence, in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 277 Spur, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 277 Spur in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects Hudson Drive, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following Hudson Drive in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the Silo Field Road, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Silo Field Road in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the east double fence of the W. L. Moody Silo Vega, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the W. L. Moody double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Val Verde-Kinney County line at Sycamore Creek, approximately 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(b) That portion of Kinney County lying west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the W. L. Moody Ranch double fence intersects the Val Verde-Kinney County line at Sycamore Creek and following this double fence in a southerly direction to where it joins the channel to the Maverick County Water District Headgates, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence following said channel in a southerly direction past the Maverick County Water District Headgates to where it intersects the W. L. Moody double fence, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following the W. L. Moody double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects Maverick County Water District main canal, approximately 3 miles; thence, following the Maverick County Water District main canal in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Kinney-Maverick County line, approximately 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(c) That portion of Maverick County lying generally west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the Maverick County Water District main canal intersects the Kinney-Maverick County line and following this main canal in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277, approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277 in a southerly direction to where it intersects Maverick County Water District Lateral No. 2, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Maverick County Water District Lateral No. 2 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the J. R. Jones west field, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, along the north double fence of the J. R. Jones west field in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, along the west double fence of the J. R. Jones west field in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, along the south double fence of the J. R. Jones west field in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County Water District Lateral No. 2, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, along the Maverick County Water District Lateral No. 2 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Calley property, approximately 3 miles; thence, east along the north fence of the Calley property to a corner, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the east fence of the Calley property in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of the Hal Bowles ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Hal Bowles ranch in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Lehman Brothers ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, in a southerly direction along the Maverick County quarantine fence which is the east fence of the C. O. Myers Lehman River Pasture to where it intersects the north fence of the Las Vegas ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, along the north fence of the Las Vegas Ranch in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, along the east fence of the Las Vegas Ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Shoftner property, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, along the west fence of the Shoftner property in a southeasterly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, along the south fence of the Shoftner property in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County quarantine fence which is the east fence of the Las Vegas ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Las Vegas Ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Alex Ritchie farm, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, along the north fence of the Alex Ritchie farm in an easterly direction to

where it intersects the Maverick County Water District main canal, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Maverick County Water District main canal in a southerly direction to where it intersects the C.P. & L. Power Plant Road, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the C.P. & L. Power Plant Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Beer Joint Trap, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Beer Joint Trap in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Beer Joint Trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the U.S. Highway 277 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the DeBona Trap, approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the DeBona Trap in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Meyers Vega, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, along the east fence of the Meyers Vega in a southerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Jack Spence premises, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Jack Spence premises in a southerly direction to the Southwest corner of the Spence premises where it intersects the Meyers Vega fence, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the Meyers Vega fence in a southerly direction to where it joins the Eagle Pass City Vega fence and continuing in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Tom Bowles Kifuri pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Tom Bowles Kifuri pasture in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Tom Bowles Kifuri pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the G. H. Lawless Trap, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the G. H. Lawless Trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects Edison Drive Road, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, across Edison Drive Road to the northwest corner of the Edison property; thence, following the north fence of the Edison property in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Webster property, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Webster property in an easterly direction to where it intersects Farm Road No. 1021, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1021 in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects a double fence at the junction of F. M. Road No. 1021 and F. M. Road No. 2366, approximately $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following this double fence in a southwesterly direction to the northeast corner of the Loma Linda Ranch, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the same double fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile;

thence, following the same double fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the Loma Linda Ranch, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the same double fence in a southerly direction to a corner of the north fence of the W. D. Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the same double fence along the north property line of the W. D. Ranch in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence along the meanderings of the Rio Grande River in a southeasterly direction to the northwest corner of the El Indio Land Company Ranch, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the meanderings of the same double fence parallel to the Rio Grande River in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Kiesling Rio Lado Farm, approximately 4 miles; thence, following the same double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the west double fence of the Stone Ranch Upper Pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Stone Ranch Upper Pasture west double fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence along the north property line of the Stone Ranch Upper Pasture in a northeasterly direction to the east fence of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Maverick County quarantine fence in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the Kiesling Lake Pasture, approximately $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, along the Kiesling Lake Pasture double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the R. C. Cage Mansfield Pasture, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the R. C. Cage Mansfield Pasture in a northeasterly direction to a corner, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, east along the north fence of the R. C. Cage Mansfield Pasture to a corner, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, northeast along the north fence of the R. C. Cage Mansfield Pasture to where it intersects the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick-Webb County line, approximately 17 miles.

(d) That portion of Webb County lying south and west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the Maverick-Webb County line intersects the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road and following this road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the Las Minas Ranch, approximately $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west

double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the south double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road which will be called "Mines Road" from this point south, approximately $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following the Mines Road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Laredo Municipal Airport, approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Laredo Municipal Airport in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, south along the east fence of the Laredo Municipal Airport to where it intersects the north fence of the Farias farm, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Farias farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Flores Trap, approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, east along the south fence of the Flores Trap to the west fence of the Kuykendal Quilote Pasture, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Kuykendal Quilote Pasture in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the west fence of the Cantu Pasture, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Cantu Pasture in a southeasterly direction to the Test Site Road, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the Test Site Road in a westerly direction to the west fence of the Alexander Property, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Alexander property in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following the Alexander south fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the J. Jacaman north fence, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the J. Jacaman north fence in a southwesterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the J. Jacaman west fence in a southerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Rash Trap, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Rash Trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Laredo Air Force Base north fence, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the Laredo Air Force Base north fence in an easterly direction around the Laredo Air Force Base to where it intersects the north fence of the Casa Blanca Recreation area, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the Casa Blanca Recreation area north fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects Casa Blanca Lake, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, crossing the Casa Blanca Lake with about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile offset to the south and following the Lower Lake Trap north fence in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the Lower Lake Trap, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the east fence of the Lower Lake Trap in a southerly

direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 59, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 59 in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Guerra property, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Guerra property in a southerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Killiam Ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Killiam Ranch west fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, continuing along the same fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Tex-Mex Railroad, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Tex-Mex Railroad in a westerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Chavana property, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Chavana property in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Chavana Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Chavana Road in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the Chavana Road in a southerly direction to where it intersects State Highway 359, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, south across State Highway 359 and Loop 20 at the intersection and to the north fence of the Bruni-Sommer-Dickenson property, approximately 100 yards; thence, following the north fence of the Bruni-Sommer-Dickenson property in a southwesterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, south along the west fence of the Bruni-Sommer-Dickenson property to where it intersects the north fence of the S. Vasquez ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, east along the north fence of the S. Vasquez ranch to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the S. Vasquez ranch in a southerly direction to the north fence of the Dr. Wright ranch, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Dr. Wright ranch in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction across Wormser Road to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, west along the same fence to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, south along same fence to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, continuing along same fence in a westerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita farm, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the north double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita farm in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita farm

in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately 1 mile; thence, south along U.S. Highway 83 to the northeast corner of San Andres Dairy, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the north double fence of the San Andres Dairy in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following same double fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following same double fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following same double fence in a southerly direction to the southwest corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following same double fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of the T. J. Yancey San Rafael farm, approximately $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the north double fence of the T. J. Yancey San Rafael farm in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately 1 mile; thence, southwest along the west double fence of the T. J. Yancey San Rafael farm to the north single fence of the Wm. McKendrick & Sons Santa Rosa farm, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, continuing southwest along the Wm. McKendrick & Sons Santa Rosa farm's double fence to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the continuation of the same double fence paralleling the Rio Grande River in a southerly direction to where it joins the northwest corner of the H. B. Zachary Ranch double fence, approximately 5 miles; thence, following the meanderings of the H. B. Zachary west double fence in a southeasterly direction to a corner, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the H. B. Zachary ranch south double fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83 at the Webb-Zapata County line, approximately $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles;

(e) That portion of Zapata County lying west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Webb-Zapata County line; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Vidaurri ranch north fence, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, east along the north fence of the Vidaurri ranch to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Vidaurri ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Dye Farm, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Dye

Farm in a westerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Zapata City limits fence, approximately 25 miles; thence, following the Zapata City limits fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Zapata City limits fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Zapata-Starr County line, approximately $23\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

(f) That portion of Starr County lying west and south of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Zapata-Starr County line and following a fence along the Zapata-Starr County line in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the east fence of old U.S. Highway 83, approximately $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of old U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 2098, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following F. M. Road No. 2098 in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the Falcon Heights townsite east fence, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the Falcon Heights townsite east fence in a southeasterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southwesterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road 2098, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following F. M. Road No. 2098 in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the C. Gonzales Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the C. Gonzales Ranch in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to the south fence of the L. Martinez Ranch, approximately $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the L. Martinez Ranch in a northeasterly direction to the north east corner of the G. Madrigal Ranch, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the G. Madrigal Ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Arturo Trevino Ranch, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the Arturo Trevino south fence in an easterly direction crossing the Los Saenz Road and continuing to where it intersects the southwest corner of Jose Garza property, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile;

Thence, following the meanderings of the south and east fence of the Jose Garza prop-

erty in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of J. Munoz Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the J. Munoz Ranch in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the J. Munoz Ranch in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Mateo Herrera pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Mateo Herrera pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of B. Sosa & Bros. Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the B. Sosa & Bros. Pasture in a northerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of B. Sosa & Bros. Pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of B. Sosa & Bros. Pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the De Los Santos—property, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the De Los Santos property west fence in a southerly direction to where it intersects the De Los Santos property south fence, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the De Los Santos property south fence in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the F. Perez property west fence, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the F. Perez property in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the F. Perez property in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Escobares Road, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, crossing the Escobares Road at a cattle guard at the southwest corner of the Francisco Escobar Ranch, approximately 60 feet; thence, following the south fence of the Francisco Escobar Ranch in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the F. Escobar field, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the F. Escobar field in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the F. Escobar field in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Cipriano Garza pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile;

Thence, following the west fence of the Cipriano Garza pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Cipriano Garza pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the south fence of the Cipriano Garza pasture in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the T. Munoz Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, south along the T. Munoz west fence to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the

T. Munoz west fence in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the T. Munoz pasture in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 649, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following F.M. Road No. 649 in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the T. Munoz field, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the T. Munoz field in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Vidal Garza pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Vidal Garza pasture in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Vidal Garza pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects a county road, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, across the county road to the Juan Garza pasture west fence; thence, following the Juan Garza pasture west fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Juan Garza pasture south fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects Guadalupe Alvarez' pasture west fence, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Guadalupe Alvarez pasture in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Guadalupe Alvarez pasture in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of same fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Agua Verde road, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the Agua Verde road in a northerly direction to a cattle guard, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, across the Agua Verde road at a cattle guard at the Sun-Tex Farms northwest corner; thence, following the Sun-Tex Farm north fence in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the Sun-Tex Farm, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

Thence, following the east fence of the Sun-Tex Farm in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the same fence in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Jose Hernandez property, approximately $\frac{7}{16}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Jose Hernandez property in an easterly direction to the southwest corner of the Kruger Bros. Laguna Ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following Kruger Bros. Laguna Ranch south fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Fordyce Gravel Company west fence, ap-

proximately 1 mile; thence, following the west fence of the Fordyce Gravel Co., in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately 75 yards; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the Fordyce Gravel Company fence, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Fordyce Gravel Company east fence in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Rio Grande City west city limits road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Rio Grande City west city limits road in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the Oscar Olivarez field, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Oscar Olivarez field in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of same field, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Oscar Olivarez field in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of same field, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Oscar Olivarez field in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile;

Thence, following the south fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Rio Grande City west city limits road, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture along the Rio Grande City west city limits road in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture along the Rio Grande City west city limits road in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture, approximately $\frac{7}{16}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture along the Rio Grande City west city limits road in a northerly direction to where it intersects the El Sauz Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the El Sauz Road in a northwesterly direction to a cattle guard, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, across the El Sauz Road at said cattle guard to the east fence of the El Sauz Road; thence, following the east fence of the El Sauz Road in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the Jose Casas pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Jose Casas pasture in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Jose Casas pasture in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Jose Casas pasture in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the J. Casas east pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence following the north fence of the J. Casas east pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the C. Laurel pasture, approximately $\frac{7}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west

fence of the C. Laurel pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile;

Thence, following the south fence of the C. Laurel pasture in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Jose Hinojosa pasture, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Jose Hinojosa pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Jose Hinojosa pasture in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Jose Hinojosa pasture in a northeasterly direction crossing a county road at a cattle guard and continuing along same fence to the southwest corner of the A. Salinas pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the A. Salinas pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Santana Carrera Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Santana Carrera Ranch in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the S. Carrera slaughter house pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Santana Carrera slaughter house pasture in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the S. Carrera slaughter house pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the S. Carrera slaughter house pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the Lito Garcia trap, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Lito Garcia trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Doyno trap, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Doyno trap in a southwesterly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile;

Thence, following the south fence of the Doyno trap in a southeasterly direction to the southwest corner of the G. Tijerina pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the G. Tijerina pasture in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Lito Garcia pasture in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north right of way fence of F. M. Road No. 755 and continuing along this fence in an easterly direction crossing to the east side of Los Olmos Creek, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following a fence that crosses under F. M. Road No. 755 at the Los Olmos Creek bridge to the south right of way fence of F. M. Road No. 755; thence, following the south right of way fence of the F. M. Road No. 755 in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Benito Gomez pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, south along the west fence

of the Benito Gomez pasture to the north fence of the Rio Grande City air strip, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Rio Grande City air strip in a southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Rio Grande City air strip in a southerly direction to the M. P. Railroad right of way, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, following the M. P. Railroad in a southeasterly direction to a point where it crosses U.S. Highway 83, approximately $4\frac{1}{16}$ miles; thence, following the north side of the U.S. Highway 83 right-of-way in an easterly direction to where said right-of-way intersects the Starr-Hidalgo County line, approximately $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

(g) That portion of Hidalgo County lying south and west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Starr-Hidalgo County line and following the north side of U.S. Highway 83 right-of-way in an easterly direction to the east fence of the Sam Fordyce Ranch, approximately 4 miles; thence, crossing U.S. Highway 83, following the east fence of the Sam Fordyce Ranch in a southerly direction to the Old Military Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, crossing the Old Military Road and following the west double fence of the Crow Gravel Pit pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of this pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following the south double fence of the Crow Gravel Pit Pasture in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following the east double fence of the Crow Gravel Pit Pasture in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the ISWC levee, approximately $4\frac{1}{10}$ miles; thence, following the ISWC levee in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it joins F. M. Road No. 1016, at Nadaro, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1016 in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the Old Military Road, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the Old Military Road in a southeasterly direction to the North Granjeno Road, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the North Granjeno Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects Shary Road, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, south on Shary Road to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately 50 yards; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it joins the M. P. Railroad, approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following the M. P. Railroad in a southerly direction to where it crosses F. M. Road No. 1926 and continuing along the M. P. Railroad in an easterly direction

to the end of the same at F. M. Road No. 336, approximately 2½ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 336 in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 281, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 281 in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Hidalgo-Cameron County line, approximately 2¼ miles.

(h) That portion of Cameron County lying south of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the Hidalgo-Cameron County line intersects U.S. Highway 281, following U.S. Highway 281 in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Willacy County Canal, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the Willacy County Canal in a northerly direction to the C. P. & L. Company double pole power line, approximately ½ mile; thence, following the C. P. & L. Company double pole power line in an easterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road 1479, approximately 7½ miles; thence, south on F. M. Road No. 1479 to where it intersects a county road, approximately 50 yards; thence, following said county road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects Ohio Station Road, approximately 1½ miles; thence, southwest on Ohio Station Road to where it intersects the Cameron County Water District drain ditch, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following the Cameron County Water District drain ditch around the San Benito Water District Reservoir in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the San Benito Water District Reservoir, approximately 2½ miles; thence, continuing along the Cameron County Water District drain ditch in a northeasterly direction to where it joins the Resaca Rancho Viejo, approximately 5¼ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Resaca Rancho Viejo in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 1421, approximately 6 miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1421 in a southerly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 1732, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1732 in an easterly direction to where it intersects Carmen Avenue, approximately 1¾ miles; thence, following Carmen Avenue in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Resaca Rancho Viejo, approximately 1¾ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Resaca Rancho Viejo in an easterly direction to where it intersects the M. P. Railroad, approximately 5¼ miles; thence, following the M. P. Railroad in a southerly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 802, approximately 2½ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 802 in an easterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 511, approximately 7¼ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 511 in a northerly direction to where it intersects Turning Basin Road, approximately ½ mile; thence, following Turning Basin Road in a northeasterly direction to the Turning Basin of the Browns-

ville ship channel, approximately ¼ mile; thence, following the Brownsville ship channel in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the Gulf of Mexico, approximately 17½ miles;

[29 F.R. 12454, Sept. 1, 1964, as amended at 30 F.R. 2702, Mar. 3, 1965; 30 F.R. 10841, Aug. 20, 1965; 32 F.R. 711, Jan. 21, 1967]

§ 72.6 Cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks; conditions permitting interstate movement.

Cattle of the quarantined area where tick eradication is not being conducted, which, with an interval of 7 to 12 days between dippings immediately preceding shipment, have been properly dipped twice in a permitted arsenical solution or Delnav emulsion at a public stockyards or designated dipping station located within the State of their origin, or which have been otherwise treated under the supervision of a Division inspector in a manner approved by the Secretary of Agriculture at such public stockyards or designated dipping station and which just prior to final dipping are inspected by a Division inspector and found to be apparently free from ticks, may, upon certification by said inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9-72.15.

§ 72.7 Interstate movement upon one dipping; certification permitted from cooperating States.

Cattle in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with State authorities, which on inspection by a Division inspector are found to be apparently free from ticks, may, after one dipping in a permitted arsenical solution or Delnav emulsion under the supervision of a Division inspector and certification by the said inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9-72.15.

§ 72.3 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Division inspector.

Cattle located in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with the State authorities, and which are on premises shown by the official records of tick eradication to be free from ticks, may, upon inspection and certification by a Division inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any

purpose without dipping upon compliance with the requirements set forth under §§ 72.9, 72.10, 72.12.

§ 72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Division inspector required.

All interstate movements of inspected and certified and dipped and certified cattle shall be accompanied to final destination by a certificate of a Division inspector (which certificate shall show that the cattle so being moved have been dipped as required by § 72.6 or by § 72.7 and are free of ticks, or have been inspected as required by § 72.8, and are free of ticks); all such certificates shall be handled, delivered, kept, and preserved in accordance with the provisions of § 72.16; and all such cattle shall be handled through noninfectious pens, alleys, and chutes, and when shipped shall be loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks, and shall not be unloaded in the quarantined area except at such points reserved for noninfested cattle as may from time to time be authorized by the division.

§ 72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.

All such interstate movements of inspected or dipped and certified cattle are subject to such restrictions, which are not inconsistent with the regulations in this subchapter, as may be imposed at destination by the officials of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises.

Cattle of the quarantined area shall be considered infested and shall not be placed in noninfectious pens or premises until after the final inspection or dipping.

§ 72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.

The cattle shall not be exposed to tick infestation after treatment and/or inspection.

§ 72.13 Permitted dips and procedures.

(a) *Dipping requirements; facilities; handling.* The dipping of cattle for interstate movement shall be done only in a permitted dip and at places where proper facilities are provided for dipping

and for handling the cattle in a manner to prevent exposure to infection after the final dipping. Cattle which are to be dipped shall be given an opportunity to drink sufficient water to quench their thirst prior to dipping, be carefully handled, and not dipped while they are in a heated or exhausted condition. Dipped cattle shall not be loaded for shipment until dry.¹

(b) *Permitted dips.* The dips at present permitted by the Department in official dipping for interstate movement are:

(1) Certain proprietary brands of an arsenical solution used at a concentration of twenty-two hundredths of 1 percent of arsenous oxide in solution as shown by the vatside test for the arsenical dipping bath.¹

(2) Certain proprietary brands of a Dioxathion (Delnav®) emulsifiable concentrate used at a concentration of 0.125 to 0.175 percent.¹

(3) Certain proprietary brands of coumaphos (Co-Ral®), 25 percent wettable powder labeled for use as a 0.25 percent dip and used at a concentration of 0.20 to 0.25 percent, which may be used as a precautionary dip only and shall not be used for systematic dipping for eradication. Use of this product shall be approved in advance by the Director of the Animal Health Division.

(c) *Criteria for approval of dips.* The criteria for approval of permitted dips, required for use by this part, shall include whether a practical vatside test is available or the chemical concentration in the bath can be maintained by other procedures, and whether under field conditions a certain concentration of the chemical will eradicate ticks without probable injury to animals.

(d) *Tissue residues; restriction on slaughter.* Tissue residues are created following use of certain dips. Animals treated with such dips should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the

¹Care is required when treating animals and in maintaining required concentration of chemicals in dipping baths. Detailed information concerning the use of, criteria for, and names of proprietary brands of permitted dips for which specific permission has been granted, and concerning the use of compressed air, vat management techniques, and vatside tests, and other pertinent information may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, ARS, Animal Health Division, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

expiration of such period as may be required under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). The length of this period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the inspector who supervises the dipping.

[33 F.R. 18089, Dec. 5, 1968]

§ 72.14 Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of arsenical cattle dips for use under the provisions of this part.

(a) The product must remain a uniform liquid when held at the temperature of 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

(b) The product must be readily and completely miscible with water when added thereto in the proportion and in the manner employed for the preparation of dipping baths (solubility test)

(c) The product must contain arsenious oxide within the limits of 28.2 and 30.7 grams per 100 cubic centimeters measured at 25° C. (77° F.).

(d) The product must contain soap, derived from an appropriate soap base, in quantity not less than one-half the quantity of arsenious oxide present. The soap is to be reckoned as potassium soap, exclusive of glycerin and unsaponified matter.

(e) The product must contain tar acids derived from commercial cresylic acid in such proportion that equivalent potassium cresylate, when added to the soap content, shall yield a combined content of soap and cresylate not less than the content of arsenious oxide.

(f) The product must not contain an unnecessary excess of alkali.

§ 72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.

When the cattle are to be dipped under Division supervision the owner of the cattle, offered for shipment, or his agent duly authorized thereto, shall first execute and deliver to a Division inspector an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to said cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping or other treatment under this part, or resulting from any subsequent treatment prior to their interstate

shipment, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested, and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such owner which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped or treated.

§ 72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by Director of Division on recommendation of State authorities; facilities.

When deemed advisable and upon recommendation by the proper livestock sanitary authorities, designated dipping stations may be approved by the Director of Division as points at which cattle of the quarantined area of the State in which said station is located may be inspected, dipped, and certified for interstate movement. The facilities furnished shall include a properly equipped dipping vat, noninfectious pens constructed in accordance with § 72.17 and a roofed or covered section of pens of sufficient size to protect all dipped animals from exposure to rain or hot sun. All alleys, chutes, and pens shall be paved or properly floored.

§ 72.17 Unloading noninfected cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.

(a) *Specifications for construction and maintenance.* Cattle of the free area, and cattle of the quarantined area when properly dipped, inspected, and certified in accordance with this part, which are transported interstate by rail through the quarantined area shall not be unloaded therein for rest, feed, and water unless they are unloaded into properly equipped, noninfectious pens set apart for such cattle at such points as may from time to time be authorized by the Division. Such noninfectious pens and the platforms, chutes, and alleys leading thereto shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications set out in subparagraphs (1) to (6) of this paragraph.

(1) The outside fences inclosing such pens, and the fences on either side of the alleys, chutes, and platforms leading thereto, shall be tight board fences not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(2) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are adjacent to pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms used by cattle of the quarantined area, there shall be between them a space not less than 10 feet

wide, which shall be inaccessible to livestock. This space shall be limited on each side by the 6-foot fence required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The remaining space around such yards shall be limited as in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are isolated from other pens, alleys, chutes, or platforms, there shall be built and maintained outside thereof on all sides to which cattle of the vicinity might otherwise approach a cattle-proof fence not less than 5 feet high and not less than 15 feet from the 6-foot fence required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(4) The only means of egress from such pens shall be by way of the alleys, chutes, and platforms inclosed by 6-foot fences as required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, to cars for reforwarding; and under no circumstances shall there exist any connection between such pens and other adjacent premises.

(5) Such noninfectious premises shall be so located, or such drainage facilities shall be provided therefor, that water from the surrounding area will not flow on to or through them.

(6) Such pens shall be marked by a conspicuous sign bearing the words "Noninfectious Pens" in letters not less than 10 inches in height.

(b) *Materials for use in noninfectious pens; source, shipment, handling.* The hay, straw, or similar materials required for feed and bedding in such noninfectious pens shall be shipped in noninfectious cars from points outside of the quarantined area so handled that they may not become infectious.

§ 72.16 Movement interstate; specification by Division Director of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.

(a) *Tick-infested cattle.* Cattle of the free area which are tick-infested may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

(b) *Tick-exposed cattle.* Cattle of the free area which have been exposed to tick infestation may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under

§ 72.7: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

(c) *Cattle moved contrary to regulations.* Cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area to the free area without first having been treated in the manner provided in either § 72.6 or § 72.7 or inspected in the manner provided in § 72.8 shall not be shipped or moved interstate until they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

§ 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.

Pine straw, grass, or similar litter collected from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion of splenic, southern, or Texas fever; therefore pine straw, grass, or similar litter originating in the quarantined area shall not be transported or moved interstate therefrom or used as packing material or car bedding for commodities or livestock to be transported or moved from the quarantined area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to or through the free area of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, unless such material is first disinfected in accordance with the provisions of § 72.24.

§ 72.20 Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.

The exhibition of noninfected cattle at fairs or exhibitions in the quarantined area and their reshipment to the free area without dipping may, by written order of the Director of Division, be permitted: *Provided,* That the cattle shall be handled under such conditions as may be prescribed in each case to preclude any danger of the spread of infection.

§ 72.21 Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.

Animals other than cattle which are infested with ticks (*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus mi-*

croplis, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi* or exposed to tick infestation shall not be moved interstate unless they are treated, handled, and moved in accordance with the requirements specified in §§ 72.9-72.15 and § 72.18 of this part governing the interstate movement of cattle.

§ 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and disinfection after containing infested or exposed animals.

Cars and other vehicles, and yards, pens, chutes, or other premises, which have contained interstate shipments of animals infested with or exposed to ticks, shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11.

§ 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in a quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected.

Cars or other vehicles which have carried cattle exposed to or infested with ticks within the quarantined area of any State shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with §§ 71.4-71.11 before being moved interstate.

§ 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or disinfection required.

The litter and manure removed from cars, boats, or other vehicles and from pens, chutes, alleys, or other premises or inclosures which have contained interstate shipments of tick-infested animals, shall be destroyed or disinfected by the transportation or yard company, or other owner thereof, under Division supervision, by saturating it with any permitted disinfectant (see §§ 71.10, 71.11 of this subchapter), or otherwise disposed of under permission from the Director of Division.

PART 73—SCABIES IN CATTLE

Sec.

- 73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.
- 73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter.
- 73.3 Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.
- 73.4 Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping.
- 73.5 Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.

Sec.

- 73.6 Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.
- 73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.
- 73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.
- 73.9 Shipments from public stockyards; conditions and requirements.
- 73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.
- 73.11 Disinfection of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 73 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 73 appear at 28 F.R. 5945, June 13, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

§ 73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.

(a) *Cattle affected with scabies.* No cattle affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

(b) *Cattle affected with or exposed to scabies.* No cattle which, just prior to movement, were affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

(c) *Cattle from area quarantined for scabies.* No cattle shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle except as provided in this part.

§ 73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter.

(a) *Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.* Cattle which, just prior to shipment, were affected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted dip (other than a toxaphene dip), under the supervision of a Division inspector, within 10 days prior to the date of shipment may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, upon compliance with the following conditions:

(1) They shall not be diverted en route.

(2) The cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

(b) *After one dipping; to be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped by owner.* Cattle shipped interstate subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of the dipping or shall be again dipped by the owner.

(c) *When part of diseased herd not visibly affected.* Cattle of the free area not visibly diseased with scabies, but which may be part of a diseased herd, may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to any recognized slaughtering center where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle: *Provided*, That the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(1) The cars in which the cattle are transported shall be placarded and the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in accordance with § 73.6.

(2) Upon arrival at a public stockyard the cattle shall not be permitted to mingle with other cattle until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement.

(d) *Undiseased herds in quarantined area; conditions under which permitted.* Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter, upon inspection by a Division inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease.

§ 73.3 Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.

Cattle affected with scabies may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped twice in a permitted dip, 10 to 14 days apart, under the supervision of a Division inspector, and so certified by such inspector, or such cattle may be so shipped if dipped once in a permitted dip under Division supervision at the point of origin, provided arrangements have been made for the second dipping, under Division supervision, en route or at destination within 10 to 14 days after the first dipping. If shipped in the latter manner the cars containing the cattle shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

§ 73.4 Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping.

Cattle not visibly diseased with scabies, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd or to have come in contact with diseased cattle or infectious cars or premises, may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped once at the point of origin, under the supervision of a Division inspector, in a permitted dip, or the cattle may be dipped en route by special permission first had and obtained from the Director of the Division; but in such event the cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in accordance with § 73.6, and the cattle shall not be permitted to mingle with other cattle until disposed of in accordance with the regulations in this part.

§ 73.5 Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.

Cattle of any herd in any quarantined area, which herd is not diseased with scabies, may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose upon inspection by a Division inspector when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from such disease or exposure thereto. When it is determined by the Director of the Division that all cattle of all herds in any quarantined area have been inspected for scabies by a Division or State inspector, that all the infected or exposed herds have been identified, and that all the infected herds have been dipped twice, and all the exposed herds have been dipped once, in a permitted dip as prescribed in § 73.10, under supervision of a Division or Division-approved inspector, cattle of herds in such area which are not diseased with or exposed to scabies may be moved interstate in accordance with this section, without further Division inspection or certification, directly to a public stockyard where Division inspection is maintained or directly to a slaughtering plant where Federal Meat Inspection is maintained. Information may be obtained from a Division inspector whether a determination as required by this section is currently applicable to authorize such movement. Cattle moved interstate under this section shall not be diverted en route and must be accom-

panied by a waybill or similar document, or a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, stating: (a) That the cattle are not known to be infected with scabies or exposed thereto; (b) the destination of the cattle and the name and address of the consignee; (c) the purpose for which the cattle are to be moved; (d) the number of the cattle; (e) the point from which the cattle are to be moved interstate; (f) that the cattle shall not be diverted en route; and (g) the name and address of the owner or shipper of the cattle.

(21 U.S.C. 123) [31 F.R. 8907, June 28, 1966]

§ 73.6 Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.

When cattle are shipped as "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," the transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable, conspicuous placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in boldfaced letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. The carrier issuing the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each such paper the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this part have not been affixed to the car as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the cattle are rebilled or are transferred to other cars or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced by the carrier, and the new waybills shall be marked as aforesaid by the carrier issuing them, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car containing the cattle shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the cattle arrive at des-

tinuation or point of dipping and the disposition of the cars is indicated by a Division inspector.

§ 73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.

No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however,* That such cattle may be delivered for transportation, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved interstate for the purposes for which the shipment, transportation, or other movement interstate of cattle of the quarantined area is permitted by this part, *Provided,* That in such shipment and transportation or other movement the requirements of this part governing the shipment and transportation or other movement of cattle of the quarantined area are strictly complied with: *And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to cattle of the quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are certified by a Division inspector as free from disease and are accompanied by such certificate in their shipment and transportation or other movement interstate.

§ 73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.

(a) *Healthy cattle from unquarantined State exposed en route.* Should healthy cattle in transit from a State not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle be unloaded en route and placed in infectious premises, they shall be treated as exposed cattle, and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed cattle.

(b) *Interstate shipments of cattle under Division certificate found affected or exposed en route.* Cattle shipped interstate under a certificate from a Division inspector, or other cattle which are found en route to be affected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled in the same manner as diseased or exposed cattle are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by dis-

eased animals shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided in §§ 71.4–71.11 of this subchapter.

§ 73.9 Shipments from public stockyards; conditions and requirements.

No cattle shall be shipped or moved interstate from any public stockyards without a certificate issued by a Division inspector showing that the cattle are free from scabies or have been dipped for scabies: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to shipments of cattle unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale. If cattle affected with scabies are introduced into the noninfectious yards or portions thereof, the chutes, alleys, and pens used by them shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision.

§ 73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

(a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for the treatment, as required in this part, of cattle affected with or exposed to scabies, are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime (or 16 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water; or a specifically permitted proprietary brand of lime-sulphur dip.

(2) Dips made from specifically permitted proprietary brand emulsions of toxaphene and maintained throughout the dipping operation at a concentration between 0.50 and 0.60 percent toxaphene. Animals treated by such dips should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C., Supp. III, 601 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Division inspector who supervises the dipping with such dips.

(b) The dipping bath for lime-sulphur dip must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained through the dipping operation at a concentration of not less than 2 percent of "sulphide sulphur", as indicated by the field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths

approved by the Division.¹ The dipping bath for toxaphene emulsions must be kept within a temperature range of 40°–80° F., and at a concentration between 0.50 and 0.60 percent throughout the dipping operations.²

(c) Proprietary brands of lime-sulphur or toxaphene dips may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been granted by the Director of Division.³ Before a dip will be specifically approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in cattle, the Division will consider, among other things, whether the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit, and whether, under actual field conditions, the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

§ 73.11 Disinfection of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.

Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, or other premises which have contained cattle of a consignment in which scabies is found shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4–71.11 of this subchapter.

PART 74—SCABIES IN SHEEP

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

Sec.	
74.1	Interstate movement of infected sheep prohibited.
74.2	Designation of free and infected areas.
74.3	Designation of eradication areas.
74.4	Certificates or other documents to be presented with animals at destination.

¹ The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 5 cents a copy.

² Care must be exercised in dipping animals and in maintaining the bath at the standard concentration. Detailed instructions will be issued for the guidance of employees who may be called upon to use them in the scabies eradication program.

³ Information as to the names of such dips may be obtained from the Division or a Division inspector.

Sec.

74.5 Director of Division may provide for movements, under certain conditions, not otherwise authorized under the regulations.

74.5a Specifically approved stockyards.

74.6 Sheep infected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided.

74.7 Other movements prohibited except as provided.

74.8 When scabies present whole flock classed as infected; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited.

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS

74.9 Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.

74.10 To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped.

74.12 Interstate movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area for purpose of immediate slaughter either to a public stockyard or to a specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center on inspection and/or certification.

74.13 Interstate movement of scabies exposed, not infected, sheep from any area; conditions under which permitted.

74.14 Exposed but uninfected sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Division or State inspection or certification.

74.15 Placarding of vehicles and marking of documents.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

74.16 Infected sheep permitted movement for any purpose on two dippings.

74.17 Uninfected but exposed sheep permitted movement for any purpose on one dipping.

74.18 Sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area, for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

MOVEMENT FROM ERADICATION, INFECTED, OR QUARANTINED AREA TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

74.19 Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of sheep from eradication, infected, or quarantined areas.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

74.20 Infected and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.

74.21 Sheep infected or exposed en route handled as infected or exposed.

SHIPMENTS TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS AND FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS

Sec.

74.22 Interstate movement: conditions under which permitted.

74.23 Interstate movement without dipping prohibited unless for slaughter.

PERMITTED DIPS

74.24 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

74.25 Required if contained diseased sheep.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 74 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126; 19 F.R. 74, as amended, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 74 appear at 28 F.R. 6946, June 13, 1963; 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

§ 74.1 Interstate movement of infected sheep prohibited.

No sheep infected with the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease commonly known as scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 74.2 Designation of free and infected areas.

(a) Notice is hereby given that sheep in the following States, territories, and district, or parts thereof as specified, are not known to be infected with scabies, and such States, territories, district, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as free areas:

(1) Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands of the United States, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming;

(2) All counties in Virginia except Clarke and Culpeper;

(3) All counties in Pennsylvania except Chester and Dauphin: *Provided, however,* That the premises known as the State Farm Show Building, located at the northwest corner of Maclay and Cameron Streets, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa., is hereby also designated as a free area.

(4) All counties in Kentucky except Christian, Muhlenberg, and Ohio.

(b) Notice is hereby given also that sheep scabies exists in the parts of States not designated as free areas in paragraph (a) of this section, and they are hereby designated as infected areas.

(21 U.S.C. 134-134(h)) [33 F.R. 8537, June 11, 1968, as amended at 33 F.R. 10006, July 12, 1968; 33 F.R. 18276, Dec. 10, 1968]

§ 74.3 Designation of eradication areas.

(a) Notice is hereby given that sheep in the following States, or parts thereof as specified, are being handled systematically to eradicate scabies in sheep, and such States, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as eradication areas:

(1) The following counties in Virginia:
Clarke and Culpeper;

(2) The following counties in Pennsylvania: Chester and Dauphin, with the exception of the premises known as the State Farm Show Building, located at the northwest corner of Maclay and Cameron Streets, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa.

(2) The following counties in Pennsylvania:

Chester and Dauphin; and

(3) The following counties in Kentucky: Christian, Muhlenberg, and Ohio.
(21 U.S.C. 134-134(h)) [33 F.R. 8537, June 11, 1968, as amended at 33 F.R. 10006, July 12, 1968; 33 F.R. 18276, Dec. 10, 1968]

§ 74.4 Certificates or other documents to be presented with animals at destination.

All certificates, waybills, statements, or other documents required under this part shall accompany the shipment en route and shall be presented to the person authorized to receive the shipment at destination.

§ 74.5 Director of Division may provide for movements, under certain conditions, not otherwise authorized under the regulations.

The Director of the Division in specific cases in which, in his opinion, no risk of the spread of scabies exists may pro-

vide for the movement, not otherwise authorized under this part, of sheep not known to be infected with scabies, under such conditions as he may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this part. The Director of the Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

§ 74.5a Specifically approved stockyards.

(a) The Director of the Division is hereby authorized to approve stockyards for the purposes of the regulations in this part when he determines that (1) the inspection and dipping and handling of sheep at such stockyards are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations in this part and (2) the Division and the State in which such stockyards are located have entered into a memorandum of agreement setting forth certain standards for such stockyards. Such stockyards shall be designated as "specifically approved stockyards." The Director of the Division may withdraw approval of a specifically approved stockyard when he determines that (1) there is not full compliance with all provisions of the standards involved, or (2) when the inspectional services are withdrawn by the State, or (3) when it is in the best interests of the Sheep Scabies Eradication Program to do so.

(b) Notices containing lists of stockyards specifically approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to specifically approved stockyards may also be obtained from the Division or a Division representative.

[28 F.R. 9772, Sept. 8, 1963]

§ 74.6 Sheep infected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided.

No sheep which, just prior to movement, were infected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

§ 74.7 Other movements prohibited except as provided.

No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the areas quarantined because of scabies in sheep or from the area designated as the infected or eradication

areas because of said disease, except as provided in this part.

§ 74.8 When scabies present whole flock classed as infected; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited.

All the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease of scabies is present shall be classed as infected sheep, and none of them shall be offered for interstate shipment until dipped as provided in this part. The practice of "picking" a flock—that is, removing any sheep which are visibly diseased and then offering any portion of the remaining sheep for either inspection or interstate shipment or both—is prohibited.

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS

§ 74.9 Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.

Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted lime sulfur or nicotine sulfate dip (these dips do not leave excessive tissue residues) under the supervision of a Division or State inspector, within 10 days prior to the date of shipment and so certified by him, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate, for immediate slaughter, directly to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall not be diverted en route.

(b) The trucks, cars, or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" in accordance with § 74.15.

(c) Upon arrival at a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard the sheep shall be placed in a portion of the stockyard set aside for the receipt of such sheep and not permitted to mingle with other animals until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement for purposes other than slaughter.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963; 30 F.R. 4751, Apr. 14, 1965]

§ 74.10 To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped.

Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.9 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of dipping or shall be again dipped under the supervision of a Division or State Inspector.

§ 74.12 Interstate movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area for purpose of immediate slaughter either to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center on inspection and/or certification.

(a) Sheep not known to be infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter directly to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center, provided they are not diverted en route, have been inspected by a Division or State inspector within 10 days prior to movement, found free from the disease and exposure thereto, and are accompanied by a certificate from said inspector to that effect; or if the sheep are inspected by an accredited veterinarian within 10 days prior to such movement, found free of scabies infection and exposure thereto, and if the shipment is accompanied by his certificate to that effect; or if the shipment is accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the sheep, stating: (1) That the animals are not known to be infected with scabies or exposed thereto; (2) the destination of the animals and the name and address of the consignee; (3) the purpose for which the animals are to be moved; (4) the number of sheep; (5) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; (6) that the sheep shall not be diverted en route; and (7) the name and address of the owner or shipper of the sheep: *Provided, however,* That when such sheep are moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area, inspection and certification are required and must be made by a Division or State inspector.

(b) Sheep moved interstate under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section must be penned and handled separate and apart from sheep of other categories until they have been removed

for slaughter purposes within 14 days of arrival, or dipped under Division supervision if not slaughtered within the same period.

(c) *No restrictions* are imposed under this section on the interstate shipment for immediate slaughter of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from a free area into any area or from an eradication area into an infected area.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended, 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.13 Interstate movement of scabies exposed, not infected, sheep from any area; conditions under which permitted.

Sheep which have been exposed to scabies but are not infected therewith may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate, for immediate slaughter, directly to a public stockyard, or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall be inspected within 10 days prior to such shipment or movement by a Division or State inspector and certified to be free from scabies.

(b) The sheep shall not be diverted en route and, if consigned to a public stockyard, or a specifically approved stockyard, shall upon arrival be handled as provided in § 74.9(c).

(c) The trucks, cars, or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", in accordance with § 74.15.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.14 Exposed but uninfected sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Division or State inspection and certification.

Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.13 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of shipment or shall be dipped once in a permitted dip under Division or State supervision.

§ 74.15 Placarding of vehicles and marking of documents.

The person, firm, or corporation moving sheep interstate for slaughter in accordance with § 74.9 or § 74.13, shall securely affix to and maintain upon both

sides of each truck, car, or boat carrying such sheep a durable and conspicuous placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, the words "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be. These placards shall also show (a) the name of the shipper; (b) the name of the place from which the sheep were moved; (c) the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers); (d) the name of the truck owner or transportation agency; and (e) the name of the place of destination. Such person, firm, or corporation shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such movements the words "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this section have not been affixed to the vehicle as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the sheep are rebilled or are transferred to other trucks, cars, or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the new waybills or other documents shall be marked as aforesaid, the intention being that the documents accompanying the sheep shall be marked and the trucks, cars, and boats containing the sheep shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the sheep arrive at destination and the disposition of the vehicles is designated by a Division or State inspector.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

§ 74.16 Infected sheep permitted movement for any purpose on two dipplings.

Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with scabies, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been dipped twice, 10 to 14 days apart, in a permitted

dip under the supervision of a Division or State inspector, and are so certified by such inspector.

§ 74.17 Uninfected but exposed sheep permitted movement for any purpose on one dipping.

Sheep that are not infected with scabies but which have been exposed to the disease may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been dipped once in a permitted dip, within 10 days prior to date of shipment, under the supervision of a Division or State inspector and are certified by such inspector to be free from the disease.

§ 74.18 Sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area, for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

(a) Sheep not known to be infected or exposed may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose, after they have been inspected by a Division or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, found to be free from the disease and exposure thereto, have been dipped once in a permitted dip within 10 days prior to date of shipment and are accompanied by a certificate from said inspector or veterinarian stating that such requirements have been fulfilled: *Provided*, however, That when such sheep are moved interstate for any purpose from any quarantined area, inspection, treatment, and certification are required and must be made by a Division or State inspector. No restrictions are imposed under this section on the interstate shipment or movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from a free area into any other area or from an eradication area into an infected area.

(b) Sheep being moved interstate into a quarantined area are subject to the same requirements applicable to the interstate movement of such sheep into the infected, eradication, or free area in which the quarantined area is located.

(c) Sheep being moved directly to or from any public stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center are subject to the provisions of § 74.22, rather than this section.

¹In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before interstate shipments are made.

MOVEMENT FROM ERADICATION, INFECTED, OR QUARANTINED AREA TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

§ 74.19 Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of sheep from eradication, infected, or quarantined areas.

No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any sheep which have been moved from the eradication, infected, or quarantined areas of the same State, Territory or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however*, That such sheep may be shipped or moved interstate in strict compliance with the requirements of this part governing the interstate movement of sheep of the eradication, infected or quarantined areas, as the case may be: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to sheep from an eradication, infected or quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are inspected, dipped and certified as required for interstate movement by § 74.18.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

§ 74.20 Infected and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.

If sheep free from scabies and exposure thereto be unloaded while in the course of interstate transportation on infectious premises, they shall thereafter be treated as exposed sheep and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed sheep.

§ 74.21 Sheep infected or exposed en route handled as infected or exposed.

Sheep shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate under a certificate from a Division or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, or any other sheep, which are found en route to be infected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled in the same manner as infected or exposed sheep are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles, and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by infected sheep shall be cleaned and dis-

infected, as provided in §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter or shall be cleaned and treated with a permitted dip.

SHIPMENTS TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS AND FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS

§ 74.22 Interstate movement: conditions under which permitted.

(a) Sheep from any area which are not known to be infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate directly to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for any purpose, or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter: *Provided*, That such movements conform to the requirements of § 74.12 of this part relating to inspection and certification or waybills or similar documents or statement by the owner or shipper of the sheep. No restrictions are imposed in this paragraph on the interstate shipment of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from (1) a free area to any public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for any purpose or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter or (2) from an eradication area to any public stockyard or recognized slaughtering center in an infected area.

(b) Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with or exposed to scabies, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate to a public stockyard, or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter subject to the restrictions detailed in this part.

(c) The movement of sheep, referred to in this section, from a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard to any other point within the State or interstate must comply with the provisions of this part the same as if the sheep had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination.

(d) No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard without a certificate, showing that the sheep are free from scabies or have been dipped for scabies

as required in this part, issued by a Division inspector with respect to movements from public stockyards and by a State inspector or a designated accredited veterinarian with respect to movements from specifically approved stockyards: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not require a new certificate to be issued when shipments of sheep which are unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale, are reloaded.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 9772, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.23 Interstate movement without dipping prohibited unless for slaughter.

No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for purposes other than slaughter, from a public stockyard without being dipped under Division supervision, or from a specifically approved stockyard without being dipped under State supervision: *Provided*, That sheep from the free areas which are not infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped or moved interstate from a public stockyard for any purpose without dipping provided that their identity as uninfected and unexposed sheep of a free area is maintained at all times; they have not mingled with scabies infected or exposed animals, or sheep from other than the free areas in transit to or at the stockyard; they are placed in a portion of the stockyard reserved for the receipt of such sheep; and they are kept free from contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases: *And provided further*, That uninfected and unexposed sheep from an eradication or infected or quarantined area may be shipped or moved interstate from a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard upon compliance with the provisions of this part which would apply if the sheep had been originally consigned direct from point of origin to final destination.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963]

PERMITTED DIPS

§ 74.24 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

(a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for the treatment, as required in this part, of sheep affected

with or exposed to scabies, are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 8 pounds of unslaked lime (or 11 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water; or a specifically permitted proprietary brand of lime-sulphur dip.

(2) Dips made from specifically permitted proprietary brands of wettable powders containing 25 percent lindane (gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride) as the active ingredient and maintained throughout the dipping operation at a concentration between 0.05 and 0.06 percent. Animals treated with such dip should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C., Supp. III, 601 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Division or State inspector or accredited veterinarian who supervises the dipping with such dip.

(3) Dips made from specifically permitted proprietary brand emulsions of toxaphene and maintained throughout the dipping operation at a concentration between 0.50 and 0.60 percent. Animals treated with such dip should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C., Supp. III, 601 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Division or State inspector or accredited veterinarian who supervises the dipping with such dip.

(b) The dipping bath for lime-sulphur dip must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained at all times at a strength of not less than 1½ percent of "sulphide sulphur" as indicated by the field test for such bath approved by the Division.² The dipping bath for toxaphene emulsions must be kept within a temperature range of 40°-80° F., and at a concentration between

0.5 and 0.6 percent during dipping operations.³ The dipping bath for lindane wettable powders must be constantly agitated by means of compressed air injected along the bottom and sides of the vat from a suitable air compressor that delivers sufficient air volume to cause bubbling of the vat contents along the entire length of the vat. The air compressor shall be connected by means of a hose or other satisfactory plumbing connections to a 1¼-inch pipe containing two rows of holes directed downward and outward. The holes shall be one-sixteenth inch in diameter and be spaced in 5-inch centers, and the pipe shall be situated along the center of the vat floor extending the entire length of the lowermost portion of the vat.

(c) Proprietary brands of lime-sulphur, lindane, or toxaphene dips may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been granted by the Director of Division.⁴ Before a dip will be specifically approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in sheep, the Division will consider, among other things, whether the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit, and whether, under actual field conditions, the dipping of sheep in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

²The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 5 cents a copy.

³Care must be exercised in dipping animals and in maintaining the bath at the standard concentration when using any permitted dip. Detailed instructions will be issued for the guidance of employees who may be called upon to use them in the scabies eradication program.

⁴Information as to the names of such brands may be obtained from the Division or a Division inspector.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

§ 74.25 Required if contained diseased sheep.

Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, and chutes which have contained diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter or shall be cleaned and treated with a permitted dip.

PART 75—DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES

Sec.

- 75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Division inspection and certification required.
- 75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Division certification as having passed complement-fixation test.
- 75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 75 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114a, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 75 appear at 28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

§ 75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Division inspection and certification required.

No horses or asses shall be offered for interstate shipment, shipped, transported, driven, or trailed or otherwise moved interstate from an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, without Division inspection and certification of freedom from the disease for the purpose of the particular movement. Owners and custodians of horses or asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector.

§ 75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Division certification as having passed complement-fixation test.

If stallions or jacks shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, or if there shall be any breeding of horses or asses in a herd in the quarantined area in which there is a horse or an ass which has been exposed to the infection of dourine, within 18 months after the said exposure, the interstate movement of any horses or asses from the said area is absolutely prohibited unless and until such horses and asses have been certified by a Division inspector as having passed the complement-fixation test for such disease.

§ 75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals.

Animals to be destroyed because of dourine will be appraised and paid for in accordance with the provisions of the indemnity regulations as set forth in Part 52, Subchapter B of this title.

(Sec. 1, 75 Stat. 481, sec. 3, 76 Stat. 131; 21 U.S.C. 134-134h) [30 F.R. 5790, Apr. 24, 1965]

PART 76—HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE SWINE DISEASES

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

- 76.1 Definitions.
- 76.2 Notices relating to existence of hog cholera; prohibition of movement of virulent virus; spread of disease through raw garbage; regulations; quarantines; eradication States; and free States.
- 76.3 General restrictions.

MOVEMENT OF VIRULENT VIRUS AND SWINE TREATED WITH VIRULENT VIRUS

- 76.4 Interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided.
- 76.5 Interstate movement of swine treated with nonapproved modified live virus vaccine or other virulent hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AFFECTED WITH OR EXPOSED TO HOG CHOLERA

- 76.6 Interstate movement of swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera prohibited, except as provided.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AND SWINE PRODUCTS

- 76.7 Movement to recognized slaughtering centers, licensed establishments, approved feed lots, public stockyards, or approved stockyards or livestock markets.
- 76.8 Interstate movement of swine for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes prohibited, except as provided.
- 76.9 Movements from public stockyards or approved stockyards or livestock markets.
- 76.10 Other movements for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes or for sale for such purposes.
- 76.11 Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area.
- 76.12 Movement of swine and swine products through a quarantined area.
- 76.13 Movement of swine for slaughter and special processing.
- 76.14 Special processing of swine products.
- 76.15 Movement of specially processed swine products.
- 76.16 Approval of stockyards and livestock markets; approval of modified live virus vaccines.
- 76.17 Movement of swine fed raw garbage and products from swine fed raw garbage.
- 76.18 Other movements

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF VEHICLES AND FACILITIES

- 76.30 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles which have contained movements of diseased swine.
- 76.31 Cleaning and disinfecting other vehicles and facilities.
- 76.32 Cleaning and disinfecting public stockyards, and approved stockyards and livestock markets.
- 76.33 Disinfectants to be used.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 76 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 1, 75 Stat. 481, sec. 3, 76 Stat. 130; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114g, 115, 117, 120, 121, 127-134c, unless otherwise noted.

§ 76.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Administrator.* The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any other official of such Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Director of Division.* The Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *Hog cholera.* The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of swine commonly known as hog cholera.

(e) *Exposed swine.* Swine that have been in contact with animals known to be or suspected of being affected with hog cholera; and any swine which have been inoculated with modified live virus vaccine not approved under § 76.16(c) or other virulent hog cholera virus at any time or with any other live hog cholera virus vaccine after January 1, 1970, or any swine which have been in contact with such vaccinates.

(f) *Virulent hog cholera virus.* The living agent capable of causing hog cholera found:

(1) In the clear serum, plasma, defibrinated blood, whole blood, or other tissue derived from pigs sick of hog cholera; or

(2) In any material used as a vehicle for perpetuating such living agent; or

(3) In living hog cholera virus vaccine commonly known as hog cholera vaccine, live virus modified, porcine origin; or

(4) In any other modified live virus vaccine which has not been approved by the Director of Division pursuant to the provisions of § 76.16(c).

(g) *Modified live virus vaccine.* A living hog cholera virus vaccine produced from a modified or attenuated strain of hog cholera virus and prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture, issued pursuant to Subchapter E of this chapter.

(h) *Killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine.* A vaccine produced from killed or inactivated hog cholera virus and prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture, issued pursuant to Subchapter E of this chapter.

(i) *Garbage.* Waste consisting in whole or in part of animal waste resulting from handling, preparing, cooking, and consuming of food including the offal from animal carcasses or parts thereof, but excluding such waste from ordinary household operations which is fed directly to swine on the same premises.

(j) *Raw garbage.* Garbage that has not been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F. at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division.

(k) *Cooked garbage.* Garbage that has been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F. at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division.

(l) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(m) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(n) *Quarantined area.* A State or area quarantined under this part because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(o) *Nonquarantined area.* Any State or area not quarantined under this part because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(p) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(q) *Moved or movement.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, by land, water or air.

(r) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained

for the inspection of livestock for communicable disease. Such stockyards are listed in § 78.14(a) of this chapter.

(s) *Approved stockyard or livestock market.* Any place where swine are assembled for public auction or private sale which is under State or Federal supervision, with an accredited veterinarian performing inspection and treatment of swine as prescribed in the regulations in this part, and which has been approved by the Director of Division under § 76.16.

(t) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

(u) *Swine product.* Any carcass, part or offal of swine.

(v) *Special processing.* Subjecting a swine product to heat treatment in accordance with the requirements contained in § 76.14.

(w) *Clean stockyard.* A public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in a quarantined area which is found by the Director of Division to be free from hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of swine.

(x) *Official vaccinates.* Swine which have never received official serum prophylaxis and which are vaccinated against hog cholera by one of the methods prescribed in § 76.9(b) or § 76.10(b) under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, permanently identified as such vaccinates as specified in this part, and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency; *Provided*, That any swine so vaccinated on or after July 1, 1969, shall not be deemed to be an official vaccinate after December 31, 1969.

(y) *Official serum prophylaxis.* The inoculation of swine for purposes of interstate movement with anti-hog-cholera

(z) *Farm of origin.* A farm where the swine to be shipped interstate were born and which has not been used within the past six months to assemble, buy, or sell swine brought in from other sources.

[28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 12108, Aug. 26, 1964; 31 F.R. 7029, May 13, 1966; 32 F.R. 10719, July 21, 1967; 32 F.R. 11376, Aug. 5, 1967]

§ 76.2 Notices relating to existence of hog cholera; prohibition of movement of any hog cholera virus, exceptions; spread of disease through raw garbage; regulations; quarantines; eradication States; and free States.

(a) Notice is hereby given that hog cholera exists in swine in each State except those designated in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section.

(b) Notice is hereby given that the Administrator has determined that the prohibition of the interstate movement of any hog cholera virus, with the exceptions as specified in § 76.4, is necessary in order to effectuate the eradication of hog cholera.

(c) Notice is hereby given that there is reason to believe raw garbage is one of the primary media through which the contagion of hog cholera, swine erysipelas, trichinosis, tuberculosis, or other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of swine is disseminated, and that one or more of such diseases exists in each State. Notice is hereby given that there is reason to believe that if certain foreign diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease and African swine fever, gain entrance into the United States, the contagion of such diseases may be spread through the medium of raw garbage. Therefore, the regulations in this part are deemed necessary in order to more effectually prevent, suppress, and extirpate such diseases, to prevent the interstate spread thereof, and to guard against the dissemination of diseases from foreign countries.

(d) Notice is hereby given that in order to effectually suppress and extirpate hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases of swine, to prevent the spread and dissemination of the contagion thereof and to protect the livestock of the United States, the regulations in this part are promulgated to govern the interstate movement of swine and swine products.

(e) There are no areas presently quarantined under the regulations in this part because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(f) Notice is hereby given that there is no clinical evidence that the virus of hog cholera exists in swine in the following States, that systematic procedures are in effect to detect and eradicate the disease should it appear within any of such States, and that such States are hereby designated as hog cholera eradication States: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, and Oklahoma.

(g) Notice is hereby given that a period of more than 1 year has passed since there has been clinical evidence that the virus of hog cholera exists in the following States, that more than 1

year has passed since systematic procedures were placed in effect to exclude the virus of hog cholera and to detect and eradicate the disease should it appear within any of such States, and that the virus of hog cholera has been eradicated from such States and such States are hereby designated as hog cholera free States: Alaska, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

§ 76.3 General restrictions.

Swine or swine products referred to in this part may not be moved interstate except in accordance with the regulations in this part.

Movement of Hog Cholera Virus and Swine Treated with Such Virus

§ 76.4 Interstate movement of hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided.

Virulent hog cholera virus shall not be moved interstate, at any time, and any other hog cholera virus shall not be moved interstate on or after July 1, 1969, except that:

(a) In specific cases and under such conditions as he may impose, the Director of Division may authorize the interstate movement of stated quantities of virulent hog cholera virus and modified live hog cholera virus for particular purposes, if he determines that such movement will not endanger swine or impair the hog cholera eradication program. Such movements shall be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and a certificate issued by the Animal Health Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific shipment.

(b) In specific cases and under such conditions as he may impose, the Director of the Veterinary Biologics Division may authorize the interstate movement of stated quantities of virulent hog cholera virus or modified live hog cholera virus for export, research, or biologics production, if he determines that such movement will not endanger swine or impair the hog cholera eradication program. Such interstate movement for purposes other than export shall be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and all such movements shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Veterinary Biologics Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific shipment.

(c) Killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine may be moved interstate

into States which provide for such movement if such States are not cooperating in the eradication of hog cholera by the complete and prompt depopulation of all swine on infected premises.

§ 76.5 Interstate movement of swine treated with nonapproved modified live virus vaccine or other virulent hog cholera virus or any other hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided.

Swine treated with any hog cholera virus shall not be moved interstate except that:

(a) Swine treated with a nonapproved modified live virus vaccine, not of porcine origin, prior to July 25, 1967, or treated with other virulent hog cholera virus prior to April 1, 1966, and not known to be affected with or otherwise exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate if:

(1) Such swine are consigned for immediate slaughter; or

(2) Such swine are accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination; are moved directly to a farm destination without contact with other swine during movement; are moved under such other conditions as may be imposed for the specific movement by the Director of Division in order to prevent such swine from endangering other swine or impairing the hog cholera eradication program; and are accompanied by a certificate issued by a Division inspector specifying any such conditions.

(b) Swine treated with virulent hog cholera virus or treated with any other hog cholera virus and not known to be affected with or otherwise exposed to hog cholera, may be moved interstate for research or biologic production if such swine:

(1) Are moved directly to a point of destination approved by an inspector of the Veterinary Biologics Division, without contact with other swine during movement;

(2) Are accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination;

(3) Are moved under such other conditions as may be imposed for the specific

movement by the Director of the Veterinary Biologics Division in order to prevent such swine from endangering other swine or impairing the hog cholera eradication program; and

(4) Are accompanied by a certificate issued by an inspector of the Veterinary Biologics Division specifying any such conditions.

(c) Swine that are officially vaccinated prior to July 1, 1969, with a modified live virus vaccine that was approved under § 76.16(c) and that are not known to be affected with or otherwise exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate at any time in accordance with § 76.7, § 76.9, or § 76.10.

(d) Swine that are officially vaccinated on or after July 1, 1969, with any modified live virus vaccine that was approved under § 76.16(c) prior to July 1, 1969, and that are not known to be affected with or otherwise exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate:

(1) For feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes in accordance with § 76.7(c), § 76.9, or § 76.10 only until January 1, 1970; or

(2) For slaughter in accordance with § 76.7, § 76.9, or § 76.10 if vaccinated prior to January 1, 1970.

(3) For slaughter in accordance with § 76.6(c), or § 76.13 if vaccinated on or after January 1, 1970.

(e) Swine that are officially vaccinated prior to January 1, 1970, with a killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine and that are not known to be affected with or otherwise exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate in accordance with § 76.7, § 76.9(a), or § 76.10.

(f) Swine that are officially vaccinated on or after January 1, 1970, with a killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine and that are not known to be affected with or otherwise exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate: (1) In accordance with § 76.7, § 76.9, or § 76.10 from a State not cooperating in the eradication of hog cholera by the complete and prompt depopulation of all swine on infected premises, into any State the laws, rules or regulations of which provide for such treatment, or (2) in accordance with § 76.6 or § 76.13 from and to any State for slaughter.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AFFECTED WITH OR
EXPOSED TO HOG CHOLERA

§ 76.6 Interstate movement of swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera prohibited, except as provided.

(a) No swine which are affected with hog cholera shall be moved interstate for any purpose.

(b) No swine known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera shall be moved interstate except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section or in § 76.11 or § 76.13.

(c) Swine known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter from a State which is cooperating in the eradication of hog cholera by complete and prompt depopulation of all swine on infected premises, other than a State listed in § 76.2 (f) or (g), if:

(1) Such movement does not terminate in a State listed in § 76.2 (f) or (g);

(2) The shipper obtains a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination approving the movement of such swine into that State and said permit accompanies the interstate movement of such swine;

(3) Such swine are examined immediately prior to loading for interstate shipment by a veterinarian employed by the appropriate State or Federal agency and no clinical evidence of hog cholera is found;

(4) Such interstate shipment is continuous and accomplished in the same vehicle in which movement of such swine commenced;

(5) Such swine do not come in contact with other swine en route to their destination;

(6) Such swine are moved interstate in accordance with provisions of this section for immediate slaughter at an establishment designated by the Director

of the Division to slaughter specific shipments of exposed swine; and

(7) Such swine are moved interstate in vehicles which have been sealed with seals of the Department; and such seals are not removed or broken except by inspectors employed by the Consumer and Marketing Service or other persons authorized by the Director of the Division: *Provided, however*, That such sealing of vehicles shall not be required when an inspector employed by the Division accompanies such swine interstate: *And provided further*, That the Director of the Division may waive the requirements of this subparagraph to the extent he may deem warranted, if said Director determines that any or all such requirements are not necessary to prevent the hazard of a spread of hog cholera under particular circumstances.

[28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 7845, May 30, 1967]

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AND SWINE PRODUCTS

§ 76.7 Movement to recognized slaughtering centers, licensed establishments, approved feed lots, public stockyards or approved stockyards or livestock markets.

Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera (including swine subject to § 76.5 (c) or (e)) and swine subject to § 76.5 (d) or (f) may be moved interstate as provided in this section and shall not be diverted for any other purposes:

(a) From any point to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, or

(b) From any point to a licensed establishment as defined in § 101.1(q) of this chapter or a feed lot approved by the Director of the Veterinary Biologics Division for biologics production, or

(c) From any point to a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market: *Provided, however,* That feeder or breeder swine moved interstate, for sale for feeding or breeding purposes, to a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market may be so moved only in the following ways:

(1) From a farm of origin in any State to a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in an adjacent State if interstate movement is continuous and accomplished in the same vehicle in which movement of such swine commenced; or

(2) From a farm of origin in any State to a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in any other State if such swine are officially vaccinated under the provisions of § 76.9(a) or § 76.10 (a) or (b) prior to such movement: *Provided, however,* That swine which have not been so officially vaccinated at least 21 days prior to interstate movement shall not be so moved unless interstate movement is continuous and is accomplished in the same vehicle in which movement of such swine commenced; or

(3) From a farm of origin in any State to a public stockyard or approved stockyard in any other State if such swine have received official serum prophylaxis as provided in § 76.9(b) (2) prior to such movement; and,

(i) Movement is to a State the laws, rules or regulations of which provide for such prophylaxis; and

(ii) Such movement is completed within five days (120 hours) after such prophylactic inoculation: *Provided, however,* That if the 5-day period expires before the movement is completed, the swine may continue to move interstate if they receive at least one additional official serum prophylaxis inoculation within each additional 5-day (120 hour) period, or portion thereof, which expires before such movement is completed; or

(4) From a farm of origin in a State designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g) to a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in any other State if interstate movement is continuous and is accomplished in the same vehicle in which movement of such swine commenced and such swine are moved interstate without contact prior to or during such movement with swine from States not designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g); or,

(5) From a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in any State to a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in

any other State if such swine meet the requirements of § 76.9(a) (1) through (5); and,

(6) From a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in a State designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g) to a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in any State if such swine originate in a State designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g) and the interstate movement is continuous and is accomplished in the same vehicle in which movement of such swine commenced and such swine are individually identified and are moved interstate without contact prior to or during such movement with swine from States not designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g) and the swine meet the requirements of § 76.9(a) (1) through (5) except that such swine are not required to have been officially vaccinated or to have received official serum prophylaxis; or,

(7) From any point not listed in subparagraphs (1) through (6) of this paragraph (c), in a State not cooperating in the eradication of hog cholera by the complete and prompt depopulation of all swine in infected herds, to a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in any other State if such swine have been officially vaccinated either at least 21 days prior to the date of shipment by methods specified in § 76.10 (a) (1) or (b) (2) or at least 14 days prior to date of shipment by methods specified in § 76.10(a) (2).

(d) Swine subject to § 76.5 (c), (d), (e), or (f) must comply with all the requirements of that section as well as this section.

§ 76.8 Interstate movement of swine for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes prohibited, except as provided.

No swine shall be moved interstate for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes, except as provided in §§ 76.5, 76.7, 76.9, and 76.10.

§ 76.9 Movements from public stockyards or approved stockyards or livestock markets.

(a) Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera (including swine subject to § 76.5 (c) or (e)) and swine subject to § 76.5 (d) or (f) may be moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes from public stockyards or approved stockyards or livestock markets to States the laws, rules, or regulations of which provide for the segregation or quarantine of imported swine for a peri-

od of not less than 21 days^{1, 2}, if:

(1) The swine are inspected by a Division inspector or an accredited veterinarian at such yard or market; and

(2) The swine upon such inspection are found to be free from symptoms of hog cholera and in a healthy condition and are treated in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section prior to January 1, 1970, or are treated in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section in a public stockyard by a veterinarian under Division supervision, or in an approved stockyard or livestock market by an accredited veterinarian, in a portion of the stockyard or market set aside for that purpose: *Provided*, That

(i) Swine officially vaccinated prior to inspection, in accordance with § 76.10(a) or (b)(2) or swine which have received serum prophylaxis in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, are not required to be so treated but are subject to the other provisions of this paragraph (a); and

(ii) Swine which originate in, and are moved interstate from public stockyards or approved stockyards or livestock markets located in, States designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g) are not required to be so treated if moved interstate without contact prior to or during movement with swine from States not so designated and if the interstate movement of such swine is continuous and is accomplished in the same vehicle in which movement of such swine commenced, but such swine are subject to the other provisions of this paragraph (a); and

(iii) Official serum prophylaxis will qualify swine for interstate movement under this paragraph (a) only to States the laws, rules, or regulations of which provide for such prophylaxis; and

(3) The swine required to be so treated are permanently identified as follows:

(i) Official vaccinates shall be identified by individual eartag (other than orange in color), ear notch, tattoo, or similar individual identification; and

(ii) Swine receiving official serum prophylaxis shall be identified by individual orange eartag, ear notch, tattoo, or similar individual identification; and

(4) The swine are accompanied by a health certificate issued by a Division inspector at the public stockyard, or by

¹ In each instance the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made.

² In order to minimize possible stress associated with shipping, feeder and breeder swine should be in transit as short a time as possible, with not more than 72 hours between shipment and arrival at destination.

an accredited veterinarian at an approved stockyard or livestock market, showing place and date of issuance, destination of shipment, record of official vaccination or official serum prophylaxis when applicable, the permanent identification of the swine, and that the swine are apparently free from hog cholera and other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases; and a copy of such certificate is forwarded to the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination; and

(5) The swine are transported in a cleaned and disinfected vehicle: *Provided, however*, That if the vehicle is not regularly used to transport livestock, disinfection is not required.

(b) Inoculation methods: Swine required under this section to be officially vaccinated or to receive official serum prophylaxis shall be inoculated by one of the following methods as appropriate:

(1) *Official vaccinates*. Swine required under this section to be officially vaccinated shall be given prior to January 1, 1970, simultaneous inoculation with anti-hog-cholera serum or hog cholera antibody concentrate and modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary. Such vaccine must also be approved by the Director of Division pursuant to the provisions of § 76.18(c), prior to July 1, 1969. The dosage of serum or antibody concentrate and modified live virus vaccine shall be as follows:

(i) *Dosage of anti-hog-cholera serum or hog cholera antibody concentrate*. Except for swine under 20 pounds in weight, the dosage of serum should not exceed 1 cc. per pound body weight, or one-half cc. per pound body weight if antibody concentrate is used.

Weight of swine (pounds)	Minimum dose of serum (cubic centimeters)	Minimum dose of antibody concentrate (cubic centimeters)
Under 60.....	20	10
60-120.....	30	15
Over 120.....	40	20

(ii) *Dosage of modified virus vaccine*. The dosage of modified live virus vaccine shall be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer for use with the amounts of anti-hog-cholera serum or hog cholera antibody concentrate given in subdivision (1) of this paragraph.

(2) *Official serum prophylaxis*. Swine required under this section to receive official serum prophylaxis shall be inoculated with anti-hog-cholera serum or hog cholera antibody concentrate pre-

pared under license from the Secretary, as provided below:

(i) Dosage of anti-hog-cholera serum or hog cholera antibody concentrate: Such swine shall be given the dosage of anti-hog-cholera serum or antibody concentrate provided in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph; and

(ii) Such dosage shall be given within 5 days (120 hours) prior to interstate movement: *Provided, however,* That such swine shall receive at least one additional official serum prophylaxis inoculation in the amount provided in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph during each additional 5-day (120-hour) period, or portion thereof, that expires after the first official serum prophylaxis inoculation until such interstate movement ends.

(c) Swine vaccinated in such stockyards or livestock markets or elsewhere which are subject to § 76.5 (c), (d), (e), or (f) must comply with all the requirements of that section as well as this section.

§ 76.10 Other movements for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes or for sale for such purposes.

Swine which are not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera or any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease may be moved interstate to any destination for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes or for sale for such purposes in accordance with this section. Swine subject to § 76.5 (c), (d), (e), or (f) may be moved interstate in accordance with this section and § 76.5 (c), (d), (e), or (f), respectively.

(a) *Movement from any point of origin.* Swine, which otherwise qualify for interstate movement under the provisions of this section, may be moved interstate to any destination for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes, or for sales for such purposes, if such swine have been officially vaccinated prior to July 1, 1969, with:

(1) Modified live virus hog cholera vaccine prepared under a license issued by the Secretary, approved prior to July 1, 1969, under § 76.16(c), and administered in accordance with the recommendations on the vaccine label not less than 21 days nor more than 2 years prior to date of shipment: *Provided, however,* That swine so treated on or after July 1, 1969, with vaccine approved prior to July 1, 1969, in accordance with § 76.16 (c), may be moved interstate until January 1, 1970, but shall not be so moved thereafter; or

(2) Killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine prepared under a license issued

by the Secretary and administered in accordance with the recommendations on the vaccine label: *Provided, however,* That swine so officially vaccinated shall receive at least two doses of such vaccine in the amounts recommended on the vaccine label at least 30 days but not more than 6 months apart: *And provided further,* That such official vaccination procedure shall be completed not less than 14 days nor more than 1 year prior to date of shipment: *And provided further,* That swine so officially vaccinated on or after July 1, 1969, may be moved interstate until January 1, 1970, but such swine shall not be so moved thereafter, except that swine which are located in States not cooperating in the eradication of hog cholera by the complete and prompt depopulation of all swine in infected herds, may be moved interstate on or after January 1, 1970, in accordance with § 76.5(f) when such swine have been vaccinated with at least two doses of killed or inactivated vaccine prior to such movement, as specified in this subparagraph (2).

(b) *Movement from farm of origin in any State.* Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, swine which otherwise qualify for interstate movement under the provisions of this section, may be moved interstate directly from the farm of origin in any State to any destination for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes, or for sale for such purposes, if interstate movement is continuous and is accomplished in the same vehicle in which movement of such swine commenced; and

(1) Such swine have been officially vaccinated as provided in paragraph (a) of this section: *Provided, however,* That swine officially vaccinated as provided in paragraph (a) (1) of this section on or after July 1, 1969, may be moved interstate until January 1, 1970, but such swine may not be so moved thereafter; and swine officially vaccinated as provided in paragraph (a) (2) of this section on or after January 1, 1970, may be moved interstate only as provided in § 76.5(f); or

(2) Such swine have been officially vaccinated within 21 days prior to movement with the simultaneous inoculation of modified live virus hog cholera vaccine prepared under license issued by the Secretary, approved prior to July 1, 1969, under § 76.16(c), and administered in accordance with the dosage recommendations on the vaccine label with a minimum of 15 cc. of anti-hog-cholera serum or a minimum of 7.5 cc. of hog cholera antibody concentrate, also prepared under such license: *Provided, however*

That swine so officially vaccinated on or after July 1, 1969, may be moved interstate until January 1, 1970, but such swine may not be so moved thereafter; or,

(3) Such swine have received official serum prophylaxis as provided in § 76.9(b) (2) and such swine are moved to States¹ the laws, rules, or regulations of which provide for such prophylaxis; or

(4) Such swine, without being previously officially vaccinated or previously receiving official serum prophylaxis, are moved, for feeding or breeding purposes, from a farm of origin directly to a farm in another State,¹ the laws, rules, or regulations of which require a 21-day or longer quarantine or isolation period for imported feeder or breeder swine; and

(i) All swine located on the farm of origin have remained on that farm for a period of not less than 21 days prior to such movement; and

(ii) A permit for importing such swine is obtained from the State of destination prior to such movement; and

(iii) Such swine do not come in contact with other swine during such movement.

(c) *Movement from a farm of origin located in a State designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g).* Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, swine which otherwise qualify for interstate movement under this section may be moved directly from the farm of origin in a State identified in § 76.2 (f) or (g) to any destination for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes or for sale for such purposes if the interstate movement is continuous and is accomplished in the same vehicle in which movement of such swine commenced; and if

(1) Such swine are officially vaccinated prior to interstate movement as provided in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section: *Provided, however,* That swine officially vaccinated on or after July 1, 1969, may be moved interstate until January 1, 1970, but such swine may not be so moved thereafter except as provided in paragraph (a) (2) of this section; or

(2) Such swine have received official serum prophylaxis prior to interstate movement as provided in § 76.9(b) (2); or

(3) Such swine have not been officially vaccinated or have not received official serum prophylaxis prior to interstate

movement, and are moved interstate in such a manner that they do not come into contact prior to or during such movement with swine from a State not designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g).

(d) *Identification.* All swine moved interstate under the provisions of this section shall be identified as provided below:

(1) Such swine receiving official serum prophylaxis shall be permanently identified by individual orange eartag or other proper individual identification prior to such movement; and

(2) Other swine moved interstate under the provisions of this section shall be permanently identified by individual eartag (other than orange in color) or other proper individual identification prior to such movement.

(e) *Health certificates.* All swine moved interstate under the provisions of this section shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a State or Federal inspector or accredited veterinarian specifying:

(1) The permanent and individual identification of the swine;

(2) The consignee and consignor;

(3) The record of official vaccination if such swine are officially vaccinated and if official vaccination is required for movement under this section;

(4) The record of official serum prophylaxis if such swine have received official serum prophylaxis and official serum prophylaxis is required for movement under this section;

(5) That such swine are apparently free from and have not been exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases;

(6) That swine moved under the provisions of paragraph (b) (2) or (3) or (c) (3) of this section are moved interstate from the farm where they were born and that such farm has not been used within the past 6 months to assemble, buy, or sell swine brought in from other sources;

(7) That swine moved under the provisions of paragraph (b) (4) of this section are moved interstate from the farm where they were born and that such farm has not been used within the past 6 months to assemble, buy, or sell swine brought in from other sources; and that all swine on the farm at the time of shipment have been located on such farm for not less than 21 days prior to shipment.

A copy of the certificate shall be for-

¹In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made.

warded to the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

§ 76.11 Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area.

(a) Movement of swine: Swine may be moved interstate under this part from a quarantined area to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment if accompanied by a certificate of a veterinarian of the Division or a veterinarian specifically approved for this purpose by the Director of Division, stating that veterinary inspection of such swine on the premises of origin just prior to movement therefrom disclosed no evidence of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(b) Movement of swine products: (1) Swine products may be moved interstate under this part from a quarantined area if such products are moved to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for special processing at such establishment and are accompanied by a permit obtained by the owner or shipper from an inspector of the Division.

(2) The following swine products may be moved interstate under this part from a quarantined area under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of Division to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases: (i) Swine products which have been processed in the course of normal establishment procedures in a manner approved by said Director as adequate to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases; (ii) swine products derived from swine, permitted interstate movement under this part which were moved from a nonquarantined area directly to a clean stockyard in a quarantined area and which were slaughtered immediately upon their removal from such stockyard, at an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by said Director in a manner approved by said Director as adequate to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and, if required by said Director, processed in a manner approved by him; (iii) swine products derived from swine, permitted interstate movement under this part, which were moved from a non-quarantined area directly to a slaughter-

ing establishment in a quarantined area and there slaughtered immediately upon arrival, under conditions approved by said Director. The provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be applicable to such movements.

(c) Swine and swine products in transit between points in nonquarantined areas through any quarantined area shall not be deemed to be moved from the quarantined area under this section.

§ 76.12 Movement of swine and swine products through a quarantined area.

Swine or swine products which are moved interstate in transit between points in non-quarantined areas through any quarantined area shall not be unloaded in any quarantined area unless all facilities to be used therein in connection with the unloading have been approved for such purpose by the Division and have been cleaned and disinfected before such use in a manner approved by the Division and under the supervision of a person authorized for the purpose by the Division.

§ 76.13 Movement of swine for slaughter and special processing.

Swine which have been exposed to hog cholera, or other contagious, infectious or communicable disease, may be moved interstate to an establishment for slaughter and special processing if moved under Division seals or accompanied by a representative of the Division or a person specifically authorized for the purpose by the Director of Division.

§ 76.14 Special processing of swine products.

All swine products required under the regulations in this part to be specially processed shall be heated to an internal temperature of at least 147° F. for 30 minutes or to an internal temperature of 156° F. momentarily.

§ 76.15 Movement of specially processed swine products.

Except as provided in §§ 76.11 and 76.17, swine products which have been specially processed may be moved interstate without restriction under this part.

§ 76.16 Approval of stockyards and livestock markets; approval of modified live virus vaccines.

(a) Notices containing lists of stockyards and livestock markets approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**. Information with respect to

those stockyards and livestock markets may also be obtained from the Division.

(b) The Director of Division is authorized to specifically approve stockyards and livestock markets for the purposes of the regulations in this part and to promulgate notices listing such stockyards in accordance with § 76.16(a) when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock at such stockyards and livestock markets are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations and the Division and the State in which such stockyards or livestock markets are located have entered into a memorandum of understanding setting forth certain standards for such stockyards and livestock markets. The Director may withdraw approval and remove any stockyard or livestock market from the said list when he finds that the inspection or handling of livestock at such stockyard or livestock market is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations, or when he determines that there is not full compliance with all provisions of the standards involved, or when such memorandum of understanding between the Division and the State within which such stockyard or livestock market is located has been terminated. No approval will be granted or continued for any stockyard or livestock market if swine are inoculated therein with virulent virus at any time or with other modified live hog cholera virus on or after January 1, 1970.

(c) The Director of Division is authorized to approve modified live virus hog cholera vaccines, not of porcine origin, for the purposes of the regulations in this part when he determines that the interstate movement of such vaccines or swine treated therewith, will not constitute a threat to the hog cholera eradication program, and he is authorized to withdraw approval of any such vaccine when he determines that such action is necessary to effectuate the hog cholera eradication program: *Provided*, That the authority to approve any such vaccines shall not be effective after June 30, 1969. A list of modified live virus vaccines approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and will appear in this part.

(d) Approved modified live virus vaccines: The following modified live virus hog cholera vaccines have been approved by the Director of Division for purposes of the regulations in this part:

License Number	Brand Name or Description
6-A-----	Swivax.
48-----	Vetacine.
52-----	TCO.
52-----	Alocine.
52-----	Alocine-B.
52-----	AMCO.
52-----	Colra-Stat.
52-----	Cutter.
52-----	Coltracina.
52-A-----	Alocine.
52-----	Hog cholera vaccine, homologous tissue culture origin. Produced by Cutter Laboratories, distributed by Armour Pharmaceutical Co.
52-----	Hog cholera vaccine, homologous tissue culture origin, Haver-Lockhart Laboratories.
52-----	Hog cholera vaccine, homologous tissue culture origin, produced by Cutter Laboratories, distributed by Charles Pfizer and Co., Inc.
99-----	Corvine.
103-----	Bon-Ecine.
103-----	Pigvac-TC.
110-----	Amvac.
110-----	Hog cholera vaccine, modified live virus, rabbit origin, Consolidated Veterinary Laboratories, Inc.
112-----	Porcel.
112-----	Hog cholera vaccine, modified live virus, porcine tissue culture origin, Wyeth International Ltd.
115-----	Denvac.
117-A-----	Franklin.
124-----	Phil-Vac TC (Improved).
124-----	True-Vac TC (Improved).
124-----	Hog cholera vaccine, modified live virus porcine tissue culture origin, produced by Philips-Roxane, Inc., produced for Bio-Ceutic Laboratories.
158-A-----	Hog cholera vaccine, modified live virus, homologous tissue culture origin, Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc.
188-----	Hog cholera vaccine, modified live virus, homologous tissue culture origin, Colorado Serum Co.
188-----	Hog cholera vaccine, modified live virus, homologous tissue culture origin, Professional Biological Co.
189-----	Norcine.
195-----	Hog cholera vaccine, modified live virus homologous tissue culture origin, Fromm Laboratories, Inc.
198-----	Monocine.
198-----	Cellucine.
213-----	Certigen.

213-----	Hog cholera vaccine, modified live virus, multicell porcine tissue culture origin, manufactured by Amdal, Inc., distributed by Amdal Co.
213-----	Tissucine.
213-----	TC-Vac.
213-----	TCV.
225-----	Monovet.
246-----	Puracel.
246-----	Vitrocine.
246-----	Virocel.
251-----	Lapacine.
251-----	Lenacine.
254-----	Delene.

§ 76.17 Movement of swine fed raw garbage and products from swine fed raw garbage.

(a) *Movement of swine.* Swine which have been fed any raw garbage may be moved interstate under this part to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment in a manner approved by the Director as adequate to prevent the spread of disease, if accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, showing that the establishment to which the animals are consigned has been specifically approved by the Director, that the inspector has made an inspection of all swine on the premises of origin within 48 hours of the movement interstate, and that the inspection did not disclose any evidence of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(b) *Movement of swine products.*
(1) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended (21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), which handles products of swine fed any raw garbage, but specially processes all such products separate and apart from other swine products, keeps the products properly identified, and otherwise handles the products in a manner approved by the Director of Division as adequate to prevent the spread of disease, may be moved interstate without other restriction under this section.

(2) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended, which handles any products of swine fed any raw garbage and does not handle all such products as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, may be moved interstate under this section if accompanied by a certificate signed

by an inspector of the Agricultural Research Service (i) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that, insofar as he has been able to determine, the particular products were derived from swine which had not been fed any raw garbage, or (ii) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that the particular products have been handled as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

§ 76.18 Other movements.

The Director of Division may authorize the interstate movement of swine or swine products, not otherwise authorized under this part, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, if accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and a certificate from the Animal Health Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding such movement.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF VEHICLES AND FACILITIES

§ 76.30 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles which have contained movements of diseased swine.

(a) Any railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, and its equipment, which has contained an interstate movement of swine affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, in accordance with the provisions of this section, as soon as possible after the swine are unloaded and before further use.

(b) Any vehicle that has contained an interstate movement of swine destined to a place where Division inspection is maintained shall not be moved from such place until a Division inspector has ascertained the condition of the animals and the vehicle has been released or has been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(c) The carrier shall be responsible for having all railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and their equipment, cleaned and disinfected as required under this section, and the cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division.

(d) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles and their equipment shall be used: Remove

all litter, feed, and manure from all portions of each car, boat, truck, or other vehicle including all ledges and framework outside, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; clean the interior and the exterior of each such vehicle and its equipment; saturate the entire interior surface including all doors and gates, portable chutes, and similar equipment with disinfectants as prescribed in § 76.33.

§ 76.31 Cleaning and disinfecting other vehicles and facilities.

(a) Any railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, and its equipment, and all other facilities, including facilities for receiving, shipping, loading, unloading, and delivering swine and for feeding, watering, and resting swine, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of swine shall be kept clean.

(b) The Director of Division may require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian in accordance with paragraph (d) of § 76.30 and paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, of any vehicle or facility which has been used in connection with the interstate movement of any swine which have been fed any raw garbage or swine products derived from such swine, or swine exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or which the Director has reason to believe may have been infected with or exposed to such a disease, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting is necessary to guard against the spread of disease.

(c) The carrier shall be responsible for having all railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and their equipment, cleaned and disinfected as required under this section, and the owner of other facilities shall be responsible for having such facilities cleaned and disinfected as required under this section, and the cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division.

(d) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting of facilities shall be used: Empty all troughs, racks, and other feeding and watering appliances; remove all litter, feed, and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; saturate the entire surface of the fencing,

troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and all other parts with disinfectants as prescribed in § 76.33.

(e) Vehicles and equipment required to be cleaned and disinfected under this section shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the method prescribed in § 76.30(d).

§ 76.32 Cleaning and disinfecting public stockyards, and approved stockyards and livestock markets.

(a) The Director of Division may require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting of any public stockyard, or any approved stockyard or livestock market, or any portion thereof, which has been used in the handling of swine which have been fed any raw garbage, or of swine infected with or exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or which the Director has reason to believe may have been so infected or exposed, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting are necessary to guard against the spread of disease. Any stockyard or market, or any portion thereof, so required to be cleaned and disinfected shall not be used in handling swine until after the cleaning and disinfecting have been completed. Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division, except as provided under the provisions of Part 53 of this chapter.

(b) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting shall be used: Empty all troughs, racks, and other feeding and watering appliances; remove all litter, feed, and manure from the floors, posts, and other parts, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; and saturate the entire surface of the fences, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and all other parts with one of the disinfectants prescribed in § 76.33.

§ 76.33 Disinfectants to be used.

The disinfections required under the regulations in this part shall be performed with one of the following:

(a) Sodium hydroxide (Lye) prepared in a fresh solution in the proportion of not less than 1 pound avoirdupois of sodium hydroxide of not less than 95 percent purity to 6 gallons of water, or one 13½ ounce can to 5 gallons of water. Due to the extreme caustic nature of sodium

hydroxide solution, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves, boots, raincoat, and goggles should be observed. An acid solution such as vinegar shall be kept readily available in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with the body.

(b) A permitted brand¹ of sodium orthophenylphenate used in a proportion of at least one pound to 12 gallons of water. (It is absolutely necessary that the solution be applied at a temperature of 60° F. or over. Whenever the temperature of the building to be disinfected is below 60° F., as indicated by a wall thermometer, the solution shall be heated to 120° F. and higher in very cold weather, to insure effective disinfection.)⁴

(c) Permitted cresylic disinfectant in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water, as prescribed under §§ 71.10(b) and 71.11 of this chapter.

PART 77—TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Sec.

77.1 Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

77.2 Interstate movements of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.

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NON-MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited.

77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area.

77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted.

77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted.

SHIPMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 77 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, 41 Stat. 699; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115-117, 121, 19 F.R. 74.

⁴Lye has an inhibiting effect on sodium orthophenylphenate and these should not be used in combination or sequence.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 77 appear at 28 F.R. 5954, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

§ 77.1 Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.

Subject to the provisions of § 71.3 of this subchapter, cattle of the classes described in §§ 77.2-77.8, may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for the transportation interstate, upon compliance with the conditions and requirements set forth respectively in said §§ 77.2-77.8.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

§ 77.2 Interstate movements of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.

Shipments from modified accredited areas.¹ Cattle of the following classes originating in a modified accredited area may be moved interstate, provided the following requirements are strictly complied with, to wit:

(a) *Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes.* Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes when accompanied by a certificate² issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Division and State, showing the cattle to have originated in such modified accredited area.

(b) *Cattle under State quarantine.* Cattle in herds under State quarantine and those in previously infected herds that have not passed two negative tests applied at 60-day intervals shall be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of §§ 77.4-77.7.

(c) *Shipments to public stockyards.* Cattle when consigned to a public stockyard.

¹The regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made from modified accredited areas.

²There shall be recorded on the face of this certificate the number of cattle, breed, sex, and approximate age of the animals presented for shipment, date and place of issuance, destination, and name or names of the consignee and consignor. One copy of the certificate shall accompany the shipment, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the shipment is made, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State of destination, and one copy mailed to the Animal Health Division, Washington, D.C. 20251.

§ 77.3 What constitutes a modified accredited area.

A modified accredited area is a State or portion thereof, as listed in § 77.3a by the Director of the Animal Health Division, ARS, in which said Director has determined that the percentage of cattle affected with tuberculosis does not exceed one-half of one percent and which he has determined maintains the status of a modified accredited area in accordance with provisions of the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle and Modified Accredited Areas, which are approved by said Animal Health Division: *Provided*, That until July 1, 1960, any State or portion thereof which has qualified under such Methods and Rules as a modified accredited area shall not be deemed for purposes of this part to lose such status by failure to obtain reaccreditation when due under such Methods and Rules, if officials of such State or portion thereof are taking action satisfactory to the Director of said Division to achieve such reaccreditation: *And provided further*, That on and after July 1, 1960, any State or portion thereof which has not qualified for reaccreditation when due, shall lose its modified accredited area status unless officials of such State or portion thereof have taken and are continuing to take action satisfactory to the Director of said Division to achieve such reaccreditation, in which case such additional time not to exceed one year from the date reaccreditation was due, as the Director deems necessary, will be allowed for such area to obtain reaccreditation and during such time the area will retain its status as a modified accredited area if it otherwise qualifies for it under this section. Copies of such Uniform Methods and Rules may be obtained from the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., or from the Federal inspectors or State inspectors performing functions under the provisions of this part.

§ 77.3a Modified accredited areas.

The following areas are hereby designated as modified accredited areas: The District of Columbia and all portions of all States and Territories of the United States, other than the State of Hawaii.

NON-MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

§ 77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited.

No cattle originating in a non-modified accredited area* shall be shipped, driven on foot, transported, or received for transportation interstate except as provided in §§ 77.7, 77.8, unless and until such cattle have been subjected to a physical examination and tuberculin test, applied as directed in § 77.6, and a tuberculin-test chart and health certificate, showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals, has been issued and the requirements of § 71.16 of this subchapter are fully complied with.

§ 77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area.

A non-modified accredited area is one which has not met the requirements for a modified accredited area.

§ 77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted.

The physical examination, tuberculin test, and health certificate and tuberculin-test chart required by § 77.4 shall be made, applied, and issued within 30 days prior to the shipping, driving on foot, transporting, or receiving for transportation, either by a veterinarian of the State of origin who shall have been authorized by such State and approved by the Division to apply the test, make the examination, and issue the certificate and test chart, or by a veterinarian employed by the Division at a public stockyard or other regular Division station: *Provided, however*, That if any animals in a lot of cattle tuberculin tested react

* See § 77.5.

When the cattle are tested by a veterinarian other than a Division inspector the original and one copy of the tuberculin-test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the cattle are to be shipped or moved for approval by him (except when the test is applied at a public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained the inspector in charge may approve the certificate), whereupon the original copy shall be forwarded to the Division, one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination in ample time to reach him before the arrival of the cattle at destination, and one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall accompany the cattle to destination.

the remainder of the lot shall not be shipped interstate, except for immediate slaughter, without a proper retest: *And provided further*, That all cattle not identified by registration name and number shall be identified by a metal ear tag.

§ 77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted.

Cattle of the classes described in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), originating in non-modified accredited areas, may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for transportation interstate, without compliance with the provisions of §§ 77.4-77.6.

(a) *Accredited herds.* Cattle from a herd accredited by the Division, in cooperation with the various States, as free from tuberculosis when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Division and State, showing the cattle to be from such a herd.

(b) *Slaughter cattle.* Cattle for immediate slaughter when consigned to a place where Division or State meat inspection is maintained or to a place designated by the proper State livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

(c) *Shipments to public stockyards.* Cattle when consigned to a public stockyard that has pens placarded "Cattle from non-modified accredited area" set aside for the reception of such cattle.

SHIPMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

§ 77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted.

Cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test may be shipped, transported, received for transportation, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter to an establishment or public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260), upon compliance with the following conditions:

(a) The cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted" or a similar State reactor tag.

(b) The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a certificate issued by a Division inspector or a regularly employed State inspector engaged in cooperative tuberculosis-eradication work, showing (1) that the cattle have reacted to the tuberculin test, (2) that they may be moved interstate and (3) the purpose for which they are moved.

(c) The cattle so moved shall be slaughtered under Federal inspection.

(d) The transportation companies shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, and memoranda pertaining to such shipments the words "Tuberculous Cattle" and a statement to the effect that the car, or compartment of the boat in which the cattle have been transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

(e) The car or the compartment of the boat in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision by the final carrier at destination in accordance with §§ 71.4-71.12 of this subchapter.

(f) The cattle shall not be shipped or transported in cars or in compartments of boats containing healthy cattle or hogs unless all the animals are for immediate slaughter or unless the tuberculous cattle are separated from the other animals by a partition which shall be securely affixed to the walls of the car or boat.

PART 78—BRUCELLOSIS¹

Subpart A—General Provisions

- Sec.
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78.2 Notice relating to existence of brucellosis.
78.3 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

Subpart B—Domestic Animals Affected With Brucellosis

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Subpart C—Restrictions on Movement of Cattle Because of Brucellosis

- 78.10 General restriction.
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¹ 29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964.

Subpart D—Designation of Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, Public Stockyards, Specifically Approved Stockyards and Slaughtering Establishments

Sec.

- 78.13 Modified certified brucellosis areas.
- 78.14 Public stockyards and specifically approved stockyards.
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Subpart E—Restrictions on Movement of Bison Because of Brucellosis

- 78.17 General restriction.
- 78.18 Movement of brucellosis reactor bison.
- 78.19 Movement of bison for immediate slaughter.
- 78.20 Movement of bison for purposes other than slaughter.
- 78.21 Movement of bison from public zoo to public zoo.
- 78.22 Handling of bison in transit.
- 78.23 Other movements.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 78 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114a-1, 115, 117, 120, 121, 125, 134 b and f; 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 9 CFR 78.16.

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations governing paratuberculosis in domestic animals, see Part 80 of this chapter.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 78.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section except as otherwise clearly indicated.

(a) *Brucellosis.* The infectious and communicable disease of animals commonly known as Bang's disease, abortion disease, contagious abortion, and brucellosis.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Director of Division.* The Director of the Division, or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(e) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(f) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(g) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(h) *Certified brucellosis-free herd.* A herd of cattle officially declared by the Division and a State as free from brucellosis and such declaration being evidenced by a currently effective certificate issued jointly by the Division and such State.

(i) *Modified certified brucellosis area.*

A State, or a political subdivision or portion thereof, in which the percentage of cattle affected with brucellosis has been determined by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, not to exceed one percent and the percentage of herds in which brucellosis is present has been determined by such Service not to exceed five percent, and which maintains that status in accordance with provisions of the "Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-free Herds of Cattle and Modified Certified Areas", which are adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, and approved by the Division. Copies of such Uniform Methods and Rules are available at the Washington, D.C., office of the Division. (Such areas are specified in § 78.13.)

(j) *Official vaccinate.* A female bovine animal vaccinated subcutaneously against brucellosis while from 3 through 8 months of age or a female bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated subcutaneously against brucellosis while from 3 through 11 months of age, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with a vaccine approved by the Division; permanently identified as an official vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis: *Provided, however,* That a bovine animal vaccinated prior to January 1, 1966, in accordance with the existing definition of an official vaccinate as set forth in this part at the time of vaccination, shall be deemed to be an official vaccinate.

(k) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard designated in § 78.14 (a) where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

(l) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

ture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(m) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or a political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(n) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(o) *Specifically approved stockyard.* A stockyard specifically approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part in accordance with § 78.16(b).

(p) *Shipping permit.* An official document issued by a State or Federal Inspector or by an accredited veterinarian on which are listed the identification tag, tattoo, backtag, or registration number, or similar identification of each animal to be moved, the number of animals covered by the document, the purpose for which the animals are to be moved, the points of origin and destination, the consignor, and the consignee.

(q) *Certificate.* An official document issued by a State or Federal Inspector or by an accredited veterinarian at the point of origin on which are listed the identification tag, tattoo, or registration number or similar identification of each animal to be moved, the number of animals covered by the document, the purpose for which the animals are to be moved, the points of origin and destination, the consignor, and the consignee, and which states that the animal or animals identified on the certificate meet the requirements of § 78.12

(r) *Qualified herd.* A herd of cattle in a noncertified area for which the State has records showing that the herd has been subjected to official testing for brucellosis in accordance with the procedures for herd tests for initial modified area certification specified in Part IV, Section 1A of the July 1967 "Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication"¹ within 12 months prior to interstate movement, and that the herd is not known to be affected with brucellosis.

(s) *Official test.* Any test for brucellosis which is prescribed in Part II(F) of the "Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication"¹ and which is conducted under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official or by an accredited veterinarian.

(t) *Noncertified area.* Any area not listed in § 78.13.

(u) *Owner's statement.* A statement signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, stating: (1) The destination of the animals; (2) the purpose for which they are to be moved; (3) the number of animals covered by the statement; (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper.

(v) *Quarantined feedlot.*² A confined dry lot area for the finish feeding of cattle, from which cattle move only to immediate slaughter, and which is maintained, under the direct supervision and control of the State official responsible for animal health programs, in accordance with procedures established by such official to assure individual animal identification for all cattle entering or leaving the lot.

(w) *Herd known to be affected.* A herd in which any animals have been classified as reactors as defined in the "Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication"¹ and which has not passed a negative test at least 60 days following the removal of all reactors, in accordance with such methods and rules.

§ 78.2 Notice relating to existence of brucellosis.

On June 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice that the contagion of brucellosis exists in domestic animals in each State of the Continental United States and in Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii (17 F.R. 5260) [28 F.R. 5956, June 13, 1963]

¹ Copies of the current Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication are available upon request from the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

² A list of quarantined feedlots in any State may be obtained from the State Veterinarian.

§ 78.3 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

(a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and shall be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate shall accompany the animals to their destination and be delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and the consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

(c) The person issuing a certificate required for the interstate movement of cattle under paragraph (d) or (e) of § 78.12, or of bison under § 78.20, shall forward a copy thereof to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination of the cattle or bison.

[28 F.R. 5957, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964]

Subpart B—Domestic Animals Affected With Brucellosis

SOURCE: The provisions of this Subpart B appear at 28 F.R. 5957, June 13, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

§ 78.4 General restriction.

Domestic animals (other than bison) affected with brucellosis may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this subpart. Bison may not be moved interstate except as provided in Subpart E of this part. [29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964]

§ 78.5 Movement of brucellosis reactors.

Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved interstate under this subpart for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose in accordance with § 78.16 (b), or to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Cattle which reacted to such a test shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or "U. S. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag. Such a metal tag, affixed to the left ear, shall be sufficient identification for reactors other than cattle.

(b) The reactors shall be accompanied to destination, in accordance with § 78.3, by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing: (1) That the animals have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis; (2) the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for brucellosis; (3) that the animals may be moved interstate, (4) the destination to which they are to be moved; and (5) the purpose for which they are to be moved.

§ 78.6 Reshipment of purebred brucellosis reactors.

Purebred animals which have been moved interstate for breeding purposes, and which, subsequent to such movement, have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, may be reshipped interstate under this subpart for purposes other than immediate slaughter in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 78.5 and with the following additional requirements:

(a) The reactors shall be returned to the point of origin, consigned to the original owner.

(b) Test charts for the original test and any subsequent retest, showing that such tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the person who issues the certificate required by § 78.5 (b).

(c) The reactors shall not be shipped to any State without specific provision by the appropriate livestock sanitary official thereof for the segregation or quarantine of such reactors until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

(d) The reactors, after return to the point of origin, shall not again be moved interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of § 78.5.

§ 78.7 Marking of records.

Each transportation agency moving brucellosis reactors in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, and similar record, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Brucellosis Reactors" and a statement to the effect that the railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which the animals are transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 78.8 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.

(a) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which brucellosis reactors are transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.9, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however*, That such vehicles may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further*, That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, from which brucellosis reactors moved interstate are transferred en route to destination, shall be cleaned and disinfected, by the transportation agency delivering the vehicle to such point of transfer, under the supervision

of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, immediately after unloading of the animals and before being moved from such point of transfer, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.9 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however*, That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available at such point of transfer, upon permission first secured from the Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 78.9 Segregation of brucellosis reactors en route interstate.

Brucellosis reactors shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, containing healthy animals susceptible to brucellosis unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the reactors are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle.

Subpart C—Restrictions on Movement of Cattle Because of Brucellosis

SOURCE: The provisions of this Subpart C appear at 28 F.R. 5957, June 13, 1963.

§ 78.10 General restriction.

Cattle may not be moved interstate except as provided in the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.11 Movement of brucellosis reactor cattle.

Cattle which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved interstate in accordance with the regulations in Subpart B of this part.

§ 78.12 Movement of cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis.¹

Steers and spayed heifers over 6 months of age may be moved interstate without further restriction under this subpart if they are not known to be affected with brucellosis. Other cattle, including calves under 6 months of age, may be moved interstate in compliance

¹In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before interstate shipments are made.

²Brucellosis reactor cattle may be moved interstate only in accordance with the provisions of §§ 78.4-78.9.

with the applicable provisions of this section only if they are not known to be affected with brucellosis.

(a) *Movement of cattle to quarantined feedlots.* Cattle originating in any herd in any area may be moved interstate directly to a quarantined feedlot or to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for sale and shipment to a quarantined feedlot if such cattle are accompanied by a shipping permit as defined in § 78.1(p). A separate shipping permit shall be required for the interstate movement from any such stockyard to a quarantined feedlot. The cattle covered by the shipping permit shall not be diverted en route for any other purpose.

(b) *Movement of cattle for immediate slaughter.*

(1) Cattle originating in herds known to be affected with brucellosis in any area, and cattle originating in herds of unknown status^a in any noncertified area, may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for such purpose in accordance with § 78.16(b) of this part or to a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard for sale and shipment to such a slaughtering establishment, if such cattle are accompanied by a shipping permit as defined in § 78.1(p). A separate shipping permit shall be required for the interstate movement from any such stockyard to a slaughtering establishment. The cattle covered by the shipping permit shall not be diverted en route for any other purpose.

(2) Cattle originating in herds not known to be affected with brucellosis in modified certified brucellosis areas and in qualified herds in noncertified areas may be moved interstate into any area for immediate slaughter, if such cattle are accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or an owner's statement as defined in § 78.1(u).

(c) *Movement of cattle for feeding, breeding, or other purposes—*(1) *Movement from modified certified brucellosis areas.*

(i) Cattle originating in herds not known to be affected with brucellosis in any modified certified brucellosis area may be moved interstate into any area for any purpose, if such cattle are accompanied by a waybill or similar document or an owner's statement as defined in § 78.1(u).

(ii) Cattle originating in any herd known to be affected with brucellosis in any modified certified brucellosis area may be moved interstate from such area only in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(2) *Movement from noncertified areas.* (i) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds in any noncertified area may be moved interstate into any area when accompanied by a certificate as defined in § 78.1(q) which also states that the cattle originated in a certified brucellosis-free herd.

(ii) Cattle originating in qualified herds in any noncertified area may be moved interstate as follows:

(a) Official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of interstate movement which originate in qualified herds may be moved interstate into any area when accompanied by a certificate as defined in § 78.1(q).

(b) Other cattle originating in qualified herds may be moved interstate into any area when accompanied by a certificate as defined in § 78.1(q), provided such cattle, except calves under 6 months of age, were subjected to an official test for brucellosis and found negative not less than 30 days from the date of the last qualifying herd test and not more than 30 days before the date of the interstate movement. The required certificate must show, in addition to items required under § 78.1(q), the test dates and results if an official test is required by this (b).

(iii) Cattle which originate in herds of unknown status^a or in herds known to be affected with brucellosis in any noncertified area may be moved interstate only in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

^a A herd of unknown status may become a qualified herd as defined in § 78.1(r) upon compliance with the provisions of § 78.1(r).

(d) *Handling in transit of certain cattle moved interstate from any area.* Cattle moving interstate subject to this section, except cattle consigned for immediate slaughter or to a quarantined feedlot, shall be moved only in clean vehicles and, if unloaded in the course of such movement, shall be handled only in clean pens at public stockyards or specifically approved stockyards, or in clean pens at feed, water, and rest stations.

(e) *Other movements.* The Director of Division may upon request in specific cases permit the movement, not otherwise provided for in this section, of cattle not known to have reacted to a test for brucellosis and not otherwise known to be affected with brucellosis, under such conditions as he may prescribe in each case to prevent the spread of brucellosis. The Director of Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

Subpart D—Designation of Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, Public Stockyards, Specifically Approved Stockyards and Slaughtering Establishments

§ 78.13 Modified certified brucellosis areas.

The following States, or specified portions thereof, are hereby designated as modified certified brucellosis areas:

Alabama. The entire State;
Alaska. The entire State except Chirikof Islands;

Arizona. The entire State;
Arkansas. The entire State;
California. The entire State;
Colorado. The entire State;
Connecticut. The entire State;
Delaware. The entire State;

Florida. Baker, Bay, Bradford, Brevard, Calhoun, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, Dixie, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Hendry, Hernando, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Manatee, Monroe, Nassau, Okaloosa, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas,

Putnam, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties;

Georgia. The entire State;

Hawaii. Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui Counties;

Idaho. The entire State;

Illinois. The entire State;

Indiana. The entire State;

Iowa. The entire State;

Kansas. The entire State;

Kentucky. The entire State;

Louisiana. Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Bienville, Caldwell, Claiborne, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Lincoln, Livingston, Orleans, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, and Winn Parishes;

Maine. The entire State;

Maryland. The entire State;

Massachusetts. The entire State;

Michigan. The entire State;

Minnesota. The entire State;

Mississippi. Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, DeSoto, Forrest, Franklin, George, Greene, Grenada, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Humphreys, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Leflore, Lincoln, Lowndes, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Stone, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Union, Walthall, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wilkinson, Winston, and Yalobusha Counties;

Missouri. The entire State;

Montana. The entire State;

Nebraska. Adams, Antelope, Arthur, Banner, Boone, Buffalo, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dakota, Dawson, Deuel, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Gosper, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Kearney, Keith, Kimball, Knox, Lancaster, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Perkins, Phelps, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Red Willow, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward,

Sherman, Sioux, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Valley, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wheeler, and York Counties;

Nevada. The entire State;

New Hampshire. The entire State;

New Jersey. The entire State;

New Mexico. The entire State;

New York. The entire State;

North Carolina. The entire State;

North Dakota. The entire State;

Ohio. The entire State;

Oklahoma. Adair, Alfalfa, Atoka, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Bryan, Canadian, Carter, Cherokee, Choctaw, Cimarron, Coal, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Garvin, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Haskell, Hughes, Jackson, Johnston, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Latimer, Le Flore, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, McCurtain, McIntosh, Major, Marshall, Mayes, Murray, Muskogee, Noble, Nowata, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pushmataha, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, Texas, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington, Washita, Woods, and Woodward Counties;

Oregon. The entire State;

Pennsylvania. The entire State;

Rhode Island. The entire State;

South Carolina. The entire State;

South Dakota. Beadle, Bennett, Brookings, Brown, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Clark, Clay, Codington, Corson, Custer, Day, Deuel, Edmonds, Fall River, Faulk, Grant, Gregory, Haakon, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Harding, Jackson, Jerauld, Jones, Kingsbury, Lake, Lawrence, Lincoln, McCook, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Mellette, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Roberts, Sanborn, Shannon, Spink, Todd, Tripp, Turner, Union, Walworth, Washabaugh, Yankton, and Ziebach Counties; and Crow Creek Indian Reservation;

Tennessee. The entire State;

Texas. Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Atascosa, Bailey, Bandera, Baylor, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Borden, Bosque, Brewster, Briscoe, Brooks, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Cameron, Camp, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Culberson, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Dimmit, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Erath, Falls, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Freestone, Gaines, Garza, Gillespie, Glasscock, Gray, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hays, Hamphill, Hildalgo, Hockley, Hood, Howard, Hudspeth, Hutchinson, Irion, Jack, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Jones, Karnes, Kendall, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, Lee, Limestone, Lipscomb, Live Oak, Llano, Loving, Lubbock,

Lynn, Marion, Martin, Mason, Maverick, McCulloch, McLennan, Medina, Menard, Midland, Milam, Mills, Mitchell, Moore, Morris, Motley, Navarro, Newton, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Orange, Palo Pinto, Parker, Parmer, Pecos, Potter, Presidio, Randall, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Roberts, Runnels, Sabine, San Augustine, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Shelby, Sherman, Smith, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Ward, Washington, Wheeler, Wichita, Willbarger, Williamson, Wilson, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum, Young, Zapata, and Zavala Counties;

Utah. The entire State;

Vermont. The entire State;

Virginia. The entire State;

Washington. The entire State;

West Virginia. The entire State;

Wisconsin. The entire State;

Wyoming. The entire State;

Puerto Rico. The entire area; and *Virgin Islands of the United States.* The entire area.

[33 F.R. 16381, Nov. 8, 1968]

§ 73.14 Public stockyards and specifically approved stockyards.

(a) Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases at the following stockyards:

Name of stockyard and location

ARIZONA

Cornelius Livestock Co., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas National Stockyards, Little Rock.

COLORADO

Burlington Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Burlington.

Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Greeley.

Union Stockyards, Denver.

IDAHO

Blackfoot Livestock Commission Co., Blackfoot.

Treasure Valley Livestock Auction, Caldwell.

Idaho Livestock Auction, Inc., Idaho Falls.

OK Livestock Market and Feed Yard (Boise Valley), Caldwell.

Spencer Livestock Commission Co., Lewiston.

Twin Falls Livestock Commission Co., Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS

St. Louis National Stockyards, National Stockyards.
Union Stockyard & Transit Co., Chicago.

INDIANA

Evansville Union Stockyards, Evansville.
Indianapolis Stockyard Corp., Indianapolis.

IOWA

Sioux City Stockyards Co., Sioux City.

KANSAS

Parsons Stockyards Co., Parsons.
Wichita Union Stockyards, Wichita.

KENTUCKY

Bourbon Stockyard Co., Louisville.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Livestock Exchange, West Friendship.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Stockyards Co., Detroit.

MINNESOTA

Pipestone Livestock Auction Market, Pipestone.
St. Paul Union Stockyards, South St. Paul.

MISSOURI

Joplin Stockyards, Joplin.
Kansas City Stockyards, Kansas City.
Saint Joseph Stockyards, South St. Joseph.
Union Stockyards Co., Inc., Springfield.

MONTANA

Billings Public Auction Yards, Billings.

NEBRASKA

Union Stockyards Company of Omaha, Omaha.

NEW MEXICO

B-W Cattle Co., Clovis.
Ranchers & Farmers Livestock Sales Co., Clovis.

NEW YORK

Niagara Frontier Stockyards, Inc., Buffalo.

NORTH DAKOTA

Union Stockyards Company of Fargo, West Fargo.

OHIO

Cincinnati Union Stockyard Co., Cincinnati.
Cleveland Livestock Market, Inc., Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA

Ft. Smith Stockyards Co., Inc., West Fort Smith.
Oklahoma National Stockyards Co., Oklahoma City.
Tulsa Stockyards, Inc., Tulsa.

OREGON

Ontario Livestock Commission Co., Ontario.
Portland Livestock Market, Inc., North Portland.
Vale Livestock Auction, Inc., Vale.

PENNSYLVANIA

Union Stockyard Company of Lancaster, Lancaster.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls Stockyards Co., Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE

Dixie National Stockyards, Memphis.
Nashville Union Stockyards, Nashville.
South Memphis Stockyards, Memphis.

TEXAS

Fort Worth Stockyards, Fort Worth.
Owen Brothers Livestock Commission Co., Texarkana.
Port City Stockyards Co., Houston.
Texarkana Stockyards Co., Texarkana.
Texas Livestock Marketing Association, Saginaw.
Texas Livestock Marketing Association, San Antonio.
Union Stockyards, San Antonio.
Vann Cattle Co., Fort Worth.

UTAH

Ogden Union Stockyards, Ogden.
Producers Livestock Marketing Association and North Salt Lake Livestock Company, North Salt Lake.

VIRGINIA

Richmond Union Stockyards, Richmond.

WASHINGTON

Stockland Union Stockyards, Spokane.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Stockyards Co., Milwaukee.

(b) Notices containing lists of stockyards specifically approved for the purposes of § 78.5 concerning brucellosis reactors and of paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 78.12 concerning cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to these stockyards may also be obtained from this Division and from the Federal Inspectors and State Inspectors.

[28 F.R. 5959, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 18086, Dec. 19, 1967; 33 F.R. 17849, Nov. 30, 1968]

§ 78.15 Slaughtering establishments.

(a) Information with respect to the slaughtering establishments operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, may be obtained from the Meat Inspection Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., and from the Federal Inspectors and State Inspectors.

(b) Notices containing lists of slaughtering establishments specifically approved for the purposes of § 78.5; paragraph (b) of § 78.12; and §§ 78.18 and 78.19 are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to these slaughtering establishments may also be obtained from the Division and from the Federal Inspectors and State Inspectors. [28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963, as amended at 30 F.R. 16257, Dec. 30, 1965]

§ 78.16 Director of Division may designate areas and approve stockyards and slaughtering establishments.

(a) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to amend § 78.15 to designate additional States, or political subdivisions or portions thereof, as modified certified brucellosis areas when he determines that the areas come within the definition in § 78.1(i), and to delete any such area from the list of modified certified brucellosis areas when he determines that the area no longer comes within such definition.

(b) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to amend § 78.14 to add the names of additional stockyards at which Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases and to delete the name of any stockyard at which such Federal inspection is no longer maintained. He is further authorized to specifically approve stockyards for the purposes of the regulations in this part and to promulgate notices listing such stockyards in accordance with § 78.14(b) when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock at such stockyards are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations and the Division and the

State in which such stockyards are located have entered into a memorandum of understanding setting forth certain standards for such stockyards. The Director may withdraw approval and remove any stockyard from the said list when he finds that the inspection or handling of livestock at such stockyard is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations, or when he determines that there is not full compliance with all provisions of the standards involved, or when such memorandum of understanding between the Division and the State within which such stockyard is located has been terminated. The Director of Division is further authorized to specifically approve slaughtering establishments for the purposes of the regulations in this part and to promulgate notices listing such slaughtering establishments in accordance with § 78.15(b) when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such slaughtering establishments are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations. The Director may remove any slaughtering establishment from the said list when he finds that the inspection or handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such slaughtering establishment is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations.

[28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 17450, Oct. 25, 1963]

Subpart E—Restrictions on Movement of Bison Because of Brucellosis

SOURCE: The provisions of this Subpart E appear at 29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964; 29 F.R. 1719, Feb. 5, 1964.

§ 78.17 General restriction.

Bison may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.18 Movement of brucellosis reactor bison.

Bison which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved inter-

state under this subpart, in accordance with the requirements of § 78.5(a), (b), and §§ 78.7 through 78.9, for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et. seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.16 (b) for the purposes of § 78.5.

§ 78.19 Movement of bison for immediate slaughter.

Bison not known to be affected with brucellosis may be moved interstate under this subpart for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.16(b).

§ 78.20 Movement of bison for purposes other than slaughter.

(a) Bison steers and spayed heifers may be moved interstate without restriction under this subpart.

(b) Bison of the following classes, from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart if accompanied by a certificate issued by a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing (1) the brucellosis status of the herd of origin (brucellosis-free or unknown); (2) whether or not the animals have been officially vaccinated against brucellosis; (3) the eartag number, brand or other positive identification of each animal; (4) the name and address of the consignor and that of the consignee of the animals; and (5) the destination of the animals:

(i) Bison which have been subjected to a blood agglutination brucellosis test or other brucellosis test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official or an accredited veterinarian, within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate, and found negative. If reactors to the test are found among animals so tested, the exposed animals may be moved interstate only under the provisions of § 78.19.

(ii) Officially vaccinated bison under 30 months of age which are not parturient (springers) or post-parturient.

(iii) Bison from a herd which has been declared free of brucellosis by the co-operating State and Federal livestock sanitary officials of the State in which the herd is located.

(iv) Bison calves under 4 months of age.

§ 78.21 Movement of bison from public zoo to public zoo.

Bison originating in a zoo owned by the public moving to another such zoo and handled in accordance with § 78.22 may be moved interstate without further restriction under this subpart.

§ 78.22 Handling of bison in transit.

Bison moving under §§ 78.19, 78.20, or 78.21 of this subpart shall be moved interstate only in clean vehicles, and, if unloaded in the course of such movement, shall be handled only in clean pens at stockyards, or feed, water, and rest stations.

§ 78.23 Other movements.

The Director of the Division may provide for the movement, not otherwise provided for in this subpart, of bison not known to have reacted to a test for brucellosis, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of brucellosis. The Director of the Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

PART 79—SCRAPIE IN SHEEP

Sec.

79.1 Definitions.

79.3 General restriction.

79.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.

79.5 Disinfection of facilities.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 79 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 79 appear at 28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 79.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Division.* The term "Division" means the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Director of the Division.* The term "Director of the Division" means

the Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(c) *Division inspector.* The term "Division inspector" means an inspector of the Division.

(d) *Person.* The term "person" means any person, company or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* The term "moved" means transported, shipped, delivered or received for transportation, driven on foot or caused to be driven on foot, by any person.

(f) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(g) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

[28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 79.3 General restriction.

No sheep shall be moved interstate from or through any quarantined area except as provided in the regulations in this part.

§ 79.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.

(a) Sheep that have been directly exposed to scrapie may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area under conditions prescribed in advance by a Division inspector in each instance, to an establishment approved for that purpose by the Director of the Division, if such sheep are not infected with scrapie at the time of such movement.

(b) Sheep of flocks in a quarantined area which upon inspection are found not to show evidence of being infected with scrapie, and insofar as can be determined have not been exposed thereto, may be moved interstate for any purpose. Such inspection shall be made by a Division inspector and sheep so moved shall be accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing that the sheep are free from scrapie and other contagious or communicable diseases and insofar as can be determined such sheep have not been exposed to scrapie or other contagious or communicable diseases.

(c) The Director of the Division may authorize the movement of sheep not infected with scrapie which is not otherwise authorized by this section under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of scrapie.

(d) Sheep may be moved in direct transit between points outside the quarantined area through any such quarantined area without restriction under this part.

§ 79.5 Disinfection of facilities.

Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, and all other facilities, including facilities for feeding, watering, and resting sheep, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of sheep from a quarantined area shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after each such use. Sodium hydroxide (Lye) prepared in a fresh solution in the proportion of not less than 1 pound avoirdupois of sodium hydroxide of not less than 95 percent purity to 6 gallons of water, or one 13½ ounce can to 5 gallons of water,¹ or sodium carbonate (soda ash) at the rate of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water, shall be used in such disinfection. [32 F.R. 19157, Dec. 20, 1967]

PART 80—PARATUBERCULOSIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Sec.

80.1 Definitions.

80.2 Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.

80.3 General restrictions.

80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors.

80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors.

80.6 Marking of records.

80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.

80.8 Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.

80.9 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 80 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114a-1, 115, 117, 120, 121, 125.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 80 appear at 28 F.R. 5961, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 80.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth

¹Due to the extreme caustic nature of sodium hydroxide solution, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves, boots, raincoat, and goggles should be observed. An acid solution such as vinegar shall be kept readily available in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with the body.

in this section except as otherwise clearly indicated.

(a) *Paratuberculosis.* The infectious and communicable disease of domestic animals commonly known as Johne's disease and paratuberculosis.

(b) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(c) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(d) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard designated in § 78.14(a) of this subchapter where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

(g) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(i) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(j) *Specifically approved stockyard.* A stockyard specifically approved with respect to brucellosis reactors pursuant to § 78.16(b) of this subchapter.

[28 F.R. 5961, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 80.2 Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.

On June 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice that the contagion of paratuberculosis exists in domestic animals in Puerto Rico and in each State of the Continental United States except Arizona, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming (17 F.R. 5260).

§ 80.3 General restrictions.

Domestic animals affected with paratuberculosis may not be moved interstate

except in compliance with the regulations in this part.

§ 80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors.

Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis may be moved interstate under this part for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved with respect to § 78.16(b) of this subchapter, or to a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Cattle which have reacted to such a test shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or "U.S. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag. Such a metal tag, affixed to the left ear, shall be sufficient identification for reactors other than cattle.

(b) The reactors shall be accompanied to destination, in accordance with § 80.9, by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing: (1) That the animals have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis; (2) the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for paratuberculosis; (3) that the animals may be moved interstate; (4) the destination to which they are to be moved; and (5) the purpose for which they are moved.

§ 80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors.

Purebred animals which have been moved interstate for breeding purposes, and which, subsequent to such movement, have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis, may be reshipped interstate under this part for purposes other than immediate slaughter in accordance with

the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 80.4 and with the following additional requirements:

(a) The reactors shall be returned to the point of origin, consigned to the original owner.

(b) Test charts for the original test and any subsequent retest, showing that such tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the person who issues the certificate required by § 80.4 (b).

(c) The reactors shall not be shipped to any State without specific provision by the appropriate livestock sanitary official thereof for the segregation or quarantine of such reactors until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

(d) The reactors, after return to the point of origin, shall not again be moved interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of § 80.4.

§ 80.6 Marking of records.

Each transportation agency moving paratuberculosis reactors in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, and similar record, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Paratuberculosis Reactors" and a statement to the effect that the railroad car, boat, truck or vehicle, in which the animals are transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.

(a) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which paratuberculosis reactors are transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.9, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however*, That such vehicles may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further*, That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first secured from the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research

Service, United States Department of Agriculture, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, from which paratuberculosis reactors moved interstate are transferred en route to destination, shall be cleaned and disinfected, by the transportation agency delivering the vehicle to such point of transfer, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, immediately after unloading of the animals and before being moved from such point of transfer, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.9 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however*, That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at such point of transfer, upon having first secured permission from the Animal Health Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 80.8 Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.

Paratuberculosis reactors shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, containing healthy animals susceptible to paratuberculosis unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the reactors are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle.

§ 80.9 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

(a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and shall be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection

with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate shall accompany the animals to their destination and be delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

PART 81—EUROPEAN FOWL PEST AND SIMILAR POULTRY DISEASES

Sec.

81.1 Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.

81.2 Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 81 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 81 appear at 28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 81.1 Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.

No live chickens, turkeys, or geese affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no carcasses of such animals which have died from any such disease, or manure or litter from such diseased animals, shall be shipped, transported, or moved from one State or the District of Columbia into another State or the District of Columbia.

§ 81.2 Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.

No cars or premises which have contained shipments of any of the animals named in this part which have been found infected with European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories used in the handling

of such infected animals, shall be used in connection with the interstate movement of healthy animals of the same kind until the said cars, premises, coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture with a permitted disinfectant, as provided in §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter, or with a 3 percent solution cresol compound, U.S.P.

PART 82—PSITTACOSIS OR ORNITHOSIS IN POULTRY

Sec.

82.1 Definitions.

82.2 General restrictions.

82.3 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 82 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 82 appear at 28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 82.1 Definitions.

As used in connection with this part the following terms shall have the meaning set forth in this section.

(a) *Psittacosis or ornithosis.* The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of poultry known as psittacosis or ornithosis.

(b) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(c) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(d) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) *Division.* The Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, or the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock or poultry sanitary work of a State or a political

subdivision thereof, who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(1) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

[28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 82.2 General restrictions.

Poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis, and carcasses, parts and offal of such poultry, shall not be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 82.3 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories.

(a) Railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and yards and other premises, which have contained poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That such vehicles, and yards and other premises, may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, such a vehicle may be forwarded to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an interstate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible thereafter and before such accessories are moved from the point of unloading. Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter. If such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, such an accessory may be forwarded to a point at which such

supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(c) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an intrastate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall not be moved interstate until such accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter.

PART 83—DUCK VIRUS ENTERITIS (DUCK PLAGUE)

Sec.

83.1 Definitions.

83.2 Notice relating to existence of the contagion of duck virus enteritis and notice of quarantine.

83.3 Notice of regulations.

83.4 Interstate movement of affected or exposed domestic waterfowl and products thereof prohibited.

83.5 Interstate movement of domestic waterfowl, products thereof, and related articles from quarantined area restricted.

83.6 Other movements.

83.7 Approval and maintenance of source flocks.

83.8 Approval of hatcheries.

83.9 Termination of approval of flocks and hatcheries.

83.10 Cleaning and disinfection.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 83 issued under secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791 and 792, as amended, secs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1 and 3, 33 Stat. 1264 and 1265, as amended, sec. 3, 76 Stat. 130; 21 U.S.C. 111, 112, 113, 115, 117, 120, 123, 125, 134b. 29 F.R. 16210, as amended, 30 F.R. 5799, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 83 appear at 32 F.R. 7012, May 9, 1967, unless otherwise noted.

§ 83.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) "Department" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division" means the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

(c) "Director of Division" means the Director of the Animal Health Division, or any other official of the Division to

whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) Federal Inspector: An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the functions involved.

(e) State Inspector: An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the functions involved.

(f) Accredited Veterinarian: A veterinarian approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to perform the functions involved.

(g) State: Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico.

(h) Interstate: From one State into or through any other State.

(i) Quarantined area: A State or area quarantined under this part because of duck virus enteritis.

(j) Nonquarantined area: Any State or area not quarantined under this part because of duck virus enteritis.

(k) Domestic waterfowl: Ducks, geese, swans, and other waterfowl of all ages in captivity.

(l) Duckling: An unfed newly hatched duck.

(m) Domestic waterfowl products: Eggs, feathers, manure, carcasses, parts thereof, or offal derived from domestic waterfowl in a quarantined area.

(n) Duck virus enteritis: The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of waterfowl, also known as duck plague.

(o) Approved source flock: A flock of domestic waterfowl approved in accordance with § 83.7.¹

(p) Approved hatchery: A domestic waterfowl hatchery approved in accordance with § 83.8.¹

(q) Nonapproved flock: A flock of domestic waterfowl in a quarantined area which does not meet the requirements of § 83.7.

¹ Names of approved domestic waterfowl source flocks and approved hatcheries may be obtained from the Director, Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, Hyattsville, Md. 20782, upon request.

(r) Approved laboratory: A laboratory approved by the Director of Division for the diagnosis of duck virus enteritis.

(s) Feed bags: Burlap, canvas, paper or other bags which have been used to contain any livestock or poultry feed on any premises where domestic waterfowl were maintained in a quarantined area.

(t) *Approved vaccine.* A vaccine for the control of duck virus enteritis which is produced and tested in accordance with the regulations in Subchapter E of this chapter. A list of approved vaccines may be obtained from the Director of the Veterinary Biologics Division.

§ 83.2 Notice relating to existence of the contagion of duck virus enteritis and notice of quarantine.

(a) Notice is hereby given that the contagion of duck virus enteritis exists in Suffolk County in the State of New York and that live poultry in that county are affected with said disease. Therefore, Suffolk County is hereby quarantined.

(b) Further notice is also hereby given that the contagion of duck virus enteritis exists on the premises of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, located at Laurel, Md., in Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties of the State of Maryland, and that live poultry on such premises are affected with said disease. Therefore, the premises of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Md., are hereby quarantined.

[33 F.R. 14284, Aug. 21, 1968]

§ 83.3 Notice of regulations.

Notice is hereby given that in order to more effectually suppress and extirpate duck virus enteritis, to prevent the spread thereof, and to protect the domestic waterfowl industry of the United States, the regulations in this part are promulgated.

§ 83.4 Interstate movement of affected or exposed domestic waterfowl and products thereof prohibited.

Domestic waterfowl affected with or exposed to duck virus enteritis and domestic waterfowl products derived from such affected or exposed waterfowl may not be moved interstate for any purpose.

A bird shall be deemed to be exposed to duck virus enteritis within the meaning of this part if it was in a flock in which any bird was affected with the disease or if it was otherwise in contact with an affected bird within the preceding 10 days.

§ 83.5 Interstate movement of domestic waterfowl, products thereof, and related articles from quarantined area restricted.

Domestic waterfowl, domestic waterfowl products, and feed bags shall not be moved interstate from any quarantined area except in accordance with the provisions of this section. Authorization for such movement under such provisions does not excuse compliance with other applicable Federal or State laws or § 83.4.

(a) *Newly hatched domestic waterfowl.* Ducklings or newly hatched domestic waterfowl of other species may be moved interstate from a quarantined area if they originate in approved source flocks, were hatched in approved hatcheries, and are certified by a State or Federal inspector as meeting these requirements.

(b) *Other domestic waterfowl.* Domestic waterfowl, other than newly hatched domestic waterfowl, may be moved interstate from a quarantined area if they (1) originate from an approved source flock; (2) were hatched in an approved hatchery or under natural conditions on the farm of origin; (3) have been tested for duck virus enteritis by a State or Federal inspector and found to be negative; and (4) are not known to have been exposed to duck virus enteritis and are certified by a State or Federal inspector as meeting these requirements.

(c) *Carcasses and parts of domestic waterfowl.* Eviscerated carcasses of domestic waterfowl processed, inspected and passed at federally inspected slaughtering establishments located within a quarantined area may be moved interstate without further restriction under this part.

(d) *Offal; feathers; manure; carcasses and parts of carcasses condemned*

because of duck virus enteritis. Offal, feathers, and manure, and carcasses and parts of carcasses condemned because of duck virus enteritis, which are derived from nonapproved flocks of domestic waterfowl in a quarantined area may be moved interstate under this part if they have been heated throughout to a temperature of not less than 140° F. for not less than 10 minutes, or have been heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division. Offal, feathers, and manure derived from approved source flocks may be moved interstate without restriction under this part.

(e) *Feed bags.* Feed bags used on premises where nonapproved flocks of domestic waterfowl are maintained may be moved interstate from a quarantined area if they have been heated throughout to a temperature of not less than 140° F. for not less than 10 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division. Other feed bags may be moved interstate without restrictions under this part.

(f) *Eggs.* Clean eggs from domestic waterfowl may be moved interstate from a quarantined area if they originate in approved source flocks, are not known to have been exposed to products or equipment or personnel which may have been contaminated by nonapproved source flocks, and have been sanitized by means of a final rinse which contains (1) 200 parts per million of free chlorine or (2) 400 parts per million of a quarternary ammonium cationic detergent, and are certified by a State or Federal inspector as meeting these requirements.

§ 83.6 Other movements.

The Director of Division may in specific cases, authorize the interstate movement from a quarantined area of domestic waterfowl, domestic waterfowl products, or feed bags, not otherwise authorized under this part, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of duck virus enteritis: *Provided*, That they shall be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination.

§ 83.7 Approval and maintenance of source flocks.

(a) A breeding flock or commercial flock of domestic waterfowl may be designated an approved source flock by the Director of Division after a period of 60 days during which the flock has been under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector, if:

(1) Flock records including mortality and egg production, when appropriate, are available for inspection by State or Federal inspectors;

(2) Any waterfowl that die in the flock are submitted to an approved laboratory for examination as requested by a State or Federal inspector and do not show pathological lesions of duck virus enteritis;

(3) The flock has not known to have been exposed to duck virus enteritis.

(4) The flock meets one of the following requirements:

(i) No evidence of duck virus enteritis has ever been known to exist in domestic waterfowl located on the premises; or

(ii) No evidence of duck virus enteritis has existed on the premises during the past 12 months and the flock at the time of approval is not known to have been affected with duck virus enteritis; or

(iii) The premises has been completely depopulated and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector and left vacant for a period of 21 days, and such premises is repopulated with waterfowl from an approved source; or

(iv) No evidence of duck virus enteritis exists in waterfowl now located on the premises and the flock has been tested for duck virus enteritis by a State or Federal inspector and found to be negative.

(5) When flocks are vaccinated against duck virus enteritis, only an approved vaccine is used, it is used under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector and it is used only in flocks not

known to have been affected with the disease.

(b) Maintenance of approved status: A breeding or commercial domestic waterfowl flock which has been designated an approved source flock by the Director of Division shall retain such status so long as the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) of this section are complied with under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector.

§ 83.8 Approval of hatcheries.

A domestic waterfowl hatchery may be designated an approved hatchery by the Director of Division if:

(a) The hatchery is maintained and operated in accordance with requirements specified in 9 CFR 147.33, and in such manner as to prevent the transmission of duck virus enteritis under the surveillance of a State or Federal inspector.

(b) Records identifying all eggs hatched as to source, fertility, and hatchability, and records of all shipments from the hatchery are maintained, and such records are made available for inspection by State or Federal inspectors as deemed necessary by the Director of Division.

(c) Only eggs from approved source flocks are hatched on the premises.

§ 83.9 Termination of approval of flocks and hatcheries.

Whenever it is determined by a State or Federal inspector that a domestic waterfowl flock or a hatchery which has been approved under the provisions of § 83.7 or § 83.8 no longer meets the requirements of such provisions for such approval, he shall terminate such approval by giving notice thereof to the owner of the flock or hatchery involved. Prior to making any such determination, he shall inform the owner of his proposed action and the reasons therefor and afford the owner opportunity to present his views with respect to the proposed action.

§ 83.10 Cleaning and disinfection.

Cars, trucks, and other vehicles, coops, containers, and other facilities used in connection with the interstate shipment of domestic waterfowl affected with or exposed to duck virus enteritis or domestic waterfowl products derived from such affected or exposed waterfowl shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter, or with a 3-percent solution of cresol compound U.S.P.

PART 89—STATEMENT OF POLICY UNDER THE TWENTY- EIGHT HOUR LAW

- Sec.
89.1 Amount of feed.
89.2 Two or more feedings at same station.

- Sec.
89.3 Feeding, watering, and resting live-stock in the car.
89.4 Watering.
89.5 Feeding pens.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 89 issued under 34 Stat. 607; 45 U.S.C. 71-74; 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 89 appear at 28 F.R. 5967, June 13, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

§ 89.1 Amount of feed.

(a) Under normal conditions, the amount of feed designated in the following schedule will be considered as sustaining rations for livestock in transit when fed at the intervals required by the Twenty-Eight Hour Law:

Species and quantity of livestock	At first feeding station	At second and subsequent feeding stations
Cattle and beef type or range calves (for each car ¹)	200 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	300 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Dairy calves (for each car deck ¹)	100 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	150 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Horses and mules (for each car ¹)	400 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	400 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Sheep and goats (for each car deck ¹)	200 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	300 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Lambs and kids (for each car deck ¹)	100 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	150 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Swine (for each carload lot, in single or double deck car, the amount of shelled corn ² indicated):		
Lots of not more than 18,000 lbs.	2 bushels.	2 bushels.
More than 18,000 lbs. but not more than 21,000 lbs.	2½ bushels.	2½ bushels.
More than 21,000 lbs. but not more than 24,000 lbs.	3 bushels.	3 bushels.
More than 24,000 lbs. but not more than 27,000 lbs.	3½ bushels.	3½ bushels.
More than 27,000 lbs. but not more than 30,000 lbs.	4 bushels.	4 bushels.
More than 30,000 lbs.—proportionately larger amounts		

¹ The requirements set forth the sustaining rations for a full load of livestock in a railroad car 40 feet in length. The requirements for a full load of livestock in railroad cars of different sizes should be modified proportionately. I.e., a load of livestock transported in a car 50 feet in length would require an additional 25 percent of feed or 2.5 percent for each additional foot of car over 40 feet.

² Or the equivalent in other suitable feed. Dairy calves too young to eat hay or grain, or shipped without their dams, should be given a sufficient amount of prepared calf feed, milk, raw eggs, or other suitable feed. All feed should be of good quality.

(b) When the owner of a consignment of livestock desires that they be fed larger amounts of feed than those designated in paragraph (a) of this section for the particular kind and quantity of livestock, or the carrier believes that they should be fed larger amounts, the amounts to be fed should be agreed upon, if practicable, by the owner and the carrier at the time the animals are offered for shipment.

(c) When emergency conditions arise, such as severe changes in the weather,

which increase the rigors of transportation, the livestock should receive amounts of feed, additional to those designated in paragraph (a) of this section, sufficient to sustain them until they arrive at the next feeding station or destination.

(d) When the movement of livestock is delayed en route so that the period of their confinement in the cars materially exceeds that specified by the Twenty-Eight Hour Law, the livestock

should receive additional feed in proportion to such excess time.

§ 89.2 Two or more feedings at same station.

When livestock are held at a feeding station 12 hours after the last previous feed has been substantially consumed, they should again be fed the ration prescribed by § 89.1(a) for that station: *Provided, however,* That they may be held without such feeding for a period longer than 12 hours if the time they are so held, added to the time required to reach the next feeding station or destination, whichever is closer, would not ordinarily exceed 40 hours.

§ 89.3 Feeding, watering, and resting livestock in the car.

(a) Livestock should be unloaded into pens of the character described in § 89.5 (a) for feeding, watering, and resting, unless there is ample room in the car for all of the animals to lie down at the same time.

(b) If livestock are watered in the car, adequate facilities should be provided and ample water furnished to insure all the animals an opportunity to drink their fill. In the case of hogs, water should be available for not less than 1 hour.

(c) Livestock unloaded for feed and water and returned to the car for rest should be allowed to remain in the pens not less than 2 hours.

(d) Livestock unloaded for water and returned to the car for feed and rest should be allowed to remain in the pens not less than 1 hour.

(e) When livestock are fed in the car, the feed should be evenly distributed throughout the car.

§ 89.4 Watering.

Livestock should be furnished an ample supply of potable water. Water treated with chemicals for industrial or boiler use, or taken from streams or ponds containing sewage, mud, or other objectionable matter should not be used. Troughs and other receptacles should be clean. In cold weather, the water should be free from ice.

§ 89.5 Feeding pens.

(a) Stock pens and other enclosures for feeding, watering, and resting livestock in transit should have (1) sufficient space for all of the livestock to lie down at the same time, (2) properly designed facilities for feeding and watering the livestock, (3) reasonably well-drained, clean, and safe floors of concrete, cinders, gravel, hard-packed earth, or other suitable material, and (4) suitable protection from weather reasonably to be expected in the region in which the pens are located.

(b) Care should be taken to protect livestock unloaded en route at a point having marked difference in temperature from that at the point from which they were shipped.

SUBCHAPTER D—EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 91—INSPECTION AND HANDLING OF LIVESTOCK FOR EXPORTATION

Sec.

- 91.1 Definitions.
- 91.2 Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.
- 91.3 Ports of export.
- 91.4 Inspection, testing and certification at origin.
- 91.5 Inspection and certification at the port of export.
- 91.6 Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.
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- 91.9 Headropes and halters.

Sec.

- 91.10 Space on vessels.
- 91.11 Crates and portable stalls.
- 91.12 Hatches.
- 91.13 Upper-deck fittings.
- 91.14 Protection from heat of boilers and engines.
- 91.15 Ventilation.
- 91.16 Feed and water.
- 91.17 Attendants.
- 91.18 Lighting.
- 91.19 Alleyways.
- 91.20 Stanchions.
- 91.21 Beams.
- 91.22 Roofs.
- 91.23 Flooring.
- 91.24 Footlocks.
- 91.25 Outside planking.
- 91.26 Breast, front, and foot boards.
- 91.27 Rump boards.

Sec.

91.28 Division boards.

91.29 Troughs and hayracks.

91.30 Defective fittings.

91.31 Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 91 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, sec. 10, 26 Stat. 417, sec. 1, 26 Stat. 833, as amended, 34 Stat. 1263, 41 Stat. 241, secs. 2, 3, 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 80-82, 86, 96, 105, 112, 113, 120, 121, 134a, 134b, 134f, 46 U.S.C. 466a; 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 91 appear at 28 F.R. 5968, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 91.1 Definitions.

Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed as follows:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Health Division of the Department.

(c) *Director of Division.* Director of the Division.

(d) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Division.

(e) *Animals.* Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats.

(f) *Horses.* Horses, mules, and asses.

(g) *Roofing paper.* Any saturated roofing paper of a grade known to the trade as 30-pound roofing paper.

(h) *Stanchion.* Post or other fixed upright support.

(i) *Official vaccinate.* A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis from four through eight months of age, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area, vaccinated against brucellosis from four to twelve months of age, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official with a vaccine approved by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture; permanently identified as such a vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State and Federal Agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

(j) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the Department to perform the function involved.

§ 91.2 Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.

No animals covered by the regulations in this part shall be exported to a for-

eign country except in compliance with the provisions thereof.

§ 91.3 Ports of export.

(a) The following ports are hereby designated as ports of export. All animals shall be exported through said ports or through ports designated under paragraph (b) of this section.

(1) *Air and ocean ports.* Portland, Maine; Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Newport News and Norfolk, Virginia; Miami, Jacksonville, Port Everglades, Tampa and St. Petersburg, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston and Houston, Texas; San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

(2) *Mexican border ports.* Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio and El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Naco and Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, California.

(3) *Canadian border ports.* All ports along the United States-Canada land border at which the Health of Animals Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture maintains veterinary inspection service.

(b) In special cases other ports may be designated by the Director of Division with the concurrence of the Bureau of Customs.

§ 91.4 Inspection, testing and certification at origin.

(a) All animals intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate of health issued by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, certifying that the animals were inspected in the State of origin and found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, and that they have been tested in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, if they are of a class required by said paragraph to be so tested: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive such inspection and certification with respect to horses and may waive the tuberculin and brucellosis tests referred to in paragraph (b), when he finds such action may be taken without endangering the livestock export trade of the United States. Certificates

accompanying animals to the port of export shall show proper identification of the animals in the shipment with respect to breed, sex, and age and, when applicable, shall also show registration name, registration number, tattoo markings, tag number, or other natural or acquired markings, and shall be endorsed by the veterinarian in charge of Animal Health Division field activities of the Department in the State of origin of the animals, or by another Department veterinarian so authorized by the Director of Division.

(b) Diagnostic tests for dairy and breeding cattle: (1) *Tuberculin test*. Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for tuberculosis applied by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, within thirty days prior to the date of movement from the State of origin: *Provided, however*, That calves born after said tuberculin test of the dam will not be required to be so tested or certified.

(2) *Brucellosis test*. Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle more than six months of age, except official vaccinates under thirty months of age, intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for brucellosis made in laboratory approved for the purpose by the Director of Division within thirty days prior to date of movement from the State of origin.

§ 91.5 Inspection and certification at the port of export.

All animals offered for exportation to any foreign country shall be inspected by a Department veterinarian at the port of export, and if upon such inspection, and examination of the certificates required under § 91.4, said animals are found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, the export certificate, issued by the said Department veterinarian to accompany the

animals from the port of export, shall contain a statement to that effect: *Provided, however*, That inspection and certification at the port of export shall not be required in the case of animals offered for exportation to Mexico or to Canada through ports along the United States land borders designated in § 91.3, if the certificates required under § 91.4 were issued or endorsed by a Department veterinarian, specifically authorized by the Director of Division for the purpose, in compliance with procedures of inspection specified by the Division to guard against the dissemination of disease to such countries.

§ 91.6 Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.

No animals intended for export to a foreign country shall be transported in cars or other conveyances which have been used in the transportation of livestock since they were last cleaned and disinfected: *Provided, however*, That express cars or other conveyances not regularly used for the transportation of livestock need not be so disinfected. If such animals are confined in crates or portable stalls, these either shall be new and previously unused or shall be cleaned and disinfected before receiving such export animals.

§ 91.7 Rest and inspection before embarkation.

(a) No animals shall be loaded upon a vessel for exportation until they have been allowed at least 5 hours' actual rest in suitable quarters at the port of embarkation: *Provided, however*, That such period of rest will not be required if the animals were transported thereto in cars in which there was opportunity to rest and proper feed and water were provided, or when the animals are to be stowed in box stalls aboard ship.

(b) All animals shall remain at the port of export a sufficient length of time and under conditions to afford proper inspection during daylight. The place of detention for rest and inspection shall be subject to approval of the inspector. Movement of animals from the holding yards, pens, or stables to the transporting vessel, and their loading, storing, and tying, shall be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

§ 91.8 Accommodations for humane treatment of animals on vessels.

Owners or masters of vessels carrying animals from the United States to a foreign country shall provide for such animals feed and water, space, ventilation, fittings, and other facilities as set forth in this part: *Provided, however,* That shipments of animals to points in nearby countries involving not more than 72 hours in transit shall be subject only to such requirements as to space, ventilation, fittings, feed, and water supply as the Director of Division shall prescribe. Such owners or masters shall not accept for transportation any animal that in the judgment of the inspector is in an unfit condition to withstand the rigors of such transportation.

§ 91.9 Headropes and halters.

Halters, ropes, or other suitable equipment satisfactory to the inspector shall be provided for the handling and tying of horses and cattle.

§ 91.10 Space on vessels.

Except as specified in § 91.8, space on vessels for the various species of animals shall be as follows:

(a) *Horses.* Space for horses shall be not less than 6 feet 3 inches from roof or beams overhead to floor underfoot and shall be at least 8 feet in depth, except that upon approval of the inspector stalls 7 feet deep may be allowed for medium-sized horses. Single stalls shall be not less than 2½ feet wide. Not less than 20 square feet shall be allowed for each horse loose in pen, and for every large horse there shall be at least 27 square feet.

(1) Subject to the approval of the inspector as many as four horses, or as many as seven horses weighing not more than 500 pounds each, may be shipped in pens not less than 10 by 8 feet in size. Mares in foal and stallions, however, shall be shipped only in separate stalls, which shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 3 feet wide and for mares due to foal en route shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 5 feet wide and readily accessible.

(2) Extra stalls suitably located shall be provided in each compartment or on decks where horses are carried so that adequate hospital space can be made available for any that become sick or disabled aboard ship. The number of such stalls shall be as follows: One for the first 4 to 10 horses shipped, another for any number in excess of 10 up to and

including 25, and still another for each additional 25 horses or fraction thereof.

(b) *Cattle.* Space for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth and 6 feet from roof or beams overhead to flooring underfoot, except that where floors are raised over pipes and similar obstructions a height of not less than 5 feet 6 inches may be permitted at the discretion of the inspector. No more than four cattle weighing over 850 pounds each shall be shipped in each pen, except at the ends of rows, where five may be allowed together. In such pens there shall be at least 20 square feet of space for each animal. When any such pen includes stanchions, sounding tubes, ventilators, and other obstructions, there shall be not less than 24 square feet of free space for each animal.

(1) Single stalls for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth by 3 feet in width, and larger stalls shall be provided when required by the inspector for cows in advanced pregnancy and for large dairy or breeding cattle. Cows in advanced pregnancy and bulls shall be shipped only in separate stalls. For cows that are due to calve en route, the stalls or pens shall be not less than 5 by 8 feet in size and so located as to be easily accessible.

(2) Calves and yearlings may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

(c) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Space for these animals shall be not less than 3 feet in height. For each animal the space provided shall be at least 1 foot greater in length and breadth than the animal itself, with a 50-percent increase for animals in advanced pregnancy. Double-deck pens shall not exceed 20 x 8 feet in size. Lambs, kids, and pigs may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

§ 91.11 Crates and portable stalls.

Animals may be carried in crates or portable stalls which meet the space requirements of § 91.10 and are so constructed as to afford comfort and security. All crates and portable stalls shall be equipped for the feeding and watering of the animals carried therein, and when placed on exposed decks the roofs of same shall conform with the requirements of § 91.22. Crates and portable stalls shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector at the port of embarkation.

§ 91.12 Hatches.

(a) Hatches above animals shall be kept clear at all times, no feed for the animals or freight of any kind being placed thereon.

(b) Animals may be placed on hatches on exposed decks, but the pens or stalls shall be lashed down securely to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(c) Animals may be placed on hatches on underdecks provided the height requirements of § 91.10 can be complied with, but sufficient space shall be left clear on such hatches for passageway across ship and for brow.

(d) On all hatches on which animals are carried and under which hay and feed are stowed, sufficient space shall be left clear for the proper removal and handling of such hay and feed. Such hatches shall be watertight.

§ 91.13 Upper-deck fittings.

Animals may be carried on upper decks in space abutting the outside rails or bulwarks only if such rails or bulwarks are 3 feet or more in height from the deck and are of sufficient strength to hold the necessary fittings securely, or if the space available is sufficient to permit securing the required fittings to provide the necessary strength. When animals are carried on upper decks, bulkheads shall be erected at all unprotected ends of stalls.

§ 91.14 Protection from heat of boilers and engines.

No animals shall be stowed along the alleyways by engine and boiler room unless the sides of said engine and boiler rooms are covered by a tongue-and-groove tight sheathing, making a 3-inch air space: *Provided, however*, That on ships powered with internal-combustion engines this sheathing will not be required.

§ 91.15 Ventilation.

Each underdeck compartment on which animals are being transported shall be equipped with a system of ventilation either natural or mechanical that will furnish a complete change of air in the compartment every 5 minutes. When the latter method is employed, a sufficient number of portable blowers of approved type shall be carried to provide ventilation in case of breakdown. Natural ventilation may be procured through ventilators, hatches, doors, and

portholes when approved by the inspector.

§ 91.16 Feed and water.

For animals embarked for a voyage which on an average is of more than 20 hours' duration, there shall be provided to the satisfaction of the inspector sufficient amounts of suitable feed and fresh water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for distribution of the water and for stowage of the feed so that it shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

§ 91.17 Attendants.

Each vessel on which livestock are embarked shall carry one man who is experienced in the handling of the particular species and a sufficient number of attendants to insure proper care of the animals.

§ 91.18 Lighting.

All vessels carrying animals shall be equipped to provide adequate light at all times for the proper attending of all animals.

§ 91.19 Alleyways.

Alleyways running fore and aft that are used for feeding, watering, and loading animals, including horses in box stalls, shall have a minimum width of 3 feet, but when horses are stowed in other than box stalls the minimum width of alleyways shall be 4 feet: *Provided, however*, That for a distance not to exceed 12 feet at the end of alleyways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstructions less than 3 feet in length occur, the width may be reduced to a minimum of 18 inches. A sufficient number of athwartship alleyways at least 18 inches in width in the clear shall be provided to afford ready access to scuppers and to ends of alleyways running fore and aft except that on exposed decks where scuppers and the ends of fore and aft alleyways are readily accessible athwartship alleyways may be dispensed with.

§ 91.20 Stanchions.

Stanchions shall be provided for all stalls and pens for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Metal stanchions will be acceptable if equal in strength and security as provided in this section for wooden stanchions.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Rail stanchions shall be of not less than 4" x 6" lumber set 5 feet apart on centers secured to ship's rail or bulwark with $\frac{5}{8}$ "

hook bolts or collars, and with heels properly braced to sheer streak, or waterway. Inboard stanchions of the same dimensions shall be set in line with the rail stanchions and properly braced. Stanchions shall be securely fastened to roof beams by means of cleats 2" x 4" x 8" in size butted against both sides of stanchions and also by means of angle braces not less than 1" x 6" x 24" in size properly placed and nailed to secure each stanchion to its beam. Stanchions affixed to bulwarks shall be chucked down with pieces not less than 2" x 3" x 8" lumber. On open-rail ships, spaces between the rails shall be blocked out to permit the affixing of outside planking. If supplementary stanchions are required for rump boards, these shall be not less than 3" x 4" in size properly cleated to beam and deck. Stanchions on underlocks shall be secured by appropriate bracing, cleating, and wedging and set not more than 7 feet 6 inches apart on centers, except that this spacing may be increased to 10 feet when 3" x 10" breast boards are used.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Stanchions for single- or double-tier pens for these animals shall be of not less than 3" x 4" lumber set at no greater distance than 5 feet on centers and secured in the same manner as prescribed in this regulation for horses and cattle.

§ 91.21 Beams.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Beams shall be of not less than 3" x 6" lumber. Those at the ends of fittings and each alternate one shall extend across the ship's beam or abut against permanent deck fittings. The intermediate short beams shall not extend beyond the inner edge of the roof.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* When two tiers of pens are constructed on upper or exposed decks, beams shall be provided as specified in this section for horses and cattle. Beams of not less than 3" x 4" lumber bolted to stanchions with $\frac{5}{8}$ " bolts shall be provided to support the roof of single-tier pens on exposed decks and the floor of double-tier pens on all decks. Beams supporting upper-tier pens shall be braced in centers by uprights of not less than 2" x 4" lumber extending from deck to under side of beams.

§ 91.22 Roofs.

All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be roofed with not

less than 1½" lumber, tongued and grooved or square-edged, extending from outside planking to 2 feet beyond the line of breast boards: *Provided, however,* That if square-edged lumber is used, it shall be properly covered with roofing paper.

§ 91.23 Flooring.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Flooring shall be laid athwartship and secured by placing ends beneath the under side of foot and rump boards or under a 2" x 2" strip nailed along these boards. Floors may be either of two types, flush or raised. The flush type shall be of not less than 1" lumber laid flat on the deck. The raised type shall be of not less than 2" lumber nailed to scantlings of at least 2" x 3" dimensions laid 2 feet 6 inches apart. If desired, flooring may be laid in portable sections. Flooring will not be required on ships with wooden decks provided footlocks are secured to the deck. Cement or composite material diagonally scored one-half inch deep may be used on iron decks instead of wooden flooring if the footlocks are molded in the same and bolted to the deck.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Flooring for these animals shall be the same as prescribed in this section for horses and cattle except that raised flooring need not be greater than 1 inch in thickness.

§ 91.24 Footlocks.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* There shall be four footlocks of 1" x 4" lumber laid fore and aft with flat side down, and so placed as to provide in-between spaces of 12, 14, 26, and 14 inches, beginning at inside of footboard. They shall be well secured with nails of a length that will permit 1-inch clinch in 1-inch flooring and 2-inch penetration in 2-inch flooring.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Footlocks for these animals shall be of not less than 1" x 2" lumber, four to each pen, equally distributed and laid in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section for horses and cattle.

§ 91.25 Outside planking.

All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be provided with outside planking of not less than 1½" tongue-and-groove lumber laid fore and aft of ship driven tightly together and securely nailed to backs of stanchions in a manner to cover all open spaces

properly: *Provided, however, That during warm weather the top-course planking may be left off in order to allow a free circulation of air.*

§ 91.26 Breast, front, and foot boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Except as provided in § 91.8, all stalls and pens shall be equipped with breast boards of no less than 2" x 10" dressed lumber securely nailed to the stanchions. Where butting occurs the joints are to be on the stanchions and shall be covered with metal plates 3" square or 5" in diameter and not less than 1/4" in thickness. A 5/8" bolt shall then be passed through the plate, joint, and stanchion and securely fastened with a nut. All breast boards shall have 1" holes bored through them at proper distances for tying animals. Breast boards shall be provided with removable sections in order that animals may be loaded into and removed from stalls and pens. All stalls and pens shall be provided with foot boards of not less than 2" x 10" lumber securely nailed or bolted to stanchions.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Front boards shall be of not less than 1" x 6" pieces appropriately spaced and extending to the proper height for these species of animals. Provision shall be made for removing a section of front boards to allow entry of animals into pens and removal therefrom.

§ 91.27 Rump boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Rump boards shall form a solid wall at least 4 feet 6 inches high and shall be of lumber not less than 1 1/2" thick if tongued and grooved or 2" if square-edged. Where deck is clear of obstructions rump boards may be set on inside of rail stanchions. When this is not possible, sections so affected may be brought forward to clear such obstructions and shall be fastened to stanchions provided for this purpose. In lower decks, where ship's construction so justifies, rump boards may be affixed to 2" x 6" wooden pieces set the same as prescribed for stanchions. Rump boards may be formed by filling spaces between cargo battens. Rump boards in stalls or pens built alongside hatches need be carried down only to line of coaming.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals on all exposed decks shall be provided with rump boards of the specified size built to a height of 2 feet 6 inches.

§ 91.28 Division boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Division boards shall be used to separate all stalls and pens and to close the sides of same at the ends of rows. They shall be used in sets of four boards of 2" x 10" dressed lumber separated by 3-inch spacers, shall extend from the rump boards to the inboard stanchions, and shall be fitted into appropriate channels or slots at both ends in a manner that will permit their ready removal.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Division boards and those forming ends of pens shall be the same as prescribed for front boards for these animals in § 91.26.

§ 91.29 Troughs and hayracks.

All stalls and pens shall be equipped with proper troughs for feeding animals as provided in this section. Racks or nets furnished for feeding hay shall be of a type acceptable to the inspector.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Troughs may be of metal or wood either removable or fixed. The space between the first footlock and the footboard may be utilized for feeding cattle provided a 2" x 4" piece is affixed along the top surface of said footlock so that it, together with the footboard and the battens, will form an enclosure. When wooden troughs are used an adequate supply of buckets shall be provided for the proper watering of the animals.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals shall have feed troughs not less than 8 inches wide and proper receptacles for watering. Pens for sheep and goats should also have ample hay racks suitable for these animals.

§ 91.30 Defective fittings.

If previously used fittings are employed, any portion thereof found by the inspector to be worn, decayed, unsound, or otherwise defective shall be replaced.

§ 91.31 Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.

All parts of vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment used in the loading, stowing or other handling of animals in compliance with the provisions of this part shall first be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected with a Division approved disinfectant under the supervision of an inspector before being again used for or in connection with the transportation of animals from United States ports.

Such disinfection of halters, ropes, and similar equipment used in handling and tying the animals shall be by immersion in the approved disinfectant.

PART 92—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS AND POULTRY AND CERTAIN ANIMAL AND POULTRY PRODUCTS; INSPECTION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN MEANS OF CONVEYANCE AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS THEREON

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92.29 Swine from Central America and the West Indies.
- 92.30 Horses from Central America and the West Indies.

MEXICO

- 92.31 Import permit and application for inspection for animals and animal semen.
- 92.32 Declaration for animals and animal semen.
- 92.33 Inspection at port of entry.
- 92.34 Detention at port of entry and periods of quarantine.
- 92.35 Cattle from Mexico.
- 92.36 Sheep and goats and wild ruminants from Mexico.
- 92.37 Swine from Mexico.
- 92.38 Poultry from Mexico.
- 92.39 Horses from Mexico.
- 92.40 Animals for immediate slaughter.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 92 issued under secs. 6, 7, 8, 10, 26 Stat. 416, as amended, 417, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended, secs. 2, 3, 4, 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 19 U.S.C. 1306, 21 U.S.C. 102-105, 111, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f; and 19 F.R. 74, as amended, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 92 appear at 28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 92.1 Definitions.

Whenever in this part of the following terms are used unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Health Division of the Department.

(c) *Director of Division.* Director of the Division.

(d) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Division.

(e) *Animals.* Cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, asses, mules, zebras, dogs, and poultry.

(f) *Cattle.* Animals of the bovine species.

(g) *Ruminants.* All animals which chew the cud, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, camels, llamas and giraffes.

(h) *Swine.* The domestic hog and all varieties of wild hogs.

(i) *Horses.* Horses, asses, mules, and zebras.

(j) *Poultry.* Chickens, ducks, geese, swans, turkeys, pigeons, doves, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quail, guinea

fowl, and pea fowl, of all ages, including eggs for hatching.

(k) *Accredited areas.* Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle infected with tuberculosis is officially declared by the Canadian Government to be less than one-half of 1 percent.

(l) *Restricted areas.* Areas in Canada that are in process of becoming accredited as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.

(m) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering operations are regularly carried on and where Federal, State, or local inspection approved by the Division, is maintained.

(n) *Immediate slaughter.* Consignment from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and slaughter thereat within 2 weeks from the date of entry.

(o) *Communicable disease.* Any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of domestic livestock, poultry or other animals.

(p) *Fever tick.* *Boophilus annulatus*, including, but not limited to, the varieties *Americana* and *Australis*.

(q) *Permitted dip.* A dip permitted by the Division to be used in the official dipping of cattle and horses for fever ticks and for dipping cattle and sheep for scabies.

(r) *Brucellosis-certified areas.* Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle affected with brucellosis has been officially determined by the Canadian Government not to exceed one percent and the percentage of herds in which brucellosis is present has been similarly determined not to exceed five percent.

(s) *Western provinces of Canada.* Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

§ 92.2 General prohibition.

No animal or product subject to the provisions of this part shall be imported or brought into the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this part and Part 94 of this subchapter; nor shall any such animal or product be handled or moved after physical entry into the United States and before final release from quarantine or any other form of governmental detention except in compliance with such regulations: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section, §§ 92.3 through 92.5, 92.7 through 92.9, 92.11 through 92.13, 92.15, and 92.16 shall not apply

to importations of poultry into the United States Virgin Islands.

§ 92.2a Inspection of certain aircraft and other means of conveyance and shipping containers thereon; unloading, cleaning, and disinfection requirements.

(a) *Inspection:* All aircraft and other means of conveyance (including shipping containers thereon) moving into the United States from any foreign country are subject to inspection without a warrant by properly identified and designated inspectors of the Division to determine whether they are carrying any animal, carcass, product or article regulated or subject to disposal under any law or regulation administered by the Secretary of Agriculture for prevention of the introduction or dissemination of any communicable animal disease. (21 U.S.C. 134d)

(b) *Unloading requirements:* Whenever in the course of any such inspection at any port in the United States the inspector has reason to believe that the means of conveyance or container is contaminated with material of animal (including poultry) origin, such as, but not limited to, meat, organs, glands, extracts, secretions, fat, bones, blood, lymph, urine, or manure, so as to present a danger of the spread of any communicable animal disease, the inspector may require the unloading of the means of conveyance and the emptying of the container if he deems it necessary to enable him to determine whether the means of conveyance or container is in fact so contaminated. The principal operator of the means of conveyance and his agent in charge of the means of conveyance shall comply with any such requirement under the immediate supervision of, and in the time and manner prescribed by, the inspector.

(c) *Cleaning and disinfection:* Whenever, upon inspection under this section, an inspector determines that a means of conveyance or shipping container is contaminated with material of animal origin so as to present a danger of the spread of any communicable animal disease, he shall notify the principal operator of the means of conveyance or his agent in charge, of such determination and the requirements under this section. The person so notified shall cause the cleaning and disinfection of such means of conveyance and container under the immediate supervision of, and in the

time and manner prescribed by, the inspector.

(d) For purposes of this section, the term "shipping container" means any container of a type specially adapted for use in transporting any article on the means of conveyance involved.

[32 F.R. 15707, Nov. 15, 1967]

§ 92.3 Ports designated for the importation of animals.

(a) *Ocean ports.* The following ports are hereby designated as quarantine stations and all animals shall be entered through said stations, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, viz: Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Baltimore, Maryland; Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa, Florida; San Juan, Puerto Rico; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston, Texas; San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Tacoma and Seattle, Washington; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

(b) *Canadian border ports.* The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Canada: Eastport, Calais, Vanceboro, Houlton, Monticello, Bridgewater, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, Van Buren, Madawaska, Fort Kent, Jackman and Holey, Maine; Beecher Falls (Canaan), Island Pond, Derby Line, North Troy, Newport, Richford, St. Albans, Highgate Springs, and Alburg, Vermont; Rouses Point, Mooers Junction, Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington, Hogansburg, Rooseveltown, Waddington, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Alexandria Bay, Charlotte, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Noyes, Minnesota; Pembina and Portal, North Dakota; Sweetgrass, Montana; Eastport and Porthill, Idaho; Spokane, Laurier, Oroville, Nighthawk, Sumas, Blaine, and Lynden, Washington; and Juneau and Skagway, Alaska.

(c) *Mexican border ports.* The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Mexico: Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande City, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Presidio, and El Paso, Tex.; Douglas, Naco, Nogales, and San Luis, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, Calif.

(d) *Special ports.* Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, and Christiansted, St. Croix,

in the United States Virgin Islands, are hereby designated as quarantine stations for the entry of ruminants and swine from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands for immediate slaughter.

(e) *Designation of other ports.* The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the designation as quarantine stations of the ports specified in this section. In special cases other ports may be designated as quarantine stations under this section by the Director of Division with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

§ 92.4 Import permits for ruminants, swine, and poultry and for animal semen.

(a) *Application for permit.* (1) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from any part of the world, except as otherwise provided in §§ 92.19, 92.27, and 92.31, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit. The application shall specify the name and address of the importer, the species, breed, number or quantity, purpose of importation, the country of origin, the port of embarkation in the foreign country, the mode of transportation, route of travel, the port of entry in the United States, and the proposed date of arrival of the animals or animal semen to be imported, and the name of the person to whom the animals or animal semen will be delivered and the location of the place in the United States to which delivery will be made from the port of entry. Additional information may be required in the form of certificates concerning specific diseases to which the animals are susceptible, as well as vaccinations or other precautionary treatments to which the animals or animal semen have been subjected. Notice of any such requirement will be given to the applicant in each case.

(2) An application for permit to import will be denied for domestic ruminants or swine, or semen from ruminants or swine, from any country where it has been declared, under section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, that foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest has been determined to exist, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) An application for permit to import ruminants, swine, poultry, or animal semen may also be denied because of: Communicable disease conditions in

the area or country of origin, or in a country where the shipment has been or will be held or through which the shipment has been or will be transported; deficiencies in the regulatory programs for the control or eradication of animal diseases and the unavailability of veterinary services in the above mentioned countries; the importer's failure to provide satisfactory evidence concerning the origin, history, and health status of the animals or animal semen; the lack of satisfactory information necessary to determine that the importation will not be likely to transmit any communicable disease to livestock or poultry of the United States; or any other circumstances which the Director believes require such denial to prevent the dissemination of any communicable disease of livestock or poultry into the United States.

(b) *Permit.* When a permit is issued, the original and two copies will be sent to the importer. It shall be the responsibility of the importer to forward the original permit and one copy to the shipper in the country of origin, and it shall also be the responsibility of the importer to insure that the shipper presents the copy of the permit to the carrier and makes proper arrangements for the original permit to accompany the shipment to the specified U.S. port of entry for presentation to the collector of customs. Animals and animal semen for which a permit has been issued will be received at the specified port of entry within the 14-day period prescribed in the permit, after which time the permit shall be void. Ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen for which a permit is required by these regulations will not be eligible for entry if a permit has not been issued; if shipment is from any port other than the one designated in the permit; if arrival in the United States is at any port other than the one designated in the permit; or if the animals or semen are not handled as outlined in the application for the permit and as specified in the permit issued.

(c) *Wild ruminants and wild swine from countries where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists.* (1) Wild ruminants and wild swine originating in the countries designated in Part 94 of this subchapter as countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists may be carriers of such diseases even though the animals do not show

clinical evidence of the diseases. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest and protect the livestock of the United States, permits for the importation of wild ruminants, such as, but not limited to, giraffes, deer and antelopes, and of wild swine, will be issued only if such animals are intended for exhibition purposes in a zoological park previously approved by the Director of Division in accordance with the standards specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and if the operator of such approved zoological park and the importer, if such operator and importer are different parties, have entered into the agreement set forth in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph with the Division for the maintenance and handling of such wild ruminants and wild swine in the manner specified in the agreement to prevent the introduction and dissemination of communicable diseases. For purposes of this paragraph "zoological park" means a zoo, park or other place maintained for the exhibition of live animals for recreational or educational purposes. The New York port of entry is the only port at which facilities are available which are adequate for the quarantining of wild ruminants and wild swine. Accordingly, permits issued for the importation of such wild animals will require that the animals be imported through the port of New York and quarantined at that port. The Director of Division may cancel such a permit when he finds that any provision of this section or any other provision of the regulations has not been or is not being complied with.

(2) Approval of a zoological park for the receipt and maintenance of imported animals as described in this paragraph, shall be on the basis of an inspection, by an authorized representative of the Department, of the physical facilities of the establishment and its methods of operation. Standards for acceptable physical facilities shall include satisfactory pens, cages, or enclosures in which the animals can be maintained so as not to be in contact with the general public and free from contact with domestic livestock; natural or established drainage from the zoological park which will avoid contamination of land areas where domestic livestock are kept or with which domestic livestock may otherwise come in contact; provision for the disposition

of manure, other wastes, and dead ruminants and swine within the zoological park; and other reasonable facilities considered necessary to prevent the dissemination of diseases from the zoological park. The operator of the zoological park shall have available the services of a full-time or part-time veterinarian, or a veterinarian on a retainer basis, who shall make periodic examinations of all animals maintained at the zoological park for evidence of disease; who shall make a post-mortem examination of each animal that dies; and who shall make a prompt report of suspected cases of contagious or communicable diseases to appropriate state or federal livestock sanitary officials.

(3) Prior to the issuance of an import permit under this section, the operator of the approved zoological park to which the animals are to be consigned, and the importer of the animals, if such operator and importer are different parties, shall execute an agreement covering each animal or group of animals for which the import permit is requested. The agreement shall be in the following form:

AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION, QUARANTINE AND EXHIBITION OF CERTAIN WILD RUMINANTS AND WILD SWINE

-----, operator(s) of the zoological park known as ----- located at ----- (Name)

-----, and ----- hereby (City and state) (Importer) request a permit for the importation of ----- for exhibition (Number and kinds of animals) purposes at the said zoological park, said animals originating in a country where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists and being subject to restrictions under regulations contained in Part 92, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

In making this request, it is understood and agreed that:

1. The animals for which an import permit is requested will be held in isolation at a port of embarkation in the country of origin, approved by the Director of Division as a port having facilities which are adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals and having veterinary supervision by officials of the country of origin of the animals. Such animals will be held in such isolation for not less than 60 days under the supervision of the veterinary service of that country to determine whether the animals show any clinical evidence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, or other communicable disease and to assure that the animals will not have been exposed to such a disease within the 60 days next before their exportation from that country.

2. Shipment will be made direct from such port of embarkation to the port of New York as the port of entry in this country. If shipment is made by ocean vessel the animals will not be unloaded in any foreign port en route. If shipment is made by air, the animals will not be unloaded at any port or other place of landing except at a port approved by the Director of Division as a port not located in a country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists or as a port in such a country having facilities and inspection adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals.

3. No ruminants or swine will be aboard the transporting vehicle, vessel or aircraft except those for which an import permit has been issued.

4. The animals will be quarantined for not less than 30 days in the Department's Animal Quarantine Station in Clifton, New Jersey.

5. Upon release from quarantine the animals will be delivered to the zoological park named in this agreement to become the property of the park and they will not be sold, exchanged or removed from the premises without the prior consent of the Animal Health Division.

----- (Signature of importer)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ----- day of -----, 19--

----- (Title or designation)

----- (Name of zoological park)

By ----- (Signature of officer of zoological park)

----- (Title of officer)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ----- day of -----, 19--

----- (Title or designation)

(d) *Animal semen from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.* Importation of semen of ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in paragraph (a) of section 94.1 of this subchapter as a country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is determined to exist, is prohibited, except that semen from ruminants or swine originating in such a country may be offered for entry into the United States at the port of New York and later released from such port provided the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(1) The importer has applied for and obtained an import permit for the semen in accordance with the provisions of this

section and related requirements concerning application therefor, which permit is in effect at the time of importation, and has deposited with the Department prior to the issuance of the permit sufficient funds so as to be available for defraying estimated expenses to be incurred in connection with the proposed semen importation and following the issuance of the permit has deposited such other amounts as may be required from time to time to defray unanticipated costs or increased expenses. Such an import permit may be denied for the reasons specified in subparagraph (a) (3) of this section. Furthermore, an import permit will be revoked unless the following conditions have been complied with:

(i) The donor animal shall have been inspected on the farm of origin by a veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture who, in cooperation with the veterinary service of the country of origin of the donor animal, shall have determined, insofar as possible, that the donor animal was never infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; that the donor animal was never on a farm or other premise where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease then existed; that no animal on the farm of origin which was susceptible to the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease was exposed to either disease during the 12 months immediately prior to the date of inspection of the donor animal; that the donor animal has never been vaccinated against rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; and that the donor animal was free from evidence of other communicable disease;

(ii) The donor animal shall have been permanently identified in a manner satisfactory to a veterinarian of this Department; blood samples from such donor animal for virus neutralization and fluorescent antibody tests or other tests shall have been collected by a veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture and transported by air to the New York Port Veterinarian for delivery to the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture in containers approved by a veterinarian of this Department, sealed in the country of origin by a veterinarian of this Department; and pending the results of the tests, the donor animal shall have been kept in isolation on the farm of origin or other acceptable location under the supervision

of a veterinarian of this Department, and during such isolation period no animal susceptible to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease shall have been permitted to enter such farm or location and no other source of exposure to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease shall have been present;

(iii) The blood samples from the donor animal shall have been negative to the virus neutralization and fluorescent antibody tests made at the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture and to any other test for rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease or other communicable disease prescribed by the Director of Division;

(iv) Following isolation, preliminary veterinary inspection, and testing while the donor animal was on the farm of origin or other acceptable location, the donor animal shall have been transported, under such conditions as the Department veterinarian prescribed to prevent exposure of the animal to the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, to an isolation facility properly equipped for the necessary care and maintenance of the donor animal and for the proper collection and handling of semen, approved by a veterinarian of this Department and under the direct supervision of such veterinarian;

(v) The semen of the donor animal shall have been collected at the approved isolation facility under the direct supervision of a veterinarian of this Department; and all handling procedures, such as examination, dilution, refrigeration, and preparation of the semen for shipment, shall have been under the direct supervision of a veterinarian of this Department.

(2) The semen collected at the approved isolation facility shall have been at all times, except during air transportation to New York, in the custody of a veterinarian of this Department.

(3) The semen for which an import permit has been issued shall have been transported by air to the port of New York in liquid nitrogen containers approved by a veterinarian of this Department; sealed in the country of origin by a veterinarian of this Department; and accompanied by a statement by such veterinarian showing the identification of the donor animal and the dates the semen was collected, along with a cer-

tificate regarding the health status of the donor animal as of the date of shipment of the semen to the port of New York. All semen received at the port of New York shall be held under quarantine in liquid nitrogen storage at such port in the custody of the Animal Health Division until released or otherwise disposed of as provided in this section. Quarantine of the semen at the port of New York shall be for a minimum period of 60 days in facilities and under conditions prescribed by the Director of Division, during which time additional tests shall be conducted as provided in subparagraphs (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph.

(4) The donor animal shall have been retained at the approved isolation facility in the country where the semen was collected for at least 60 days after such collection; and after such 60-day retention period, blood samples shall have been collected from the donor animal by a veterinarian of this Department for virus neutralization and fluorescent antibody tests at the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, and any other tests as required by the Director of Division.

(5) While the imported semen is in storage under quarantine at the port of New York, a sample of each lot of semen collected from the donor animal shall have been tested at the Plum Island Laboratory. Such test shall consist of injecting not less than 10 percent of the volume of each lot of semen into test animals which are susceptible to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease. The Director of Division may also require such other tests as he deems necessary to determine whether the semen harbors the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, or any other communicable disease.

(6) If it is determined that the requirements set forth in this paragraph have been complied with and there are no indications that the donor animal or the semen from the donor animal harbors the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease or any other communicable disease and if the donor animal, blood samples from the donor animal, and semen samples from the donor animal are negative to all other tests required, the semen shall be released for shipment to the consignee listed by the importer; otherwise the semen shall be

destroyed or disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(Sec. 203, 60 Stat. 1087; 7 U.S.C. 1622) [28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 18274, Dec. 24, 1964]

§ 92.5 Certificate for ruminants, swine, and poultry.

(a) *Ruminants and swine.* (1) All ruminants and swine offered for importation from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.20, 92.21, 92.22, 92.28, 92.29, 92.35, 92.36, 92.37, and 92.40 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such animals have been kept in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that said country during such period has been entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, and surra: *Provided, however,* That certificates for wild ruminants or wild swine for exhibition purposes need specify freedom from the said diseases of the district of origin only: *And provided further,* That in the case of sheep, goats, and swine the certificate, as far as it relates to contagious pleuropneumonia, may specify freedom from such disease of the district of origin only. For domestic swine the certificate shall also show that for 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement from the premises of origin no hog cholera, swine plague, or erysipelas has existed on such premises or on adjoining premises.

(2) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from any part of the world, except as provided in §§ 92.21, 92.28, and 92.36, shall, in addition to the statements required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, state: (i) That the said salaried veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (ii) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (iii) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (iv) that each of such ani-

mals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(3) If ruminants or swine are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, or if such animals are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(b) *Poultry.* All poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for importation from any country of the world except as provided in §§ 92.26, 92.38, and 92.40, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement from such country and that they were then found to be free of evidence of pul-lorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable diseases; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such movement. Certificates for such poultry 60 days of age or older shall also state that the poultry have been kept in the country from which they are offered for importation for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease (avian pneumocephalitis) occurred in the locality or localities where the poultry were kept during such period. All eggs for hatching offered for importation from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.26 and 92.38 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that the flock or flocks of origin were found upon inspection to be free from evidence of pul-lorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable disease and that as far as it has been possible to determine such flock or flocks were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the preceding 60 days.

§ 92.6 Diagnostic tests.

(a) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of cattle.* Except as provided in §§ 92.20 and 92.35 (b) and (c) all cattle offered for importation from any part of the world, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation: *Provided*, That the brucellosis test will not be required for steers, spayed heifers, or any cattle less than 6 months old. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and a description of the cattle, with breed, ages, and markings.

(b) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of goats.* Except as provided in §§ 92.21 and 92.36(b), all goats offered for importation, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, method of testing, names of consignor and consignee, and a description of the animals, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

(c) *Further tests during quarantine.* Animals that have been tested as prescribed in the paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and that are subject to quarantine at the port of entry as provided in § 92.11, shall be retested during the last 10 days of the quarantine period under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, by one or more of the methods approved by the Director of Division.

§ 92.7 Declaration and other documents for animals and animal semen.

(a) The certificates, declarations, and affidavits required by the regulations in this part shall be presented by the importer or his agent to the collector of customs at the port of entry, upon arrival of animals or animal semen at such port, for the use of the veterinary inspector at the port of entry.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation, the importer or his agent shall first present two copies of

a declaration which shall list the port of entry, the name and address of the importer, the name and address of the broker, the origin of the animals or animal semen, the number, breed, species, and purpose of the importation, the name of the person to whom the animals or animal semen will be delivered, and the location of the place to which such delivery will be made.

§ 92.8 Inspection at the port of entry.

Inspection shall be made at the port of entry of all horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for importation from any part of the world, except as provided in §§ 92.24, 92.25, 92.30, and 92.33. However, the Director of Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the poultry industry of the United States, may waive inspection at the port of entry or provide for inspection at some other point with respect to importations from Canada of eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned for immediate slaughter. All animals found to be free from communicable disease and not to have been exposed thereto within 60 days prior to the offer for importation shall be admitted subject to the other provisions in this part. Animals found to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto within 60 days prior to the offer for importation shall be refused entry, except as provided in § 92.28 (c). Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U.S.C. 103), or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Director of Division, shall be disposed of as said Director may direct. Such portions of the transporting vessel, and of its cargo, as have been exposed to any such animals or their emanations shall be disinfected in such manner as may be considered necessary by the inspector in charge at the port of entry, before the cargo is allowed to land.

§ 92.9 Articles accompanying animals.

No litter or manure, fodder or other aliment, nor any equipment such as boxes, buckets, ropes, chains, blankets, or other things used for or about animals governed by the regulations in this part, shall be landed from any conveyance

except under such restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry shall direct.

§ 92.10 Movement from conveyances to quarantine station.

Platforms and chutes used for handling imported ruminants or swine shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision after being so used. The said animals shall not be unnecessarily moved over any highways nor allowed to come in contact with other animals, but shall be transferred from the conveyance to the quarantine grounds in boats, cars, or vehicles approved by the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Such cars, boats, or vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision immediately after such use, by the carrier moving the same. The railway cars so used shall be either cars reserved for this exclusive use or box cars not otherwise employed in the transportation of animals or their fresh products. When movement of the aforesaid animals upon or across a public highway is unavoidable, it shall be under such careful supervision and restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry and the local authorities may direct.

§ 92.11 Periods of quarantine.

(a) *Cattle.* (1) Cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 30 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry.

(2) Cattle imported from Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, respectively.

(b) *Other ruminants and swine.* (1) West Indies, and Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.26, 92.28, 92.34. Swine and ruminants other than cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, wild ruminants and wild swine shall be subject to such inspections, disinfection, blood tests, or other tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from disease and the infection of disease.

(2) Sheep and goats, and swine imported from Canada shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.21 and 92.22, respectively. Ruminants and swine imported from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.28 and 92.29, respectively. Swine and ruminants other than cattle imported from Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.34, 92.36, and 92.37.

(c) *Poultry.* Poultry 60 days of age or older imported from any part of the world except Canada and except as provided in § 92.34 (b) shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, such poultry shall be subject to such inspections, disinfections, blood tests or other tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from disease or the infection of disease. Any other poultry may be quarantined at the port of entry for such period as the Director of Division may require.

§ 92.12 Feed and attendants for animals in quarantine.

(a) Importers of animals subject to quarantine under the regulations in this part shall arrange for their care, feed, and handling from the time of unloading at the port of entry to the time of release from quarantine. At ports where facilities are not maintained by the Division, importers shall provide suitable facilities for the quarantine of such animals, subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Each owner, or his agent, shall give satisfactory assurance to the inspector prior to the time of quarantine that such provision will be made. Owners shall keep clean, to the satisfaction of such inspector, the sheds and yards occupied by their animals. If for any cause owners of animals refuse or neglect to arrange for their care, feed, and handling, the service may be furnished by the Division in the same manner as though the owner, or his agent, had made arrangements for such service as provided by paragraph (b) of this section, or the animals may be disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(b) At a port where quarantine facilities are maintained by the Division, the importer, or his agent, may arrange with the inspector in charge for care, feed, and handling of animals from the time they arrive at the quarantine station for the

port until the time of release from quarantine. The importer, or his agent, must request such service in writing and agree to reimburse the Division or pay in advance for the cost thereof, as may be required, and waive all claim against the Division or any employee of the Division for damages which may arise from such service. The Director of Division may prescribe reasonable rates for the service provided under this paragraph.

(c) Amounts collected from importers for service rendered shall be deposited so as to be available for defraying the expenses involved in this service.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 2672, Feb. 25, 1964]

§ 92.13 Quarantine stations, visiting restricted; sales prohibited.

Visitors shall not be admitted to the quarantine enclosure during any time that animals are in quarantine except that an importer (or his accredited agent or veterinarian) may be admitted to the yards and buildings containing his quarantined animals at such intervals as may be deemed necessary, and under such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed, by the inspector in charge of the quarantine station. On the last day of the quarantine period, owners, officers or registry societies, and others having official business or whose services may be necessary in the removal of the animals may be admitted upon written permission from the said inspector. No exhibition or sale shall be allowed within the quarantine grounds.

§ 92.14 Milk from quarantined animals.

Milk or cream from animals quarantined under the provisions of this part shall not be used by any person other than those in charge of such animals, nor be fed to any animals other than those within the same enclosure, without permission of the inspector in charge of the quarantine station and subject to such restrictions as he may consider necessary in each instance. No milk or cream shall be removed from the quarantine premises except in compliance with all State and local regulations.

§ 92.15 Manure from quarantined animals.

No manure shall be removed from the quarantine premises until the release of the animals producing same.

§ 92.16 Appearance of disease among animals in quarantine.

If any contagious disease appears among animals during the quarantine period special precautions shall be taken to prevent spread of the infection to other animals in the quarantine station or to those outside the grounds. The affected animals shall be disposed of as the Director of Division may direct, depending upon the nature of the disease.

§ 92.17 Horses; accompanying forage and equipment.

Horses offered for importation from any part of the world except Mexico, and countries of Central America and the West Indies and except as provided in § 92.24 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals described in the certificate have been in the said country during the preceding 60 days, and that as far as it has been possible to ascertain no case of dourine, glanders, surra, or epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis has occurred in the locality or localities where the horse or horses have been kept during such period. Horses arriving at a port of entry unaccompanied by the aforesaid certificate, if otherwise eligible for importation, may upon permission first secured from the Director of Division be landed subject to such quarantine and blood tests or other tests as he may direct. Even though accompanied by said certificate they may be so quarantined and tested when deemed necessary by the Director of Division. Upon inspecting horses at the port of entry and before permitting them to land, the inspector may require their disinfection and the disinfection of their accompanying equipment as a precautionary measure against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease or any other disease dangerous to the livestock of the United States. When no disease is discoverable in an importation of horses, the hay, straw, or other forage accompanying them may remain on board the ship to be returned: *Provided*, That in the case of a vessel carrying cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine from the United States on the return voyage, such material shall be stored in the vessel in a place and manner approved by the said inspector and shall not be used in the feeding or bedding of animals exported.

§ 92.18 Dogs for handling livestock.

Collie, Shepherd, and other dogs imported from any part of the world except Canada, Mexico, and countries of Central America and the West Indies which are to be used in the handling of sheep or other livestock, shall be inspected and quarantined at the port of entry for a sufficient time to determine their freedom from the tapeworm, *Taenia coenurus*. If found to be infested with such tapeworm they shall be properly treated under the supervision of a veterinary inspector at the port of entry until they are free from the infestation.

CANADA¹

§ 92.19 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from Canada, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That an import permit is not required for poultry offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3 (b); and *Provided further*, That an import permit is not required for a ruminant or swine offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3 (b) if such animal: (1) Was born in Canada or the United States, and (2) has been in no country other than Canada or the United States, and (3) has not, during the preceding 60 days, been corralled, pastured, or held with, or bred by, or inseminated with semen from, any ruminants or swine for which a permit would be required under this part, and (4) is not pregnant as a result of having been bred by, or artificially inseminated with semen from, a ruminant or swine for which a permit would be required under this part.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Canada, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

§ 92.20 Cattle from Canada.

(a) *Health certificates; detention at port of entry.* Cattle offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Ca-

¹ Importations from Canada shall be subject to §§ 92.19 to 92.26, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

nadian Government showing that said cattle have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as can be determined, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. Any such cattle may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feeding, and handling of such cattle during the period of detention.

(b) *Tuberculin-test certificates.* Importations of cattle from Canada, for purposes other than immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from Canadian-listed tuberculosis-free accredited herds shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that said herds have been tuberculin tested within 1 year of the date of importation. The date of such tuberculin test shall be shown on the certificate.

(2) Cattle from herds in accredited areas in Canada, other than accredited herds, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from herds in such areas and that the animals offered for entry have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(3) Cattle from herds in restricted areas in Canada—other than range cattle and cattle from accredited herds—shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing (i) that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry, (ii) that all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals proceed have been tuberculin tested with negative results not more than 12 months nor less than 90 days before the date of the offer for entry, and (iii) that the animals presented for entry, excepting only the

natural increase in the herd, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(4) Range cattle² shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be range cattle and that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(5) No cattle other than range cattle or those from accredited herds shall be imported from areas in Canada that are neither restricted nor accredited under Canadian regulations, except for immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23.

(c) *Brucellosis test or vaccination certificates.* Importations from Canada of cattle six months or older, except steers and all cattle for immediate slaughter, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from herds designated as brucellosis-free listed herds by the Canadian Government or cattle from herds not known to be affected in brucellosis-certified areas in Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (2) or (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that the cattle offered for entry have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. If one or more reactors or suspects are disclosed in such a herd as a result of a brucellosis test at any time, cattle from such herd shall not be imported into the United States unless after such test the cattle offered for entry, and the herd, have been tested and such cattle are accompanied by a certificate in accordance with subparagraph (3) of this paragraph or the herd has reached full status as a brucellosis-free herd under Canadian regulations.

(2) Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western

² Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada.

provinces of Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be such range cattle of the beef breeds and that they have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(3) All other cattle from Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing:

(i) That all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals originate (except steers, other cattle under six months of age, and official vaccinates under 30 months of age), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results not more than three months preceding the offer for entry;

(ii) That the cattle offered for entry, except the natural increase, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests; and

(iii) That the cattle offered for entry (except steers, and other cattle under six months of age and official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of their offer for entry), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry in addition to and at least 15 days after the herd test specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(4) Bulls and female cattle under 30 months of age need not meet the requirements of subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that they were officially vaccinated against brucellosis as calves between the ages of four through eight months for dairy breeds or four months through the day they become eleven months for beef breeds and provided, except for cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, such animals originate in a herd not known to contain any animals affected with brucellosis. The certificate accompanying such officially-vaccinated cattle shall comply with paragraph (d) of this section except that it shall show, in lieu of the date and place of testing,

the date of vaccination and shall also show the age of the animal at the time of vaccination.

(d) *Certificates; information required.* The certificates prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and descriptions of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

§ 92.21 Sheep and goats from Canada.

(a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government stating: (1) That such animals have been inspected on the premises of origin and found free of evidence of scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, scrapie has not existed on any premises on which such sheep or goats were located during the 42 months immediately prior to shipment of the United States; (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie; and (5) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, each of such animals is not a sheep or goat that would have been slaughtered under the current Canadian scrapie eradication program had that program been in effect since April 1957.

(b) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate required by paragraph (a) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

§ 92.22 Swine from Canada.

(a) *For purposes other than immediate slaughter.* Swine offered for importation from Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that

said swine have been inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom and found to be free of evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; in addition, the certificate shall show that no hog cholera or swine plague has existed on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises for such 60 days.

(b) *For immediate slaughter.* Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported from Canada without certification as prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section but shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.8, 92.19, and 92.23.

§ 92.23 Animals from Canada for immediate slaughter.

Cattle and swine imported from Canada for immediate slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry, or upon special permission obtained from the Director of Division they may be reconsigned to other points and there slaughtered within the aforesaid period.

§ 92.24 Horses from Canada.

(a) All horses from Canada shall be inspected as provided in § 92.8: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive inspection of such horses at the port of entry or provide for their inspection at some other point when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock industry of the United States.

(b) When so ordered by the Director of Division, horses from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian government showing that said horses have been inspected on the premises of origin in Canada and found free from evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind, and that said horses have been mallein tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(c) Any horse from Canada may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine freedom from disease.

§ 92.25 Special provisions.

(a) *In-bond shipments from Canada.* Cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, and poultry from Canada transported in bond through the United States for immediate export shall be inspected at the border port of entry and shall otherwise meet the requirements of this Part in the same manner as similar animals destined to points in the United States, except that the Director of Division may permit their inspection at some other point when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock or poultry of the United States.

(b) *Exhibition animals.* (1) Animals, including poultry, from the United States which have been exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto or other publicly recognized exposition in Canada and have not been in that country more than 30 days are eligible for return to the United States within 10 days from the close of such fair or exposition without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter at the time of entry into Canada, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and in any case if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

(2) Ruminants, swine, horses, and poultry from the United States used for rodeo, circus, or stage exhibitions in Canada are eligible for return to the United States without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed within the preceding three months, in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter for entry into Canada, and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and, in any case, if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

§ 92.26 Poultry from Canada.

All poultry offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that such poultry have been inspected on the premises of origin and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such poultry are free of evidence of any communicable disease or exposure thereto. However, the Director of Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the poultry industry of the United States, may authorize the importation from Canada, without such certification, of eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned for immediate slaughter.

COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES *

§ 92.27 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from countries of Central America or of the West Indies, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That the Director of the Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock or poultry industry of the United States, may, upon request by any person, authorize the importation by such person, without such application or permit, from the British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United States, of animals consigned for immediate slaughter, and such authorization may be limited to a particular shipment or extend to all shipments under this paragraph by such person during a specified period of time. The importation of cattle from any area infested with cattle fever ticks is prohibited except as provided in paragraph (c) of § 92.28.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from countries of Central America or of the West Indies, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

* Importations from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to §§ 92.27 and 92.30 inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

§ 92.28 Ruminants from Central America and the West Indies.

(a) Ruminants offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the national government of the country of origin stating that such animals have been in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom; that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free from evidence of any communicable disease; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. If no such veterinary officer is available in the country of origin, ruminants, other than sheep and goats, may be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer stating that such animals have been in the country from which they were directly shipped to the United States for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom, and that during such period no communicable disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. Ruminants for which such affidavit is presented, unless imported for immediate slaughter, shall be quarantined at the port of entry at least seven days and during that time shall be subjected to such dipping, blood tests or other tests, as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from communicable diseases. If imported for immediate slaughter, such animals shall be handled as provided in § 92.23.

(b) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state: (1) That the said veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie; (2) that, as far as can be determined, scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (3) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(c) Cattle, which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks, may be imported from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands, for immediate slaughter only, if they are free from fever ticks at the time of such importation; if they are entered through one of the ports designated in § 92.3 (d) and are consigned to a recognized slaughtering center with facilities approved by the Director of Division for holding the animals in isolation until slaughtered, which shall be within 14 days after the date of entry into the United States Virgin Islands; and if they are accompanied by a certificate of a responsible official of the government of the British Virgin Islands certifying that the cattle originated in and are being shipped directly from the British Virgin Islands, that they are free of fever ticks, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such cattle are free from evidence of communicable disease and have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind, other than splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days preceding their movement to the United States Virgin Islands.

(d) If ruminants are unaccompanied by the certificate or affidavit as required by paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. Ruminants refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

§ 92.29 Swine from Central America and the West Indies.

Swine offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer stating that the said animals have been in the country from which they were directly shipped to the United States for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom and that during such time no communicable disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. Unless imported for immediate slaugh-

ter, said swine shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 1 week, and in the absence of said affidavit shall be quarantined for not less than 2 weeks. While under quarantine the said swine, with the exception of wild swine, shall be immunized against hog cholera under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, at the owner's expense, by one of the methods recognized by the Department. Wild swine shall be subjected to such blood tests or other tests as may be ordered by the Director of Division in each instance to determine their freedom from communicable disease. Swine imported for immediate slaughter shall be handled as provided in § 92.23.

§ 92.30 Horses from Central America and the West Indies.

When so ordered by the Director of Division, horses from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subjected to such quarantine and blood tests or other tests as he may deem necessary to determine their freedom from communicable disease. Any such horses that are found to be infested with fever ticks, *Boophilus annulatus*, shall not be permitted entry until they have been freed therefrom by dipping in a permitted arsenical solution or by other treatment approved by the Director of Division. In lieu of inspection at the port of entry as prescribed in § 92.8, race horses returning from the West Indies may be inspected at such points as the Director of Division may direct.

MEXICO *

§ 92.31 Import permit and application for inspection for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from Mexico, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That an import permit is not required for a ruminant or swine offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3(c) if such animal: (1) Was born in the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, or Baja California, or the United States,

* Importations from Mexico shall be subject to §§ 92.31 to 92.40, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable for such importations.

and (2) has been in no country other than the United States or Mexico, and in no Mexican State other than those specified above, and (3) has not, during the preceding 60 days, been corralled, pastured, or held with, or bred by, or inseminated with semen from, any ruminants or swine for which a permit would be required under this part, and (4) is not pregnant as a result of having been bred by, or artificially inseminated with semen from, a ruminant or swine for which a permit would be required under this part.

(b) For ruminants, swine, horses, and poultry potentially eligible for importation into the United States from Mexico, the importer or his agent shall deliver to the veterinary inspector at the port of entry an application, in writing, for inspection, so that the veterinary inspector and customs representatives may make mutually satisfactory arrangements for the orderly inspection of the animals. The veterinary inspector at the port of entry will provide the importer or his agent with a written statement assigning a date when the animals may be presented for import inspection.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 45, Jan. 5, 1967]

§ 92.32 Declaration for animals and animal semen.

For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Mexico, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

§ 92.33 Inspection at port of entry.

(a) All horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for entry from Mexico, including such animals intended for movement through the United States in bond for immediate return to Mexico, shall be inspected at the port of entry, and all such animals found to be free from communicable disease and fever tick infestation, and not to have been exposed thereto, shall be admitted into the United States subject to the other applicable provisions of this part. Animals found to be affected with or to have been exposed to a communicable disease, or infested with fever ticks, shall be refused entry except as provided in § 92.35 (a) (2). Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat.

416; 21 U. S. C. 103) or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Director of Division, shall be disposed of as said Director may direct.

(b) Animals covered by paragraph (a) of this section shall be imported through ports, designated in § 92.3, which are equipped with facilities necessary for proper chute inspection, dipping, and testing, as provided in this part.

§ 92.34 Detention at port of entry and periods of quarantine.

(a) Cattle, other ruminants, and swine imported from Mexico and originating in the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, or Baja California, except animals being transported in bond for immediate return to Mexico and except animals imported for immediate slaughter, may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feed, and handling of the animals during the period of detention.

(b) Cattle, other ruminants, and swine originating in States of Mexico, other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, and all poultry, imported from Mexico, except animals being transported in bond for immediate return to Mexico and eggs for hatching, shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at such port. During their quarantine cattle, other ruminants, swine, and poultry shall be subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease. Any offering for entry from Mexico of cattle, other ruminants, and swine which includes any such animals from Mexican States other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph rather than to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 45, Jan. 5, 1967]

§ 92.35 Cattle from Mexico.

(a) *Fever ticks.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, all cattle offered for importation from Mexico, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he inspected the said cattle at the time of movement to the port of entry and found them free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease, including splenic, southern, or tick fever, during the preceding 60 days and if shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that the cattle were loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. They shall also be accompanied by a certificate of the importer, or his agent supervising the shipment, stating that while en route to the port of entry they have not been trailed or driven through any district or area infested with fever ticks. Notwithstanding such certificates, such cattle shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once, under supervision of an inspector, in an arsenical solution containing a minimum of 0.22 percent of arsenious oxide in solution, or in a permitted scabies dip, depending on the origin of the animals and subject to the discretion of the inspector. The owner or his agent shall first execute an application for inspection and dipping as provided in paragraph (a) (2) (iii) of this section.

(2) Cattle which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks may be imported from Mexico into the State of Texas, provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(1) The cattle shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he has inspected the cattle and found them free from fever ticks and any evidence of communicable disease, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease except splenic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the port of entry.

(ii) The cattle shall be shown by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government to have been dipped in an arsenical solution containing a minimum of 0.22 percent of ar-

senious oxide in solution within 7 to 12 days before being offered for entry.

(iii) The importer, or his duly authorized agent, shall first execute and deliver to an inspector at the port of entry an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to the cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested; and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such importer which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped.

(iv) The cattle when offered for entry shall receive a chute inspection by an inspector. If found free from ticks they shall be given one dipping in a permitted dip under the supervision of an inspector 7 to 14 days after the dipping required by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph. If found to be infested with fever ticks, the entire lot of cattle shall be rejected and will not be again inspected for entry until 10 to 14 days after they have again been dipped in the manner provided by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(v) The conditions at the port of entry shall be such that the subsequent movement of the cattle can be made without exposure to fever ticks.

(b) *Tuberculosis.* All cattle offered for importation from Mexico, except strictly range cattle* and those offered for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their being offered for entry. The said certificate shall give the date and place of such testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and a description of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

(c) *Brucellosis.* (1) All bulls and female cattle for entry into the United States from Mexico shall be detained or quarantined at the port of entry, and, except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, a blood sample shall

* It has been determined that the incidence of tuberculosis is much less than one-half of 1 percent among range cattle in the northern states of Mexico, where importations of this class of cattle originate. Such cattle, however, will be subject to the tuberculin-test requirements of the state of destination.

be obtained from each animal and an agglutination test made for brucellosis. Animals not negative to the test shall be refused entry.

(2) The following classes of animals shall not be required to be tested under the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph:

(i) Cattle for immediate slaughter;
(ii) Animals under six months of age; and

(iii) Female calves which are officially vaccinated against brucellosis at the port of entry by a veterinarian at no expense to the Department, under supervision of the inspector, with a vaccine approved by the Agricultural Research Service of the Department, and which are permanently identified by a tattoo in the right ear or a "V" fire brand on the right jaw as approved by the Agricultural Research Service.

§ 92.36 Sheep and goats and wild ruminants from Mexico.

(a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating: (1) That he has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie. If such sheep or goats are shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that such animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. Notwithstanding such certificate, such sheep and goats shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once in a permitted scabies dip under supervision of an inspector.

(b) The certificate accompanying goats offered for importation from Mexico shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state that such goats have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis

with negative results within 30 days preceding their being offered for entry, and give the date and method of testing, the name of the consignor and of the consignee, and a description of the animals including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and ear tag numbers. Notwithstanding such certification, such goats shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and retested for brucellosis.

(c) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection or retesting, as provided for in this part, to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(d) Certificates will not be required for wild ruminants, other than sheep and goats, originating in and shipped direct from Mexico, but such animals are subject to inspection at the port of entry as provided in § 92.33.

§ 92.37 Swine from Mexico.

(a) Except as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, all swine offered for importation from Mexico for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that for a period of 60 days prior to their movement from the premises on which they were kept no swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of 5 miles therefrom. In addition, all such swine shall be immunized against hog cholera under the supervision of an inspector at the port of entry at the owner's expense in accordance with one of the methods recognized by the Department for preventing the spread of this disease. In the absence of the certificate as herein specified, such swine shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and, in addition to immunization against hog cholera, shall be subjected to such inspections and tests as may be deemed necessary by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from communicable disease.

(b) A certificate as specified in this section will not be required for wild swine

for exhibition purposes, and such animals will not be required to undergo immunization against hog cholera but are subject to inspection at the port of entry as provided in § 92.33.

§ 92.33 Poultry from Mexico.

Poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for entry from Mexico, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom; that they were then found to be free of evidence of communicable diseases of poultry; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such diseases during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such movement. The certificate shall also state that the poultry have been kept in Mexico for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom or since they were hatched; that, in so far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease (avian pneumoencephalitis), occurred in the localities where the poultry were kept during such period. Eggs for hatching offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that the flock or flocks or origin of such eggs were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement of the eggs therefrom, and found to be free from evidence of communicable diseases of poultry; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such flock or flocks were not exposed to any such diseases during the preceding 60 days.

§ 92.39 Horses from Mexico.

(a) Horses offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that said horses have been inspected on the premises of origin in Mexico and found free from evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the preceding 60 days: *Provided, however, That*

the Director of Division may waive the certificate requirement with respect to any or all horses from Mexico when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock industry of the United States.

(b) Horses offered for importation from tick-infested areas of Mexico shall be chute inspected, unless in the judgment of the inspector a satisfactory inspection can be made otherwise. If they are found to be apparently free from fever ticks, before entering the United States they shall be dipped once in a permitted arsenical solution or be otherwise treated in a manner approved by the Director of Division. If they are found to be infested with fever ticks they shall be refused entry but may be reoffered for importation after being handled as prescribed in § 92.35 (a) (2) (ii) for cattle from tick-infested areas.

(c) Any horse from Mexico may be detained or quarantined at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine freedom from disease, and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feed, and handling of such horses during the period of detention or quarantine.

§ 92.40 Animals for immediate slaughter.

Swine and ruminants, other than sheep and goats, from the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, or Baja California, and horses and poultry from any part of Mexico, may be imported, subject to the applicable provisions of §§ 92.31, 92.32, 92.33, 92.35(a) (2) and 92.39(a) for immediate slaughter if accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of communicable disease, and that, so far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the preceding 60 days, and if the animals are shipped by rail or truck, the certificate shall further specify that the animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation directly to the port of entry. Such animals shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within 2 weeks from the date of entry. Such animals shall be

moved from the port of entry in conveyances sealed with seals of the United States Government. Swine and ruminants from Mexican States other than those designated above and sheep and goats from any part of Mexico may be imported only in compliance with other applicable sections in this part.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 45, Jan. 5, 1967]

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), NEWCASTLE DISEASE (AVIAN PNEUMOENCEPHALITIS), AND AFRICAN SWINE FEVER: PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED IMPORTATIONS

Sec.

- 94.1** Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.
- 94.2** Fresh, chilled, or frozen products (other than meat) of certain ruminants and swine.
- 94.3** Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.
- 94.4** Foreign cured or cooked meats from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.
- 94.5** Garbage from foreign meats or meat products.
- 94.6** Dressed poultry.
- 94.7** Disposal of animals, meats, products, and other commodities refused admission.
- 94.8** Pork and pork products from countries where African swine fever exists.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 94 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended, secs. 2, 3, 4, 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 111, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f; and 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 94 appear at 28 F.R. 5980, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 94.1 Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.

(a) Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), it has been determined, and official notice has been given to the Secretary of the Treasury, that rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists in the following designated countries (including territories or other possessions of such countries wherever located, except as specified):

(1) All countries east of the 30th meridian west longitude and west of the

international date line, except Australia, Channel Islands, Fiji, Greenland, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Republic of Ireland:

- (2) All countries of South America;
- (3) Curacao (the leeward islands of the Netherlands Antilles);
- (4) Martinique;
- (5) Cuba;
- (6) Guadeloupe.

(b) The bringing within the territorial limits of the United States of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine, or of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of such animals (including such animals or meat on board a vessel or other means of conveyance for use as sea stores or otherwise), which originate in or are shipped from a country designated in paragraph (a) of this section as a country infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease or which enter a port in or otherwise transit such a country, is prohibited, except as provided in Part 92 of this chapter for wild ruminants and wild swine, and except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section for meat.

(c) Meat of ruminants or swine originating in and shipped from a country other than those designated in paragraph (a) of this section as infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease and which enters ports of infected countries en route to the United States, may be imported into the United States if:

(1) The meat is accompanied by the foreign meat inspection certificate or certificates required under § 327.6 of Chapter III of this title;

(2) The hold or compartment of the transporting carrier into which the meat was loaded was sealed in the country of origin by an official of such country with seals approved by the Animal Health Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, so as to prevent contamination, and the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from such sealed hold or compartment, en route to the United States;

(3) The seals used to seal such hold or compartment of such carrier are serially numbered and recorded on the certificate or certificates, referred to in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph accompanying the shipment;

(4) Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of entry the seals are found by a representative of the Animal Health Division of this Department to be intact and such representative finds that

there is no evidence indicating that the seals were tampered with; and

(5) Such meat is found by a representative of this Department to be as represented in the certificate or certificates referred to in (1) above.

[30 F.R. 12118, Sept. 23, 1965, as amended at, 31 F.R. 3002, Feb. 22, 1966; 31 F.R. 4210, Mar. 10, 1966]

§ 94.2 Fresh, chilled, or frozen products (other than meat) of certain ruminants and swine.

The importation of fresh, chilled or frozen products (other than meat) derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1, is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.3 and in Parts 95 and 96 of this chapter.

§ 94.3 Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.

The importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen organs, glands, extracts, or secretions derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1, except for pharmaceutical or biological purposes under conditions prescribed by the Director of the Animal Health Division in each instance, is prohibited.

§ 94.4 Foreign cured or cooked meats¹ from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.

(a) The importation of cured meats derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived.

(3) (i) The meat shall have been thoroughly cured and fully dried in such manner that it may be stored and handled without refrigeration, as in the case of salami and other summer sausages, tasajo, xarque, or jerked beef, bouillon cubes, dried beef, and Westphalia, Italian and similar type hams. The term "fully dried" as used in this subparagraph means dried to the extent that the water-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1.

¹ This does not include any meat that has been sterilized by heat in hermetically sealed containers.

(ii) Laboratory analysis of samples to determine the water-protein ratios will not be made in the case of all shipments of cured and dried meats. However, in any case in which the inspector is uncertain whether the meat complies with the requirements of subparagraph (i) he will send a sample of the meat representative of the wettest portion to the Meat Inspection Division for analysis of the water-protein ratio. Pending such analysis the meat shall not be released or removed from the port of entry.

(b) The importation of cooked meats derived from ruminants or swine originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions shall have been fulfilled:

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been heated to such an extent that, upon inspection, the meat will have a thoroughly cooked appearance throughout.

(3) When so directed by the Director of the Animal Health Division, such meat shall be consigned directly from the port of entry to a meat-processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection that has been approved by him for the further processing of such meat. Such meat shall be shipped from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of the Division and shall be otherwise handled as the said Director of Division may direct. Seals applied under authority of this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the said Director of Division.

§ 94.5 Garbage from foreign meats or meat products.

No garbage derived in whole or in part from meats or meat products originating in any country designated in § 94.1 shall be unloaded from any vessel, aircraft or other carrier in the United States or within the territorial waters thereof: *Provided, however,* That such garbage, when contained in tight receptacles, may be so unloaded for incineration or other proper disposal in such manner and under such supervision as may be prescribed by the Director of the Animal Health Division.

§ 94.6 Dressed poultry.

The importation of dressed poultry from any foreign country except Canada is prohibited unless such poultry shall have been drawn and the feet and heads shall have been removed.

§ 94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, products, and other commodities refused admission.

Animals, meats, products, and other commodities that are prohibited importation or entry under the regulations in this part shall be handled as follows:

(a) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Health Division may direct unless they are exported by the consignee within 10 days on the same vessel and meanwhile are retained on board such vessel under such isolation and other safeguards as said Director of Division may require.

(b) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by any means other than ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Health Division may direct unless they are exported by the consignee within 24 hours on the same carrier and meanwhile are retained on board such carrier under such isolation and other safeguards as said Director of Division may require.

(c) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by any means but are not offered for entry into this country, and animals, meats, products and other commodities prohibited importation or entry under §§ 94.2, 94.3, 94.4, and 94.6 which come into the United States by any means, whether they are offered for entry into this country or not, shall be immediately destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Health Division may direct.

§ 94.8 Pork and pork products from countries where African swine fever exists.

African swine fever is potentially the most dangerous and destructive of all communicable swine diseases. The causative virus is highly virulent and may be present in pork and pork products originating in countries where the disease exists. The only known practical method of destroying the contagion of the disease in pork or pork products is by heat

treatment. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of African swine fever, the regulations in this section are promulgated with respect to the importation of pork and pork products from the following countries where the disease exists:

All countries of	Italy.
Africa.	Portugal.
France.	Spain.

(a) No pork or pork product will be permitted entry into the United States from any country where African swine fever exists unless:

(1) Such pork or pork product has been fully cooked in a can which was promptly sealed so that such cooking and sealing produced a fully sterilized product in a hermetically sealed can that is shelf stable without refrigeration; or

(2) Such pork or pork product is not otherwise prohibited importation under this part and is consigned directly from the port of entry in the United States to a meat processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection, approved by the Director of the Animal Health Division for further processing of such pork or pork product by heat.

(b) Pork or pork products consigned from the port of entry to an approved establishment under the provisions of subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this section shall be moved from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of the Animal Health Division and shall be otherwise handled as the Director of the Division may direct in order to guard against the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of African swine fever. Seals applied under this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the Director of the Division.

(c) Pork or pork products imported into the United States from a country where African swine fever exists which do not meet the requirements specified in this section shall be seized, quarantined, and disposed of as the Director of the Animal Health Division may direct in order to guard against the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of the disease.

[28 F.R. 5980, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 6261, Apr. 21, 1967; 32 F.R. 7051, May 10, 1967]

PART 95—SANITARY CONTROL OF ANIMAL BYPRODUCTS (EXCEPT CASINGS), AND HAY AND STRAW, OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

- Sec.
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- 95.16 Blood meal, blood albumin, intestines, and other animal byproducts for industrial use; importations permitted subject to restrictions.
- 95.17 Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; requirements for unrestricted entry.
- 95.18 Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; importations permitted subject to restrictions.
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- 95.20 Animal manure.
- 95.21 Hay and straw; requirements for unrestricted entry.
- 95.22 Hay and straw; importations permitted subject to restrictions.
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- 95.24 Methods for disinfection of hides, skins, and other materials.
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- 95.26 Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, equipment or containers, yards, and premises; cleaning and disinfection.

- Sec.
- 95.27 Regulations applicable to products from Territorial possessions.
- 95.28 Hay or straw and similar material from tick-infested areas.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 95 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 95 appear at 28 F.R. 5981, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 95.1 Definitions.

Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division" means the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Director of Division" means the Director of the Animal Health Division.

(d) "Inspector" means an inspector of the Animal Health Division.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) "Approved establishment" means an establishment approved by the Division for the receipt and handling of restricted import animal byproducts.

(g) "Approved warehouse" means a warehouse having facilities approved by the Division for the handling and storage, apart from other merchandise, of restricted import products.

(h) "Approved chlorinating equipment" means equipment approved by the Division as efficient for the disinfection of effluents against the contagions of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

(i) "Approved sewerage system" means a drainage system equipped and operated so as to carry and dispose of sewage without endangering livestock through the contamination of streams or fields and approved by the Division.

(j) "Animal byproducts" means hides, skins, hair, wool, glue stock, bones, hoofs, horns, bone meal, hoof meal, horn meal, blood meal, meat meal, tankage, glands, organs, or other parts or products of ruminants and swine unsuitable for human consumption.

(k) "Glue stock" means fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses.

(l) *Bone meal.* "Bone meal" means ground animal bones and hoof meal and horn meal.

(m) "Blood meal" means dried blood of animals.

(n) "Meat meal or tankage" means the rendered and dried carcasses or parts of the carcasses of animals.

(o) "Hay and straw" means dried grasses, clovers, legumes, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.

§ 95.2 Country of origin.

No products or materials specified in the regulations in this part shall be imported unless there be shown upon the commercial invoice, or in some other manner satisfactory to the Director of Division, the name of the country of origin of such product or material: *Provided*, That the country of origin shall be construed to mean (a) in the case of an animal byproduct, the country in which such product was taken from an animal or animals, and (b) in the case of other materials, the country in which such materials were produced.

§ 95.3 Byproducts from diseased animals prohibited.

The importation of any animal byproduct taken or removed from an animal affected with anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest is prohibited.

§ 95.5 Untanned hides and skins; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Untanned hides and/or skins of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, other ruminants, and swine which do not meet the conditions of requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (e) of this section shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.6 after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Hides or skins originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest may be imported without further restriction.

(b) Hides or skins may be imported without other restriction if found upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to be hard dried hides or skins.

(c) Abattoir hides or skins taken from animals slaughtered under national government inspection in a country¹ and in an abattoir in which is maintained an

¹ Names of countries of this character will be furnished upon request to Animal Health Division.

inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that they have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to assure further the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel, may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of such national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country showing that the therein described hides or skins were taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

(d) Hides or skins may be imported without other restriction if shown upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been pickled in a solution of salt containing mineral acid and packed in barrels, casks, or tight cases while still wet with such solution.

(e) Hides or skins may be imported without other restriction if shown upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been treated with lime in such manner and for such period as to have become dehaired and to have reached the stage of preparation for immediate manufacture into products ordinarily made from rawhide.

§ 95.6 Untanned hides and skins; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Hides or skins offered for importation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.5 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment and shall be subject to disinfection by such method or methods as the Director of Division may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents: *Provided, however*, That upon permission of the Director of Division such hides or skins may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond, and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further*, That I. T. or in-

bond shipments of hides or skins may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port in the United States for consumption entry subject to the other provisions of this section.

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the approved establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to the inspector in charge at the port of entry.

(c) They shall be handled at the approved establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Director of Division to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said hides and skins from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.7 Wool, hair, and bristles; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Wool, hair, or bristles derived from ruminants and/or swine which do not meet the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.8 after their arrival at the port of entry: *Provided, however*, That no bloodstained wool, hair, or bristles shall be imported under any condition:

(a) Such wool, hair, or bristles may be imported without other restriction if originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

(b) Wool or hair clipped from live animals or pulled wool or hair may be imported without other restriction if the said wool or hair is reasonably free from animal manure in the form of dung locks or otherwise.

(c) Wool, hair, or bristles taken from sheep, goats, cattle, or swine, when such

animals have been slaughtered under national government inspection in a country¹ and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that such materials have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to assure further the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel, may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of said national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country showing that the therein described wool, hair, or bristles were taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

(d) Wool, hair, or bristles which have been scoured, thoroughly washed, or dyed may be imported without other restriction.

§ 95.8 Wool, hair, and bristles; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Wool, hair, or bristles offered for importation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.7 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment: *Provided, however*, That upon permission by the Director of Division such wool, hair, or bristles may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further*, That I. T. or in-bond shipments of wool, hair, or bristles may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port for consumption entry, subject to the other provisions of this section.

(b) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in the case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with

¹ Names of countries of this character will be furnished upon request to Animal Health Division.

seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases acceptable to an inspector.

(c) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Director of Division to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. Such products shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said wool, hair, or bristles from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.9 Glue stock ; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Glue stock which does not meet the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (c) of this section shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.10 after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Glue stock originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest may be imported without other restriction.

(b) Glue stock may be imported without other restriction if found upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been properly treated by acidulation or by soaking in milk of lime or a lime paste; or to have been dried so as to render each piece of the hardness of a sun-dried hide.

(c) Glue stock taken from cattle, sheep, goats, or swine slaughtered under national government inspection in a country¹ and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that such materials have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to assure further the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel, may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of said

national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country showing that the therein described glue stock was taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

§ 95.10 Glue stock ; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Glue stock offered for importation which does not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.9 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) It shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment and shall be subject to disinfection by such method or methods as the Director of Division may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents: *Provided, however,* That upon permission by the Director of Division glue stock may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further,* That I. T. or in-bond shipments of glue stock may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival with the approval of an inspector at said port to another port for consumption entry, subject, after arrival at the latter port, to the other provisions of this section.

(b) It shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at port of entry.

(c) It shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Director of Division to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. It shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section

relative to the movement of the said glue stock from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.11 Bones, horns, and hoofs for trophies or museums.

Clean, dry bones, horns, and hoofs, that are free from undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew and are offered for entry as trophies or for consignment to museums may be imported without other restrictions.

§ 95.12 Bones, horns, and hoofs; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Bones, horns, and hoofs offered for importation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.11 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment having facilities for their disinfection or their conversion into products customarily made from bones, horns, or hoofs: *Provided, however*, That I. T. or in-bond shipments of bones, horns, or hoofs may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port for consumption entry subject to the other provisions of this section.

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at the port of entry.

(c) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner to guard against the dissemination of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and the bags, burlap, or other containers thereof, before leaving the establishment, shall be disinfected by heat or otherwise, as directed by the Director of Division or burned at the establishment. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all

the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said bones, horns, and hoofs.

§ 95.13 Bone meal for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals; requirements for entry.

Steamed or degelatinized or special steamed bone meal, which, in the normal process of manufacture, has been prepared by heating bone under a minimum of 20 pounds steam pressure for at least one hour at a temperature of not less than 250° Fahrenheit (121° Centigrade), may be imported without further restrictions for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals if such products are free from pieces of bone, hide, flesh, and sinew and contain no more than traces of hair and wool. Bone meal for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals which does not meet these requirements will not be eligible for entry.

§ 95.14 Blood meal, tankage, meat meal, and similar products, for use as fertilizer or animal feed; requirements for entry.

Dried blood or blood meal, lungs or other organs, tankage, meat meal, wool waste, wool manure, and similar products, for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals, shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of § 95.16, unless:

(a) Such products originated in and were shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest; or

(b) The inspector at the port of entry finds that such products have been fully processed by tanking under live steam or by dry rendering.

§ 95.15 Blood meal, blood albumin, intestines, and other animal byproducts for industrial use; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Blood meal, blood albumin, bone meal, intestines, or other animal materials intended for use in the industrial arts shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.16, unless such products originated in and were shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

§ 95.16 Blood meal, blood albumin, intestines, and other animal by-products for industrial use; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Blood meal, blood albumin, bone meal, intestines, or other animal materials intended for use in the industrial arts, which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.15 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry.

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment: *Provided, however,* That upon permission by the Director of Division they may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further,* That I. T. or in-bond shipments of such products may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port of consumption entry, subject after arrival at the latter port to the other provisions of this section.

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in the case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by Division inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at the port of entry.

(c) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said products from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.17 Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Glands, organs, ox gall or bile, bone marrow, and various like materials derived from domestic ruminants or swine, intended for use in the manufac-

ture of pharmaceutical products shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.18, unless such glands, organs, or materials originated in and were shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

§ 95.18 Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Glands, organs, ox gall or bile, bone marrow, and various like materials derived from domestic ruminants or swine, which do not meet the requirements of § 95.17 may be imported for pharmaceutical purposes if in tight containers and consigned to an approved establishment: *Provided, however,* That upon special permission of the Director of Division they may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector. They shall be handled and processed at the said establishment in a manner approved by the Director of Division and the containers shall be destroyed or disinfected as prescribed by him. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.19 Animal stomachs.

Stomachs or portions of the stomachs of ruminants or swine, other than those imported for food purposes under the meat-inspection regulations of the Department, shall not be imported without permission from the Director of Division. Importations permitted shall be subject to such restrictions as the Director of Division may deem necessary in each instance.

§ 95.20 Animal manure.

Manure of horses, cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine shall not be imported except upon permission from the Director of Division. Importations permitted shall be subject to such restrictions as he may deem necessary in each instance: *Provided, however,* That manure produced by animals while in transit to the United States shall be subject only

to the requirements of the Department regulations governing the importation of domestic livestock and other animals.

§ 95.21 Hay and straw; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Except as provided in § 95.28, hay or straw shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.22 after arrival at the port of entry, unless such hay or straw originated in and was shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

§ 95.22 Hay and straw; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Except as provided in § 95.28, hay or straw which does not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.21 shall be handled and treated in the following manner upon arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Hay or straw packing materials shall be burned or disinfected at the expense of the importer or consignee in the manner and at the time directed by the Director of Division.

(b) Hay or straw for use as feeding material, bedding, or similar purposes shall be stored and held in quarantine for a period of not less than 90 days in an approved warehouse at the port of entry and shall be otherwise handled as directed by the Director of Division.

§ 95.23 Previously used meat covers; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Cloth or burlap which has been used to cover fresh or frozen meats originating in any country designated in § 94.1 of this subchapter as a country in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, shall not be imported except under the following conditions:

(a) The cloth or burlap shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of the Division.

(b) The cloth or burlap shall be immediately moved from the coast or border port of arrival, or in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments from the interior port, to the establishment, in railroad cars or trucks, or in vessel compartments, with no other material contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division: *Provided, however, That upon permission of the*

Director of Division, such cloth or burlap may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses at the port of arrival under bond and under the supervision of an inspector.

(c) The material shall be disinfected and otherwise handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Director of Division to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, and the material shall not be removed therefrom, except upon special permission of the Director of Division, until all of the conditions and requirements of this section have been complied with.

§ 95.24 Methods for disinfection of hides, skins, and other materials.

Hides, skins, and other materials required by the regulations in this part to be disinfected shall be subjected to disinfection by methods found satisfactory and approved from time to time by the Director of Division.

§ 95.25 Transportation of restricted import products; placarding cars and marking billing; unloading enroute.

(a) Transportation companies or other operators of cars, trucks or other vehicles carrying import products or materials moving under restriction, other than those in tight cases or casks, shall affix to and maintain on both sides of all such vehicles durable placards not less than 5½ by 6 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink and in boldface letters not less than 1½ inches in height the words "Restricted import product." These placards shall also bear the words "Clean and disinfect this car or truck." Each of the way-bills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall have the words "Restricted import product, clean and disinfect car or truck," plainly written or stamped upon its face. If for any reason the placards required by this section have not been affixed to each car, or the billing has not been marked by the initial or the connecting carrier, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the billing marked by the initial or connecting carrier, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and each car, truck or other vehicle placarded as specified in this section from the time such shipment

leaves the port of entry until it is unloaded at final destination and the cars, trucks or other vehicles are cleaned and disinfected as required by § 95.26.

(b) If it is necessary to unload enroute any of the materials or products transported in a placarded car, truck or other vehicle as provided in this section, the car, truck or other vehicle from which the transfer is made and any part of the premises in or upon which the product or material may have been placed in the course of unloading or re-loading shall be cleaned and disinfected by the carrier, in accordance with the provisions of § 95.26, and the said carrier shall immediately report the matter, by telegraph, to the Director of the Animal Health Division, Washington, D.C. 20251. Such report shall include the following information: Nature of emergency; place where product or material was unloaded; original points of shipment and destination; number and initials of the original car or truck; and number and initials of the car, truck or other vehicle into which the product or material is re-loaded in case the original car or truck is not used.

§ 95.26 Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, equipment or containers, yards, and premises; cleaning and disinfection.

Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, equipment or containers, yards, and premises which have been used in the transportation, handling, or storing of restricted import products or materials, other than those contained in leak proof cases or casks, shall be cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved for use in this part under the supervision of the division at the time and in the manner provided in this section. Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, such railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, equipment or containers, shall not be moved in interstate or foreign commerce until they have been so treated.

(a) *Cars to be cleaned and disinfected by final carrier at destination.* Cars required by this part to be cleaned and disinfected shall be so treated by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose: *Provided, however, That* when the products or materials are des-

tinued to points at which an inspector or other duly authorized representative of the Division is not maintained or where proper facilities cannot be provided, the transportation company shall seal, bill, and forward the cars in which the products or materials were transported to a point to be agreed upon between the transportation company and the Division, and the transportation company shall there clean and disinfect the said cars under the supervision of the Division.

(b) *Methods of cleaning and disinfecting.* (1) Railroad cars, trucks, aircraft and means of conveyance other than boats, equipment or containers, required by this part to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse therefrom and destroy by burning or other approved method, clean the exterior and interior of the cars or trucks, and the areas of the aircraft or other means of conveyance, equipment or containers that may have been contaminated, and saturate the entire surface with a permitted disinfectant approved for use in this part.

(2) Boats required by this part to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse from the decks, compartments, and all other parts of the boat used for the transportation of the products or materials covered by this part, and from the portable chutes or other appliances, fixtures or areas used in loading and unloading same, and destroy the litter and other refuse by burning or by other approved methods, and saturate the entire surface of the said decks, compartments, and other parts of the boat with a permitted disinfectant approved for use in this part.

(3) Buildings, sheds, and premises required by this part to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse therefrom and destroy the same by burning or other approved methods, and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant approved for use in this part.

(c) *Permitted disinfectants.* The disinfectants permitted for use in disinfecting railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, equipment or containers, yards, and premises against infection of foot-and-

mouth disease and rinderpest are freshly prepared solutions of:

(1) Sodium carbonate (4 percent) in the proportion of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

(2) Sodium carbonate (4 percent) plus sodium silicate (0.1 percent) in the proportion of 1 pound of sodium carbonate plus sodium silicate to 3 gallons of water.

(3) Sodium hydroxide (Lye) prepared in a fresh solution in the proportion of not less than 1 pound avoirdupois of sodium hydroxide of not less than 95 percent purity to 6 gallons of water, or one 1½-ounce can to 5 gallons of water.¹

(d) *Permitted disinfectants against ticks.* The disinfectants permitted for use against tick infestation are liquefied phenol (U. S. P. strength 87 percent phenol) in the proportion of at least 6 fluid ounces to one gallon of water; or chlorinated lime (U. S. P. strength 30 percent available chlorine) in the proportion of one pound to three gallons of water; or any one of the cresylic disinfectants permitted by the Agricultural Research Service in the proportion of at least four fluid ounces to one gallon of water; or through application of boiling water if the treatment is against rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease and tick infestation; or other disinfectants or treatments approved by the Director of Division.

[28 F.R. 5981, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 19157, Dec. 20, 1967]

§ 95.27 Regulations applicable to products from Territorial possessions.

The regulations in this part shall be applicable to all the products and materials specified in this part which are offered for entry into the United States from any place under the jurisdiction of the United States to which the animal-quarantine laws of this country do not apply.

§ 95.28 Hay or straw and similar material from tick-infested areas.

Hay or straw, grass, or similar material from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion

¹Due to the extreme caustic nature of sodium hydroxide solution, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves, boots, raincoat and goggles should be observed. An acid solution such as vinegar shall be kept readily available in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with the body.

of splenetic, Southern or Texas fever when imported for animal feed or bedding; therefore, such hay or straw, grass, or similar materials shall not be imported unless such material is first disinfected with a disinfectant specified in § 95.26 (d).

PART 96—RESTRICTION OF IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN ANIMAL CASINGS OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

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| Sec. | Form of certificate. |
| 96.1 | Uncertified animal casings; disposition. |
| 96.2 | Instructions regarding handling certified animal casings. |
| 96.3 | Certificate; signature and title of issuing foreign official. |
| 96.4 | Certified foreign animal casings arriving at seaboard or border port. |
| 96.5 | Dried bladders, weasands, and casings. |
| 96.6 | Uncertified casings; disinfection at seaboard port. |
| 96.7 | Casings admitted on disinfection; sealing; transfer and disinfection. |
| 96.8 | Uncertified casings; transportation for disinfection; original shipping containers; disposition of salt. |
| 96.9 | Disinfecting plant and equipment for uncertified casings. |
| 96.10 | Uncertified casings not disinfected in 30 days; disposition. |
| 96.11 | Uncertified casings; disinfection with hydrochloric acid. |
| 96.12 | Uncertified casings; disinfection with saturated brine solution. |
| 96.13 | Common carriers; marking papers. |
| 96.14 | Form for reporting release. |
| 96.15 | |

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 96 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 96 appear at 28 F.R. 5986, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 96.1 Form of certificate.

It is hereby ordered that no animal casings shall be admitted into the United States from any foreign country unless and until they are accompanied by a certificate bearing the signature of the national Government official having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originated. The certificate shall be in the following form:

FOREIGN OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL CASINGS

Place -----	Date -----
(City) (Country)	

I hereby certify that the animal casings herein described were derived from healthy animals (cattle, sheep, swine, or goats),

which received, ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter, are clean and sound, and were prepared and handled only in a sanitary manner and were not subjected to contagion prior to exportation.

Kind of casings	Number of packages	Weight

Identification marks on the packages -----		
Consignor -----		
(Address) -----		
Consignee -----		
(Destination) -----		
Shipping marks -----		
(Signature) -----		
(Official issuing the certificate) -----		
(Official title) -----		
(Signature) -----		
(Official of the national government having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originated) -----		
(Official title) -----		

§ 96.2 Uncertified animal casings; disposition.

Animal casings which are unaccompanied by the required certificate, those shipped in sheepskins or other skins as containers, and those found upon inspection to be unclean or unsound when offered for importation into the United States shall be kept in customs custody until exported or destroyed, or until disinfected and denatured as prescribed by the Director of the Animal Health Division in §§ 96.3-96.15.

§ 96.3 Instructions regarding handling certified animal casings.

A certificate in the English language and exact form prescribed in § 96.1 duly executed shall accompany each consignment of animal casings offered for importation into the United States.

(a) The certificate shall bear the signature of the national government official having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originate. The national government official referred to in this part shall be construed to mean the official whose jurisdiction with respect to the health of animals in the foreign country is comparable to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture in the United States. It should be understood that the intention is to place responsibility for issuance of the certificate upon the foreign government through its appropriate high official. The affixing of the high official's signature on the certificate may be ac-

complished to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture through printing the said official's signature in the appropriate space on the certificate at the time the certificate is printed. The other signature appearing on the certificate should be the autograph signature of the "official issuing the certificate," who may be any person authorized by the high national official to issue such certificate. The certificate shall bear the insignia of the national government of the foreign country in which the casings originate or other evidence showing that it is a national document of that country.

(b) Animal casings are not classed as meat product, therefore the certificate required for foreign meat product is not acceptable for animal casings offered for importation.

(c) Casings offered for importation into the United States shall remain in customs custody at the port until released by an inspector of the Animal Health Division for admission into the United States or otherwise disposed of as required by this part.

(d) The provision that under certain conditions casings which have been offered for importation shall be exported, shall be construed to mean the removal of the casings from the United States or its possessions.

(1) The provision that under certain conditions casings be destroyed shall be construed to mean the treatment or handling of the casings in a manner to take away completely the usefulness of them as by tanking or incineration.

(2) The provision that under certain conditions casings shall be disinfected and denatured shall be construed to mean such treatment and handling as will be prescribed by the Director of Division to free them from pathogenic substances or organisms, or to render such substances and organisms inert; and that the nature of the casings be changed to make them unfit for eating without destroying other useful properties. For instance, each casing may be split throughout its length and after disinfection, as above indicated, be released for industrial use.

(e) Dried intestines offered for importation into the United States for use as gut strings or similar purpose are not regarded as animal casings within the meaning of this part. Such dried intestines are classed with tendons, sinews, and similar articles and are subject to the provisions of Part 95.

§ 96.4 Certificate; signature and title of issuing foreign official.

The signature and title of the high official of the national government having jurisdiction over the health of animals in foreign countries are acceptable when printed in the appropriate space on the certificate.

§ 96.5 Certified foreign animal casings arriving at seaboard or border port.

(a) Properly certified foreign animal casings arriving in the United States at a seaboard or border port where an inspector of the Division is stationed shall be released for entry by the inspector at the seaboard or border port.

(b) Properly certified foreign animal casings arriving in the United States at a seaboard or border port where no inspector of the Division is stationed, which are destined to a point in the United States where an inspector of the Division is stationed, shall be shipped in United States Customs custody to destination for release.

(c) Properly certified foreign animal casings arriving in the United States at a seaboard or border port where no inspector of the Division is stationed, which are destined to a point in the United States where no inspector of the Division is stationed, shall be transported in United States Customs custody to the nearest point where an inspector of the Division is stationed for release at that point.

(d) Properly certified foreign animal casings forming a part of a foreign meat consignment routed through a border port to an interior point in the United States shall be transported to destination as though the entire consignment consisted of meat. In such cases the inspector of the Division who inspects the meat at destination shall supervise the release of the casings.

§ 96.6 Dried bladders, weasands, and casings.

Dried animal bladders, dried weasands, and all other dried animal casings offered for importation into the United States as food containers unaccompanied by foreign certification which have been retained in the dry state continuously for not less than 90 days from the date of shipment shown on the consular invoice, may be released for entry as food containers without disinfection.

§ 96.7 Uncertified casings; disinfection at seaboard port.

Uncertified foreign animal casings arriving at a seaboard port may be imported into the United States for use as food containers after they have been disinfected under the direct supervision of an inspector of the Division at the seaboard port.

§ 96.8 Casings admitted on disinfection; sealing; transfer and disinfection.

Foreign animal casings offered for importation into the United States which are admitted upon disinfection shall be handled as follows:

(a) The containers of such casings shall be sealed on the steamship pier or other place of first arrival. Four seals shall be affixed to both ends of each tierce, barrel, and similar container in the space where the ends of the container enter the staves, by means of red sealing wax imprinted with the No. 3 Division brass brand from which "INSP'D & P's'd" and the establishment number have been removed.

(b) Uncertified animal casings sealed as above indicated shall be transferred from the steamship pier or other place of first arrival to the premises of the importer or other designated place, where they shall be disinfected by the importer under the supervision of an inspector of the Division before they are offered for sale. The object of this ruling is to place full responsibility for disinfection of casings on the original importer and to prevent the sale of casings subject to disinfection by the purchaser.

§ 96.9 Uncertified casings; transportation for disinfection; original shipping containers; disposition of salt.

(a) Foreign animal casings arriving in the United States without certification may be forwarded in customs custody to Buffalo, N.Y., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, or South Omaha, Nebr., for disinfection under Division supervision and release by the customs authorities in these cities, provided that before being transported over land in the United States each and every container of such casings shall be disinfected by the application of a solution of sodium hydroxide prepared as follows:

(1) Sodium hydroxide (Lye) prepared in a fresh solution in the proportion of not less than 1 pound avoirdupois of sodium hydroxide of not less than 95 percent purity to 6 gallons of water, or

one 13½-ounce can to 5 gallons of water.¹

(2) This solution shall be thoroughly applied to all exterior surfaces of the containers and be allowed to remain for at least thirty minutes to accomplish disinfection. The containers should then be washed with water to remove the caustic soda which otherwise might cause injury to the handlers of the packages.

(b) When uncertified foreign casings are removed from the original shipping containers these containers shall be destroyed by burning or promptly and thoroughly disinfected both inside and out with the solution and in the manner above prescribed. If these containers are to be re-used it is important that they be thoroughly washed both inside and out with water after disinfection has been completed, and in order to insure against the injurious effect of caustic soda remaining in the wood it is advisable to allow the containers to stand for not less than six hours filled with water.

(c) The salt removed from all original shipping containers of uncertified foreign animal casings shall be immediately dissolved in water and heated to boiling, or disposed of as provided in subparagraph (1) or (2) of this section as follows:

(1) Dissolve the salt in the proportion of 90 pounds of salt to 100 gallons of water. Add 2¾ gallons of C. P. hydrochloric acid containing not less than 35 percent actual HCl; mix thoroughly and allow the solution to stand for at least thirty minutes. The finished solution must contain not less than 1 percent actual hydrochloric acid. (This solution may be utilized in the disinfection of casings as prescribed in § 96.12.)

(2) Dissolve the salt in the proportion of 90 pounds of salt to 100 gallons of water. Add 20 pounds of 95 percent to 98 percent sodium hydroxide (commercial "76 percent caustic soda") and stir until solution is complete; and allow it to stand for at least 30 minutes. (This solution may be utilized in the disinfection of casing containers as prescribed

¹Due to the extreme caustic nature of sodium hydroxide solution, and of sodium carbonate solution to a lesser degree, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves, boots, raincoat and goggles should be observed. An acid solution such as vinegar shall be kept readily available in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with the body.

in paragraphs (a) (2) and (b) of this section.

(3) It is best to employ flaked caustic soda and not the variety which is very finely powdered. The fine powder is irritating and injurious to workers if it becomes suspended in the air. Containers of caustic soda should be kept tightly closed as the product deteriorates from contact with the air.

[28 F.R. 5986, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 19158, Dec. 20, 1967]

§ 96.10 Disinfecting plant and equipment for uncertified casings.

Uncertified foreign animal casings shall be disinfected only at a plant whose sanitation and disinfecting equipment have been approved by an inspector of the Division.

§ 96.11 Uncertified casings not disinfected in 30 days; disposition.

Foreign animal casings offered for importation without certification shall be disinfected as prescribed in § 96.12 within a period of 30 days after arrival in the United States, subject to the ability of Division inspectors to cover their respective districts. Otherwise such casings shall be exported or destroyed.

§ 96.12 Uncertified casings; disinfection with hydrochloric acid.

Foreign animal casings offered for importation into the United States without certification may be disinfected, as prescribed in this section, under the supervision of a Division inspector for use as food containers, as an alternative for foreign certification.

(a) Disinfect the casings in a solution made as follows: Dissolve 90 pounds common salt in 100 gallons water and mix. Add 2¾ gallons (10.35 liters) C. P. hydrochloric acid containing not less than 35 percent actual HCl and mix thoroughly. The finished solution must contain not less than 1 percent actual hydrochloric acid.

(b) Containers of the disinfectant solution may be either of wood or of metal, but the interior surfaces must be protected by means of an acid resistant coating.

(c) Not more than 175 pounds casings shall be treated with each 100 gallons of the solution. After the treatment of 175 pounds of casings, or at the end of the day if less than 175 pounds of casings are disinfected in any one day, the solution shall be discarded unless means are provided for accurately determining the

loss of strength. In event means for accurately determining loss of strength are provided it will be permissible to restore the strength of the solution with fresh acid and use it repeatedly.

(d) Shake as much of the adherent salt as possible from the casings and weigh them. Bundles must be separated but individual hanks need not be untied. Place the casings in the disinfecting solution a few hanks at a time with vigorous agitation to insure the fullest possible contact of the solution with them. Then keep the casings completely submerged in the solution for not less than three-fourths of an hour.

(e) Remove the casings from the solution, rinse them with water, and place them in a solution containing $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of sodium bicarbonate in each 100 gallons of water. 100 gallons of this solution is sufficient for 175 pounds of casings. Keep the casings in this solution for 30 minutes, moving them about frequently and vigorously so as to insure complete contact of the solution with the casings. After this neutralization, remove the casings from the sodium bicarbonate solution and wash them to remove the excess of bicarbonate.

§ 96.13 Uncertified casings; disinfection with saturated brine solution.

Foreign animal casings offered for importation into the United States upon disinfection, may either be disinfected with hydrochloric acid as at present or if preferred may be submerged in a saturated brine solution at a temperature not less than 127° F. for at least 15 minutes. The time held as well as the temperature of such brine solution must be recorded on a one-hour dial of a recording thermometer and filed in the local Division office for official inspection at any time. In order that this required temperature may be more readily maintained, such casings must first be submerged in a brine solution at approxi-

mately 127° F. for about five minutes immediately before the 15-minute recorded submersion period begins. This may be done either in the testing vat or a preliminary vat. By following this procedure the temperature will not vary unduly and thus cause unsatisfactory results. After removing the casings from the testing vat, it will be found advantageous to submerge them in another vat containing cold brine solution or cold water in order to remove the extra heat from the casings as promptly as possible, but of course this is optional with the importer. In order to obtain the most satisfactory results, the hanks, rings, and similar units must be separated as much as possible without untying, but "dolls" will not be permitted to be disinfected by this heating method. In order to keep the temperature of the brine in the testing vat of a uniform degree, it is necessary to agitate the solution occasionally by moving the casings. The tip of the recording thermometer should be located at a point which would be approximately at the bottom of the volume of casings being disinfected.

§ 96.14 Common carriers; marking papers.

Railroad companies, express companies, and other common carriers transporting foreign animal casings which have been released for entry shall mark the transportation papers accompanying the casings with the statement "Released by U.S. Customs."

§ 96.15 Form for reporting release.

MI Form 109-L, reporting the release of foreign animal casings, should be prepared in triplicate, the original copy, with foreign official certificate attached, shall be forwarded to Washington, the duplicate copy to the collector of customs at port of entry, and the triplicate copy retained for the station records.

SUBCHAPTER E—VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS, AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS; ORGANISMS AND VECTORS

PART 122—ORGANISMS AND VECTORS

Sec.

122.1 Definitions.

122.2 Permits required.

122.3 Application for permits.

122.4 Suspension or revocation of permits.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 122 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, 37 Stat. 832-833; 21 U.S.C. 111, 151-158.

§ 122.1 Definitions.

The following words, when used in the regulations in this Part 122, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Department*. The U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Secretary*. "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(c) *Division*. The Animal Health Division of the Department.

(d) *Director*. The Director of the Division or any officer or employee of the Division to whom authority has heretofore lawfully been delegated, or may hereafter lawfully be delegated, to act in his stead.

(e) *Organisms*. All cultures or collections of organisms or their derivatives, which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals (including poultry).

(f) *Vectors*. All animals (including poultry) such as mice, pigeons, guinea pigs, rats, ferrets, rabbits, chickens, dogs, and the like, which have been treated or inoculated with organisms, or which are diseased or infected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals or poultry or which have been exposed to any such disease.

(g) *Permittee*. A person who resides in the United States or operates a business establishment within the United States, to whom a permit to import or transport organisms or vectors has been issued under the regulations.

(h) *Person*. Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or other organized group of any of the foregoing, or any agent, officer, or employee of any thereof. [31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966]

§ 122.2 Permits required.

No organisms or vectors shall be imported into the United States or transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia without a permit issued by the Secretary and in compliance with the terms thereof: *Provided*, That no permit shall be required under this section for importation of organisms for which an import permit has been issued pursuant to Part 102 of this subchapter or for transportation of organisms produced at establishments licensed under Part 102 of this subchapter. As a condition of issuance of permits under this section, the permittee shall agree in writing to observe the safeguards prescribed by the Director for public protection with respect to the particular importation or transportation.

[28 F.R. 7896, Aug. 2, 1963. Redesignated at 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966]

§ 122.3 Application for permits.

The Secretary may issue, at his discretion, a permit as specified in § 122.2 when proper safeguards are set up as provided in § 122.2 to protect the public. Application for such a permit shall be made in advance of shipment, and each

permit shall specify the name and address of the consignee, the true name and character of each of the organisms or vectors involved, and the use to which each will be put.

[23 F.R. 10065, Dec. 23, 1958. Redesignated at 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966]

§ 122.4 Suspension or revocation of permits.

(a) Any permit for the importation or transportation of organisms or vectors issued under this part may be formally suspended or revoked after opportunity for hearing has been accorded the permittee, as provided in Part 123 of this subchapter, if the Secretary finds that the permittee has failed to observe the safeguards and instructions pre-

scribed by the Director with respect to the particular importation or transportation or that such importation or transportation for any other reason may result in the introduction or dissemination from a foreign country into the United States, or from one State, Territory or the District of Columbia to another, of the contagion of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease of animals (including poultry).

(b) In cases of wilfulness or where the public health, interest or safety so requires, however, the Secretary may without hearing informally suspend such a permit upon the grounds set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, pending determination of formal proceedings under Part 123 of this subchapter for suspension or revocation of the permit.

SUBCHAPTER G—ANIMAL BREEDS

PART 151—RECOGNITION OF BREEDS AND BOOKS OF RECORD OF PUREBRED ANIMALS

DEFINITIONS

Sec.
151.1 Definitions.

CERTIFICATION OF PUREBRED ANIMALS

151.2 Issuance of a certificate of pure breeding.
151.3 Application for certificate of pure breeding.

Sec.
151.4 Pedigree certificate.
151.5 Alteration of pedigree certificate.
151.6 Affidavit of identity.
151.7 Examination of animal.
151.8 Eligibility of an animal for certification.

RECOGNITION OF BREEDS AND BOOKS OF RECORD

151.9 Recognized breeds and books of record.
151.10 Recognition of additional breeds and books of record.
151.11 Form of books of record.

NOTE: The reporting requirements contained in this part have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 151 issued under par. 1606, sec. 201, 46 Stat. 673, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1201, par. 1606.

DEFINITIONS

§ 151.1 Definitions.

Words used in this part in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used in this part, the following words, names, or terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section, unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context.

(a) *The act.* Paragraph 1606 of section 201 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1201, Par. 1606 and P. L. 475, 80th Cong., 62 Stat. 161).

(b) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Division.* The Animal Health Division of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department.

(d) *Director of the Division.* The Director of the Division or any officer or employee of the Division to whom authority has heretofore lawfully been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter lawfully be delegated to act in his stead.

(e) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Division or of the Bureau of Customs of the United States Treasury Department authorized to perform functions under the regulations in this part.

(f) *Animal.* Any purebred animal imported specially for breeding purposes except a black, silver, or platinum fox, or any fox which is a mutation or type developed therefrom.

(g) *Purebred.* A term applicable to animals which are the progeny of known and registered ancestors of the same recognized breed and for which at least three generations of ancestry can be traced: *Provided, however,* That in the case of sheep registered on the basis of flocks, the term is applicable to animals of a recognized breed which originate in a flock for which available breeding data, as shown in the registry association's records, establish that the flock has been in existence at least ten years.

(h) *Pedigree certificate.* A document issued by a registry association giving the pedigree of an animal and certifying

that it is registered in the book of record of the association issuing the document, and containing all pertinent information relating to the registered animal, such as color and natural and artificial markings, a record of the name and address of the breeder, and the name and address of each subsequent owner of the animal.

(i) *Book of record.* A printed book or an approved microfilm record sponsored by a registry association and containing breeding data relative to a large number of registered purebred animals used as a basis for the issuance of pedigree certificates.

(j) *Certificates of pure breeding.* A certificate issued by the Director of the Division, for Bureau of Customs use only, certifying that the animal to which the certificate refers is a purebred animal of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized under the regulations in this part for that breed.

(k) *Agent.* The agent authorized by section 201, paragraph 1606 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1201, par. 1606) to sign the affidavit referred to therein shall be a person acting under written authority from the owner or importer of the animal, such as a licensed customhouse broker or his employee.

(l) *Port of entry.* Any port designated under § 92.3 of this chapter.

[23 F.R. 10103, Dec. 23, 1958, as amended at 24 F.R. 2643, Apr. 7, 1959; 26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961; 31 F.R. 82, Jan. 5, 1966]

CERTIFICATION OF PUREBRED ANIMALS

§ 151.2 Issuance of a certificate of pure breeding.

The Director of the Division will issue a certificate of pure breeding for an animal claimed to be entitled to free entry under the act provided the requirements of the regulations in this part are complied with. Such certificate will be presented to the owner, agent, or importer who in turn shall present it to the collector of customs at the port where customs entry is made.

[26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961]

§ 151.3 Application for certificate of pure breeding.

An application for a certificate of pure breeding executed by the owner, agent, or importer of an animal shall be made on AIQ Form 338 (available from the collector of customs) before the animal

will be examined as provided in § 151.7. Such application shall be made to the inspector at the port of entry for all animals: *Provided, however,* That the application for a certificate of pure breeding for dogs, other than those regulated under § 92.18 of this chapter, and cats may be made to the inspector either at the port of entry or at any other port where customs entry is made. An agent shall show the inspector written authorization from the owner or importer authorizing him to act for the owner or importer in connection with the application for a certificate of pure breeding.

[26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961]

§ 151.4 Pedigree certificate.

A pedigree certificate for an animal of a breed listed in § 151.9 issued by the custodian of the appropriate book of record listed in said section and on which there has been entered in accordance with the rules of entry of the registry association, a complete record of transfers of ownership from the breeder to and including the United States importer, or a complete record of transfers of ownership from the breeder to and including the person who owns the animal when it is imported into the United States and the name of the United States importer (for example, a lessee), shall be furnished by the owner, agent, or importer to the inspector at the time of the examination of the animal as provided in § 151.7. The inspector will return the document to the party who submitted it. A verbatim translation of the description relating to color and markings shall appear in English in the pedigree certificate for the animal or in a separate certificate appended to the pedigree certificate.

[26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961]

§ 151.5 Alteration of pedigree certificate.

No pedigree certificate which in the opinion of the Director of the Division has been substantially altered will be accepted.

[23 F.R. 10104, Dec. 23, 1958]

§ 151.6 Affidavit of identity.

An affidavit by the owner, agent, or importer shall be executed before an officer having authority to administer oaths, stating that the animal declared for free

entry under the act is the identical animal described in the pedigree certificate presented therefor. This affidavit shall be executed and recorded on AIQ Form 338 and presented to the inspector before the animal will be examined as provided in § 151.7. In addition to other officers having authority to administer oaths, the affidavit may be executed before: (a) Director of the Division, or (b) any officer or employee of the Bureau of Customs designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury. No compensation or fee shall be demanded or accepted by Federal employees for administering oaths under the provisions of this section.

[26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961]

§ 151.7 Examination of animal.

(a) For the purpose of determining identity, an examination shall be made by an inspector of each animal for which free entry is claimed under the act. All animals shall be examined at the port of entry: *Provided, however,* That dogs, other than those regulated under § 92.18 of this chapter, and cats may be examined either at the port of entry or at any other port where customs entry is made.

(b) The owner, agent, or importer shall provide adequate assistance and facilities for restraining and otherwise handling the animal and present it in such manner and under such conditions as in the opinion of the inspector will make a proper examination possible. Otherwise the examination of the animal will be refused or postponed by the inspector until the owner, agent, or importer meets these requirements.

(c) A pedigree certificate, as required by § 151.4 shall be presented at the time of examination to the inspector making the examination in order that proper identification of the animal may be made. When upon such examination of any animal, the color, markings, or other identifying characteristics do not conform with the description given in the pedigree certificate and the owner, agent, or importer desires to pursue the matter further, the inspector shall issue AIQ Form 419 to the owner, agent, or importer, and shall forward the pedigree certificate for this animal, together with

AIQ Form 338, to the Washington office of the Division by certified mail. A determination will be made by such office as to the identity of the animal in question and the eligibility of the animal for certification under § 151.2. The pedigree certificate will be returned to the party who submitted it as soon as such determination is made. Removal of an animal from the port where examination is made prior to presentation of the pedigree certificate or other failure to comply with the requirements of this paragraph shall constitute a waiver of any further claim to certification under the regulations in this part.

[26 F.R. 8072, July 7, 1961]

§ 151.8 Eligibility of an animal for certification.

To be eligible for certification under the act, an animal must be purebred of a recognized breed and have been registered in good faith in a book of record listed in § 151.9 and must not have been registered on inspection without regard to purity of breeding.

[23 F.R. 10104, Dec. 23, 1958]

RECOGNITION OF BREEDS AND BOOKS OF RECORD

§ 151.9 Recognized breeds and books of record.

Breeds of animals and books of record listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) are hereby recognized. Recognition of such breeds and books of record will be continued, however, only if the books of

record involved are kept by the custodians thereof in a form which is reasonably current and the book otherwise meets the requirements of this part, in the opinion of the Director of the Division. When a registry association which publishes a book of record that was recognized in printed form ceases to publish the book in such form and in lieu thereof publishes the book in microfilm form, the recognition of such book of record will be continued only if the book meets the requirements of this part. A copy of each printed volume and microfilm record of a book of record published after the book is recognized under this part shall be sent to the Division immediately following such publication. All books of record sent to the Division shall be submitted through the United States Government Despatch Agency, 45 Broadway, New York 6, New York, U.S.A.

(a) *Breeds and books of record in countries other than Canada.* Books of the registry associations listed below are recognized for the following breeds: *Provided*, That no Belted Galloway cattle, horse of Criolla, Fjordhest (formerly known as Westland), Holstein, Shetland Pony or Welsh Pony and Cob breed, dog or cat registered in any of the books named shall be certified under the act as purebred unless a pedigree certificate showing three complete generations of known and recorded purebred ancestry of the particular breed involved, issued by the appropriate association listed below, is submitted for such animal.

CATTLE

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
1101	Aberdeen-Angus.....	Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book..	Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, Hugh R. Neilson, secretary, Pedigree House, 17 Bon-Accord Sq., Aberdeen Scotland.
1112	.....do.....	New Zealand Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book.	New Zealand Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Breeders' Association, Post Office Box 83, Hastings, New Zealand.
1102	Africander.....	Africander Cattle Herd Book..	The Africander Cattle Breeders' Society, under the supervision and authority of the South African Stud Book Association, E. L. Househam, secretary, 40 Henry St., Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa.
1201	Alderney.....	Herd Book of the Bailiwick of Guernsey (Alderney Branch).	Royal Alderney Agricultural Society (The Alderney Branch of the Royal Guernsey A. and H. Society), P. D. Sumner, secretary, The Bungalow, Butes, Alderney, Channel Isles.
1202	Ayrshire.....	Ayrshire Herd Book.....	Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book Society of Great Britain and Ireland, John Graham, secretary, 1 Racecourse Rd., Ayr, Scotland.
1301	Devon.....	Davy's Devon Herd Book....	Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, Cyril Ernest Berry, secretary, Court House, The Square, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, England.
1302	Dexter.....	Dexter Herd Book.....	Dexter Cattle Society, T. S. Pick, secretary, Manor Farm, Stubbs Lane, Lower Kingswood Tadworth, Surrey, England.

CATTLE—Continued

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
1103	Belted Galloway.....	Belted Galloway Herd Book..	Belted Galloway Cattle Society, J. Campbell Laing, secretary, Galloway Estate Office, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire, Scotland.
1104	Galloway.....	Galloway Herd Book.....	Galloway Cattle Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Donald M. McQueen, secretary, Roughhills, Dalbeattie, Scotland.
1203	Guernsey.....	English Guernsey Herd Book..	English Guernsey Cattle Society, J. W. Barker, secretary, Mappin House, Winsley St., Oxford St., London, W. 1, England.
1204	.....do.....	Herd Book of the Bailwick of Guernsey (Guernsey Branch).	Royal Guernsey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, H. C. Le Page, secretary, States Arcade Balceny, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Isles.
1105	Hereford.....	Herd Book of Hereford Cattle.	Hereford Herd Book Society, R. J. Bentley, secretary, 3 Offa St., Hereford, England.
1106	Highland.....	Highland Herd Book.....	Highland Cattle Society of Scotland, Donald G. Noble, secretary, 17 York Pl., Perth, Scotland.
1205	Holstein-Friesian.....	Friesch Rundvee-Stamboek....	Vereeniging: "Het Friesch Rundvee-stamboek," Dr. J. M. Dijkstra, secretary, Zuiderplein 2-6, Leeuwarden, The Netherlands.
1206	.....do.....	Nederlandsch Rundvee-Stamboek.	Vereeniging: "Het Nederlandsche Rundvee-Stamboek," H. W. J. Dekker, Chief Administrator, Stadhouders-plantsoen 24, 's-Gravenhage, The Netherlands.
1207	Jersey.....	Jersey Herd Book.....	Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, H. G. Shepard, secretary, 3 Mulcaster St., St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Isles.
1208	.....do.....	Jersey Herd Book of United Kingdom.	Jersey Cattle Society of the United Kingdom, Edward Ashby, secretary, 19 Bloomsbury Sq., London, W. C. 1, England.
1303	Kerry.....	British Kerry Cattle Herd Book.	British Kerry Cattle Society, R. O. Hubl, secretary, The Milestone, Stanmore Hill, Stanmore, Middlesex, England.
1304	.....do.....	Kerry Cattle Herd Book.....	Royal Dublin Society, Horace H. Poole, registrar, Ball's Bridge, Dublin, Ireland.
1305	Lincoln Red.....	Lincoln Red Herd Book.....	Lincoln Red Cattle Society, W. Dunnaway, secretary, Agriculture House, Park St., Lincoln, England.
1209	Red Danish.....	Stambog over Køer af Rød Dansk Malke race. Stambog over Tyre af Rød Dansk Malke race. Register-Stambog over Kvæg af Rød Dansk Malke race.	De Samvirkende Danske Landboforeninger, A. Wulff Pedersen, secretary, Vindegade 72, Odense, Denmark.
1306	Red Poll.....	Red Poll Herd Book.....	Red Poll Cattle Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Inc., A. C. Burton, secretary, 32 Princes St., Ipswich, Suffolk, England.
1307	Shorthorn.....	Coates's Herd Book.....	Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Arthur Greenhalgh, secretary, Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W. C. 1, England.
1107	South Devon.....	Herd Book of South Devon Cattle.	South Devon Herd Book Society, W. G. Turpitt, secretary, 16 Sherborne Rd., Newton Abbot, Devon, England.
1308	Sussex.....	Sussex Herd Book.....	Sussex Herd Book Society, A. G. Holland, secretary, 17 Devonshire St., London, W. 1, England.
1309	Welsh.....	Welsh Black Cattle Herd Book.	Welsh Black Cattle Society, G. Williams Edwards, secretary, 13 Bangor St., Caernarvon, No. Wales.

HORSES

2201	Arabian.....	Arab Horse Stud Book.....	The Arab Horse Society, Col. R. C. de V. Askin, secretary, Beechmead, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey, England.
2202	.....do.....	Polska Księga Stadna Konii Arabskich Czyszej Krwi.	Towarzystwo Hodowli Konii Arabskiej, Maria Brykczynska, secretary, Krakow, Sarego 2, Poland.
2203	.....do.....	General Stud Book.....	Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Sq., London, W. 1, England.
2204	.....do.....	Registro-Matricula de Caballos de Pura Sangre.	Jefatura de Cría Caballar y Remonta, Don Manuel Diaz Calderon, Secretario Stud-book, Ministerio del Ejército, Madrid, Spain.
2205	.....do.....	Stud Book Argentino.....	Ministerio de Hacienda de la Nación, Loteria de Beneficencia Nacional y Casinos, Ricardo A. Maestri, Jefe, Av. Libertador General San Martin 4101, Capital Federal, República Argentina.
2206	.....do.....	Stud Book Français Registre des Chevaux de Pur Sang.	Commission du Studbook Français de Pur Sang, M. Maze-Sencier, Inspecteur Général, Chef, Service des Haras, Ministère de l'Agriculture, 78 rue de Varenne (7), Paris, France.

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
2207	Arabian.....	Stud Book de Venezuela.....	Instituto Nacional de Hipodromos, Jorge Coll Nuñez, Jefe, Hipodromo "La Rinconada," Caracas, Venezuela.
2208	do.....	The Arabian Stud Book. (Recognition of this book will be restricted to Arabian horses which originate for importation in Saudi Arabia, or trace to pure Arabian stock of that country.)	The Arabian Horse Club Registry of America, Inc., Henry B. Babson, secretary, 120 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.
2101	Belgian.....	Stud-Book des Chevaux de Trait Belges.	Société Royale "Le Cheval de Trait Belge," Edgard Bedoret, Secrétaire général, 45a rue de l'Ecuyer, Brussels, Belgium.
2209	Cleveland Bay.....	Cleveland Bay Stud Book.....	Cleveland Bay Horse Society, Oswald Welford, secretary, The Angelus, Roxby, Staithes, Saltburn, Yorkshire, England.
2102	Clydesdale.....	Clydesdale Stud-Book.....	Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain & Ireland, Robert Jarvis, secretary, 19 Hillington Gardens, Glasgow, S.W. 2, Scotland.
2210	Criolla.....	"Registre Definitivo Seccion" de Registro Genealogico para la Raza Criolla.	Sociedad Rural Argentina, E. F. Garay, Gerente Técnico, Florida 460, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
2301	Fjordhest (formerly known as Westland).	Stambok over Fjordhest.	Statens Stambokkontor, Arne Hogstad, Statens Stambokfører, Munkedamsveien 35 VI, Oslo, Norway.
2211	Hackney.....	Hackney Stud Book.....	Hackney Horse Society, R. A. Brown, secretary, 16 Bedford Sq., London, W.C. 1, England.
2212	Holstein.....	Holsteinisches Gestütbuch.....	Verband der Züchter des Holsteiner Pferdes e.V., Herr H. Horstmann, Geschäftsführer, Klosterrande 93, Elmshorn, Germany.
2103	Percheron.....	British Percheron Stud Book..	British Percheron Horse Society, A. E. Vyse, secretary, Owen Webb House, Gresham Rd., Cambridge, England.
2104	do.....	Stud-Book Percheron de France.	Société Hippique Percheronne de France, E. Lemarie, secrétaire général, 7 rue Villette-Gaté, Nogent-le-Rotrou (E.-&-L), France.
2302	Shetland Pony.....	Shetland Pony Stud-Book.....	Shetland Pony Stud-Book Society, Thomas H. F. Myles, secretary, 61 George St., Perth, Scotland.
2105	Shire.....	Shire Horse Stud Book.....	Shire Horse Society, A. G. Holland, secretary, 17 Devonshire St., London, W. 1, England.
2106	Suffolk.....	Suffolk Stud-Book.....	Suffolk Horse Society, Raymond Keer, secretary, 6 Church St., Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.
2213	Thoroughbred.....	Australian Stud Book.....	Australian Jockey Club and Victoria Racing Club, W. J. McFadden, Keeper of the Stud Book, 6 Bligh St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
2214	do.....	General Stud Book.....	Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Sq., London, W. 1, England.
2215	do.....	Jamaica Stud-Book.....	The Jockey Club of Jamaica, Miss L. Pike, secretary, 10 Duke St., Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
2216	do.....	Stud Book de Chile.....	Club Hípico de Santiago, Alejandro Obolensky Dadian, Jefe de Stud-Book, Casilla 3674, Santiago, Chile.
2217	do.....	Stud Book de Venezuela.....	Instituto Nacional de Hipodromos, Jorge Coll Nuñez, Jefe, Hipodromo "La Rinconada," Caracas, Venezuela.
2218	do.....	New Zealand Stud Book.....	New Zealand Racing Conference, A. M. McBeath, secretary, P.O. Box 1430, Wellington, C. 1, New Zealand.
2219	do.....	Registro-Matricula de Caballos de Pura Sangre.	Jefatura de Cría Caballar y Remonta, Don Manuel Diaz Calderon, Secretario Stud-book, Ministerio del Ejército, Madrid, Spain.
2220	do.....	Stud Book Français Registre des Chevaux de Pur Sang.	Commission du Studbook Français de Pur Sang, M. Maze-Sencier, Inspecteur Général, Chef, Service des Haras, Ministère de l'Agriculture, 78 rue de Varenne (7), Paris, France.
2221	do.....	Libro Genealogico del Cavalli di Puro Sangue.	Jockey Club Italiano, Gen. Federico Garofoli, segretario, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 87, Rome, Italy.
2222	do.....	Registre des Chevaux de Pur Sang.	Jockey-Club de Belgique, Lt. Col. Baron Jacques van Zuylen van Nyevelt, Secrétaire général, 1 rue Guilmard, Brussels 4, Belgium.
2223	do.....	Stud Book Brasileiro.....	Jockey Club Brasileiro, Ricardo Xavier da Silveira, Diretor do Stud Book, Av. Rio Branco 197, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
2224	do.....	Stud Book Peruano.....	Jockey Club del Perú, Alberto Alvarez Calderón, Gerente, Unión 1066, Lima, Perú.
2225	do.....	Stud Book Argentino.....	Ministerio de Hacienda de la Nación, Lotería de Beneficencia Nacional y Casinos, Ricardo A. Maestri, Jefe, Av. Libertador General San Martín 4101, Capital Federal, República Argentina.

HORSES—Continued

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
2226	Thoroughbred.....	American Stud Book. (Recognition of this book will be restricted to Thoroughbreds imported as follows: (a) Horses bred or born in the United States, shipped to a foreign country and returned to this country; (b) horses bred or born in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Elze, or France, whose pedigrees trace wholly, or in part, to horses bred or born in the United States; (c) horses from countries where a book of purebred registration for Thoroughbreds does not exist; or (d) horses previously certified for entry under the act and for which Certificates of Foreign Registration were issued by The Jockey Club of New York, and which were subsequently exported to any country and returned to the United States with such certificates.)	The Jockey Club, Mrs. L. Brennan, Registrar 300 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
2233	.....do.....	Allgemeines deutsches Gestutbuch für Vollblut.	Direktorium für Vollblutzucht und Rennen, 6 Cologne Weidenpesch, Rennbahnstrasse 100, Postfach 180, Republic of Germany.
2234	.....do.....	Stud Book Uruguayo.....	Jefe del Stud Book Uruguayo, Jose C. Frigerio, Head, Uruguayan Jockey Club, Montevideo, Uruguay.
2303	Welsh Pony and Cob...	Welsh Stud Book.....	Welsh Pony & Cob Society, J. A. George, secretary, Offices of the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society, Queen's Rd., Aberystwyth, Cardigan- shire, Wales.

ASSES

3001	Politou.....	Jack and Jennet Section of Stud-Book ou Livre Gene- alogique des Animaux Mu- lassiers due Polton.	Soclete Centrale d'Agriculture des Deux-Sevres, R. Martinet, Secrétaire, Cite Administrative, rue Duguesclin, Niort (Deux-Sevres), France.
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SHEEP

4101	Border Leicester.....	Border Leicester Flock Book..	Society of Border Leicester Sheep Breeders, Robert Jarvis, secretary, Room 273, 93 Hope St., Glasgow, C. 2, Scotland.
4102	Cheviot.....	Cheviot Sheep Flock Book.....	Cheviot Sheep Society, Guy H. Armstrong, secretary, Commercial Bank Bldgs., Hawick, Scotland.
4103	Corriedale.....	Flock Book for Corriedale Sheep in Australia.	The Australian Corriedale Association, H. T. C. Woodfull, secretary, Royal Showgrounds, Epsom Road, Ascot Vale, W. 2, Victoria, Australia.
4104	.....do.....	Corriedale Flock Book (New Zealand).	The Corriedale Sheep Society, Inc., C. H. Lawrence, secretary, 154 Hereford St., Christ- church, New Zealand.
4201	Dorset Horn.....	Dorset Horn Flock Book.....	Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association, E. F. B. Lucas, secretary, Bank Chambers, Dorchester, Dorset, England.
4202	Hampshire Down.....	Hampshire Down Flock Book.	Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association, Miss Doris M. Stanbury, secretary, 38 Endless St., Salisbury, Wilts., England.
4105	Kent or Romney Marsh.	Kent or Romney Marsh Flock Book.	Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep-Breeders' Asso- ciation, G. W. Tufrey, secretary, Station Rd., Ashford, Kent, England.
4203	Kerry Hill.....	Kerry Hill Flock Book.....	Kerry Hill (Wales) Flock Society, Ralph P. Evans, secretary, c/o The Radnorshire Co., Ltd., Knighton, Radnorshire, Wales.
4106	Leicester.....	Leicester Flock Book.....	Leicester Sheep Breeders' Association, P. S. Atkinson, secretary, The Exchange, Exchange St., Driffield, E. Yorks., England.
4107	Lincoln.....	Flock Book of Lincoln Long- wool Sheep.	Lincoln Longwool Sheep Breeders' Association, Brian Shelley, secretary, Westminster Bank Chambers, 8 Guildhall St., Lincoln, England.

SHEEP—Continued

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
4204	Oxford Down.....	Flock Book of Oxford Down Sheep.	Oxford Down Sheep Breeders' Association, Mrs. L. I. Deacon, secretary, Thornyfields, Billing Rd., Brafield-on-the-Green, Northampton, England.
4108	Romney Marsh.....	New Zealand Romney Marsh Flock Book.	New Zealand Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, Inc., R. J. J. Campbell, secretary, 117 Kimbolton Rd., Feilding, New Zealand.
4205	Ryeland.....	Ryeland Flock Book.....	Ryeland Flock Book Society, Ltd., F. J. Hoskins, secretary, 20 King St., Hereford, England.
4206	Shropshire.....	Shropshire Flock Book.....	Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association and Flock Book Society, Ivor Guy Mansell, secretary, College Hill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England.
4207	Southdown.....	Southdown Flock Book.....	Southdown Sheep Society, Inc., R. G. Noakes, secretary, Westways, Barming Woods, Maidstone, Kent, England.
4218	.....do.....	Southdown Sheep Society of New Zealand (Inc.).	The Southdown Sheep Society of New Zealand (Inc.), S.I. McKenzie, Secretary, A.M.P., Chambers, 14 Broadway, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
4208	Suffolk.....	Suffolk Flock Book.....	Suffolk Sheep Society, Harry A. Byford, secretary, 30 Museum St., Ipswich, Suffolk, England.
4109	Wensleydale.....	Wensleydale Longwool Sheep Flock Book.	The Wensleydale Longwool Sheep Breeders' Association, W. Dickinson, secretary, "Cartmel," Church Walk, Ulverston, Lancashire, England.
4001	Various recognized breeds.	Flock Book for British Breeds of Sheep in Australia.	Australian Society of Breeders of British Sheep, H. T. C. Woodfull, secretary, Royal Show Grounds, Epsom Rd., Ascot Vale, W. 2, Victoria, Australia.
4002	.....do.....	New Zealand Flock Book.....	New Zealand Sheep Breeders' Association, H. M. Studholme, secretary, P.O. Box 9002, Addington, Christchurch, New Zealand.

GOATS

5001	Saanen and Toggenburg.	British Goat Society Herd Book (Saanen and Toggenburg Sections).	British Goat Society, Miss M. F. Rigg, secretary Diss, Norfolk, England.
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SWINE

6001	Irish Large White.....	Herd Book of Irish Large White Pigs.	Royal Dublin Society, Horace H. Poole, registrar, Ball's Bridge, Dublin, Ireland.
6002	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-right: 5px;"> Berkshire Gloucestershire Spots. Large Black Large White Middle White Tamworth Wessex Saddleback </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;"> Old Spots. </div> </div> </div>	Herd Book of the National Pig Breeders' Association.	National Pig Breeders' Association, E. G. Wake secretary, 69 Clarendon Rd., Watford, Herts. England.

DOGS

7301	Boxer.....	Boxer-Zuchtbuch.....	Boxer-Klub e. V. Sitz München, Bernhard Schmitz, Präsident, 38 Otterstrasse, München 9, Germany.
7201	Dachshund.....	Teckel-Stammbuch.....	Deutscher Teckelklub e.V., Josef Chateau Stammbuchführer, Vallendar/Rhein, Haus Rheinnieder, Germany.
7202	Foxhound.....	Foxhound Kennel Stud Book.	Masters of Foxhounds Association, Lt. Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne, Hon. secretary, 51 Victoria St., London, S.W. 1, England.
7203	.....do.....	Welsh Hound Stud Book.....	Welsh Hound Association, Islwyn E. E. Davies, Hon. secretary, Berthddu, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, East Wales.
7302	German Shepherd.....	Zuchtbuch für deutsche Schäferhunde (SZ).	Verein für deutsche Schäferhunde (SV), Hann Kremling, Hauptgeschäftsführer, Beim Schnarrbrunnen 4, Augsburg 5, Germany.
7303	Great Dane.....	Zuchtbuch für Deutsche Doggen.	Deutscher Doggen-Club, Richard Staadt, Präsident, Ellerstrasse 25, Solingen-Ohligs, Germany.
7204	Greyhound.....	Australian Greyhound Stud Book.	The Australian and New Zealand Greyhound Association, Robert John Maidment, secretary, 349 Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1, Australia.

Dogs—Continued

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
7205	Greyhound.....	Greyhound Stud Book.....	National Coursing Club, Sydney H. Dalton, secretary, College Hill Chambers, London, E.C. 4, England.
7206	.....do.....	Irish Greyhound Stud Book..	Irish Coursing Club, Miss K. Butler, secretary, Davis Rd., Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.
7207	Harrier and Beagle...	Harrier and Beagle Stud Book..	Association of Masters of Harriers and Beagles, J. J. Kirkpatrick, Hon. secretary, East Wing, Kirtlington Park, Oxford, England.
7304	Rottweiler.....	Zucht- und Körbuch.....	Allgemeiner Deutscher Rottweiler-Klub, Mrs. Josephine Rieble, Sekretarin, Vorsteigstrasse 5, Stuttgart-West, Germany.
7305	St. Bernard.....	Bernhardiner-Zuchtbuch.....	St. Bernhardsklub e.V., Franz Hrachowina, Zuchtbuchführer, Bergmannstrasse 35, München 12, Germany.
7001	Various recognized breeds.	Irish Kennel Club Stud Book..	Irish Kennel Club, Miss Maud C. Fox, secretary, 23 Eden Quay, Dublin, C. 8, Ireland.
7002	.....do.....	Kennel Club Stud Book.....	English Kennel Club, E. Holland Buckley, secretary, 1-4 Clarges St., Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England.
7003	.....do.....	Livre des Origines Français....	Société Centrale Canine pour l'Amélioration des Races de Chiens en France, Col. Raoul Nicole, Directeur Administrateur, 3 Rue de Choiseul, Paris 2, France.
7004	.....do.....	Livre des Origines de la Société Royale Saint-Hubert.	Société Royale Saint-Hubert, R. Willocq, Secrétaire, 391 Chaussée Saint-Pierre, Brussels 4, Belgium.
7005	.....do.....	Norsk Kennelklubs Stambok..	Norsk Kennel Klub, Olaf A. Roig, secretary, Bjørn Farmannsgate 16, Oslo, Norway.
7006	.....do.....	Zuchtbuch des Klub für Terrier e.V.	Klub für Terrier e.V., Wilhelm Vahle, Sekretär, Schöne Aussicht 9, Kelsterbach b. Frankfurt/Main, Germany.
7007	.....do.....	Schweizerisches Hundestammbuch.	Schweizerische Kynologische Gesellschaft, Carl Wittwer, secretary, Seestrasse 64, Kilchberg/Zürich, Switzerland.
7008	.....do.....	Svenska Kennelklubbens Register.	Svenska Kennelklubben, Ivan Swedrup, secretary, Linnégatan 25, Stockholm Ö, Sweden.

CATS

6001	Long-haired and short-haired.	The Governing Council of the Cat Fancy Stud Book.	The Governing Council of the Cat Fancy, W. A. Hazeldine, secretary, 1 Roundwood Way, Banstead, Surrey, England
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(b) *Breeds and books of record in Canada—(1) Animals generally.* The books of record of the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Canada, of which F. G. Hodgkin is Director, are recognized for the following breeds: *Provided*, That no animals registered in the Canadian National Live Stock Records shall be certified under the act as purebred unless such animals trace only to

animals which are proved to the satisfaction of the Division to be of the same breed: *Provided further*, That no Dexter cattle, Karakul sheep, Alpine goat, Nubian goat, or horse of the American Saddle Horse, Arabian, Canadian, Shetland Pony or Welsh Pony and Cob breed in Canada shall be certified under the act as purebred unless a pedigree certificate showing three complete generations of

Code	Cattle	Code	Horses	Code	Sheep	Code	Goats	Code	Swine
1108	Aberdeen, Angus.	2227	American Saddle Horse.	4110	Blackface.	5002	{Alpine.	6003	{Berkshire.
1210	Ayrshire.			4111	Cheviot.		{Angora.		{Chester White.
1211	Brown Swiss.	2228	Arabian.	4112	Corriedale.		{Nubian.		{Duroc-Jersey.
1212	Canadian.	2107	Belgian Draft.	4113	Cotswold.		{Saanen.		{Hampshire.
1310	Dexter.	2229	Canadian.	4209	Dorset Horn		{Toggenburg.		{Lacombe.
1109	Galloway.	2108	Clydesdale.	4210	Hampshire.				{Large Black.
1213	Guernsey.	2230	Hackney.	4211	Karakul.				{Poland China.
1110	Hereford.	2109	Percheron.	4212	Kerry Hill.				{Tamworth.
1111	Highland.	2304	Shetland Pony.	4114	Leicester.				{Wexor
1214	Jersey.			4115	Lincoln.				{Saddleback.
1311	Lincoln Red.	2110	Shire.	4116	Merino.				{Yorkshire.
1312	Red Poll		Suffolk.	4213	Oxford Down.				
1313	Shorthorn.	2111	Thoroughbred.	4117	Rambouillet.				
		2232	Welsh Pony and Cob.	4214	Ryeland.				
		2305		4215	Shropshire.				
				4216	Southdown.				
				4217	Suffolk.				

known and recorded purebred ancestry of the particular breed involved, issued by the Canadian National Live Stock Records, is submitted for such animal.

(2) *Holstein-Friesian cattle in Canada* (Code 1215). The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, of which G. M. Clemons is secretary and editor, is recognized for the Holstein-Friesian breed registered in the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book of that Association.

(3) *Dogs in Canada* (Code 7009). The Stud Book of the Canadian Kennel Club, Incorporated (Canadian National Live Stock Records) is recognized for all the breeds of dogs registered therein: *Provided*, That no dog so registered shall be certified under the act as purebred unless a pedigree certificate showing three complete generations of known and recorded purebred ancestry of the particular breed involved, issued by the Canadian Kennel Club, Incorporated, is submitted for such dog.

(4) *Standardbred horses in Canada* (Code 2231). The Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book kept by the Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, 122 Brown's Line, Toronto 14, Ontario, Canada, is recognized for all Standardbred horses registered therein: *Provided*, That no Standardbred so registered shall be certified under the act as purebred unless a pedigree certificate showing three complete generations of known and recorded purebred Standardbred ancestry, issued by the Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, is submitted for each such horse.

[23 F.R. 10104, Dec. 23, 1958, as amended at 24 F.R. 2644, Apr. 4, 1959; 24 F.R. 6950, Aug. 27, 1959; 26 F.R. 1112, Feb. 7, 1961; 27 F.R. 881, Jan. 31, 1962; 32 F.R. 19158, Dec. 20, 1967]

§ 151.10 Recognition of additional breeds and books of record.

Before a breed or a book of record shall be added to those listed in this part, the custodian of the book of record involved shall submit to the Division a complete copy of the book of record, consisting of any published printed volumes and any microfilm records issued by the registry association up to date of application, together with a copy of all rules and forms in force on said date affecting the registration of animals in said book.

[24 F.R. 2644, Apr. 7, 1959]

§ 151.11 Form of books of record.

(a) If a registry association has not published its book of record in printed form, a record in approved microfilm form which the Director of the Division finds provides a system for determining the recorded ancestry of the animals identified therein will be acceptable. When a registry association which has published its book of record in printed form ceases such publication and in lieu thereof publishes a microfilm record, the microfilm record shall commence with the first pedigree recorded by the association which is not in the printed volumes and shall otherwise be in approved form.

(b) A microfilm record will be approved under this part only if it is 16 mm. non-perforated safety film exposed at a reduction ratio not to exceed 24 diameters. All information on the original document shall be reproduced onto the microfilm so that it is clearly readable. The microfilm carton shall be indexed to state the numbers of the pedigree certificates on the roll of film it contains.

[24 F.R. 2644, Apr. 7, 1959]

SUBCHAPTER H—VOLUNTARY INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SERVICE

PART 156—INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF ANIMAL BYPRODUCTS

Sec.

- 156.1 Meaning of words.
- 156.2 Definitions.
- 156.3 Kind of service; records.
- 156.4 Application for service.
- 156.5 Availability of service.
- 156.6 Certificates.

Sec.

- 156.7 Fees and charges.
- 156.8 Refusal of service; denial or withdrawal of service.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 156 issued under secs. 203, 205, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 156 appear at 23 F.R. 10111, Dec. 23, 1958; 31 F.R. 82, Jan. 5, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 156.1 Meaning of words.

Words used in this part in the singular form shall import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

§ 156.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Administrator.* The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(c) *Director.* The Director, Animal Health Division of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(d) *Inspector.* Any officer or employee of the Department or cooperating agency authorized to perform any duties under a cooperative agreement at any plant furnished service under this part.

(e) *Inspector in charge.* An inspector of the Department assigned by the Director to supervise, review, and perform official work pertaining to a plant furnished service under this part.

(f) *Person.* Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, or other form of organization.

(g) *Applicant.* Any person who requests service under this part.

(h) *Animal byproducts.* Any inedible part, or combination of inedible parts, of carcasses of livestock or poultry, processed by cooking, curing, drying, or other methods acceptable to the trade, including but not limited to tankage, blood meal, bones, bone meal, hides, skins, wool, and hair.

(i) *Cooperative agreement.* An agreement, between the Department and some other Federal or State agency, board of trade, chamber of commerce, or other agency, association, organization, person, or corporation as provided for in section 205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1624), to conduct cooperatively service under this part.

§ 156.3 Kind of service; records.

Laws, regulations or other requirements of foreign countries and specifications of contracts for the purchase and sale of animal byproducts, on occasion require vendors of such byproducts to furnish official certificates concerning the class, quality, quantity, or condition of such byproducts to be imported into such countries or to be delivered under the contracts. The service under this part, shall consist of the inspection of the processing, handling, and storage of the byproducts at any plant at which service is furnished and the certification, on the basis of such requirements of foreign countries or such contract specifications, of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of such of the byproducts as are found to conform to such requirements or specifications as the case may be. Processing procedures will be actually supervised. The operator of the plant shall fully inform the inspector with respect to, and the inspector shall actually observe, the processing procedures, handling, and storage of the byproducts intended for certification. The inspector shall keep such records of the temperatures reached, the duration of time the temperatures are maintained, and the pounds of pressure under which the byproducts are cooked in the course of processing, and such other information, as are needed to justify the issuance of the certificates required.

§ 156.4 Application for service.

Any person who is eligible under a cooperative agreement to receive service under this part may apply therefor to the Director, upon an application form which will be furnished by the Director upon request. The application form shall require the applicant to state, among other things, the forms of certificates desired.

§ 156.5 Availability of service.

Subject to § 156.8, service under this part will be furnished, upon application, within the limits of available Department personnel and facilities, at any plant the operator of which applies for or endorses the application for the service if the Director finds that: the forms of certificates desired by the applicant require the certification of class, quality, quantity, or condition; the plant and its methods of processing, handling and storage of the byproducts intended for certification are adequate to warrant the issuance of the desired certificates;

service is to be furnished under a cooperative agreement; and the requirements of § 156.7 are met.

§ 156.6 Certificates.

The inspector shall sign and issue certificates in forms approved by the Director for animal byproducts inspected in accordance with this part, if he finds that the requirements as stated in the certification have been met. The original and one copy of each certificate shall be furnished to the applicant, and one copy of each certificate shall be retained by the Department until disposal is authorized in accordance with law. Additional copies may be furnished the applicant at his request upon payment of the fees prescribed in § 156.7. Copies of the certificates may be furnished without charge to other properly interested Federal agencies or under compulsory process.

§ 156.7 Fees and charges.

Fees and charges for service (including travel and other expenses incurred in connection with the furnishing of service) under this part shall be paid by the applicant in accordance with the terms of the cooperative agreement under which service is furnished and in accordance with this section which shall be deemed to be incorporated in such agreement. If required by the Administrator, the fees and charges shall be paid in advance. Since the fees and charges are for the purpose of reimbursing the Department for all costs incurred in connection with the furnishing of service under this part, the appropriate fees and charges to cover any such costs shall be paid even though service is withheld pursuant to § 156.8.

§ 156.8 Refusal of service; denial or withdrawal of service.

(a) Service under this part will be refused if the conditions stated in §§ 156.5 and 156.6 are not met.

(b) Service under this part may be withdrawn from, or denied to, any applicant by the Administrator, for such period as the Administrator may prescribe, when the Administrator is satisfied, after opportunity for hearing before a proper official has been accorded the applicant, that the applicant or other operator of the plant where service has been or would be furnished under the application, or the agent or employee

of such applicant or operator within the scope of his employment, has persistently failed to give the inspector full and correct information with respect to the processing procedures, handling, and storage of animal byproducts intended for certification or certified; or has given to any employee of the Department false information in connection with service under this part; or has altered or imitated any certificate, mark, or device provided for under this part; or has used any such certificate, mark, or device without authority from the Director, or any imitation of any such certificate, mark, or device, on or with respect to any animal byproducts; or has knowingly and without promptly notifying the Director retained possession of any such device or imitation thereof or altered or imitation certificate or of any animal byproducts marked with any such device without authority from the Director or marked with any imitation of such device; or has given or attempted to give, for any purpose whatsoever, any money, favor, or other thing of value, to any employee of the Department authorized to perform any function under this part; or has interfered with or obstructed, or attempted to interfere with or to obstruct, any employee of the Department in or with respect to the performance of his duties under this part by intimidation, threats, assaults, or any other improper means. The inspector assigned to any plant may suspend service at such plant for any of the reasons set forth in this paragraph, without hearing, and in that event shall report his actions to the Director, and the Director may continue such suspension or otherwise deny or suspend service at any plant for any of such reasons, without hearing, pending final disposal of the matter under this paragraph.

(c) All final orders in any proceeding to deny or withdraw the service for any of the reasons set forth in paragraph (b) of this section (except orders required for good cause to be held confidential and not cited as precedents) shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk of the Department and be available to public inspection.

NOTE: The reporting and record keeping requirements contained herein have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

SUBCHAPTER I—ACCREDITATION OF VETERINARIANS AND REVOCATION OF SUCH ACCREDITATION

PART 160—DEFINITION OF TERMS

§ 160.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subchapter the following words, phrases, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Division*. The Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Director*. The Director of the Division, or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(c) *State*. Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(d) *Accredited Veterinarian*.¹ A veterinarian approved by the Director in accordance with the provisions of Part 161 of this subchapter to perform functions specified in Subchapters B, C, and D of this chapter.

(e) *Veterinarian-in-Charge*. The veterinary official of the Division who is assigned by the Director to supervise and perform the official work of the Division in the State where the veterinarian concerned is accredited or wishes to be accredited.

(f) *State Animal Health Official*. The animal health official responsible for the livestock and poultry disease control and eradication programs of the State in which the veterinarian is accredited or wishes to be accredited.

(23 Stat. 32, as amended; 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 65 Stat. 693; 26 Stat. 417; 32 Stat. 791, 792, as amended; 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 34 Stat. 1263, 1264; 41 Stat. 241; 41 Stat. 699; 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 80-86, 89, 96, 105, 111-113, 114, 114a, 114a-1, 115, 116, 120, 121, 125, 134b, 134f) [32 F.R. 20839, Dec. 28, 1967]

¹ The provisions of Subchapters B, C, and D of this chapter authorize Federal and state veterinarians and accredited veterinarians to perform specified functions. Full time Federal (including military) and state veterinary employees are authorized to perform such functions without specific accreditation under the provisions of this subchapter.

PART 161—REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITED VETERINARIANS AND REVOCATION OF SUCH ACCREDITATION

Sec.

161.1 Requirements for accreditation.

161.2 Standards for accredited veterinarians.

161.3 Revocation of veterinary accreditation.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 161 issued under 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 65 Stat. 693; 26 Stat. 417; 32 Stat. 791, 792, as amended; 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 34 Stat. 1263, 1264; 41 Stat. 241; 41 Stat. 699; 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 80-86, 89, 96, 105, 111-113, 114, 114a, 114a-1, 115, 116, 120, 121, 125, 134b, 134f.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 161 appear at 32 F.R. 20839, Dec. 28, 1967, unless otherwise noted.

§ 161.1 Requirements for accreditation.

(a) The Director is hereby authorized to accredit a veterinarian when he determines that such veterinarian (1) is a graduate of a college of veterinary medicine; (2) is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the State in which he wishes to be accredited; (3) has made formal application for accreditation on Form 1-36A, "Application for Veterinary Accreditation"; (4) has passed an examination administered by the Division; and (5) has been jointly recommended by the State Animal Health Official and the Veterinarian-in-Charge in the State in which the veterinarian wishes to be accredited.

(b) The Director is hereby authorized to accredit a veterinarian whose accreditation has been revoked when he determines that such veterinarian (1) is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the State in which he wishes to be accredited; (2) has made formal application for accreditation on Form 1-36A, "Application for Veterinary Accreditation"; and (3) has been jointly recommended by the State Animal Health Official and the Veterinarian-in-Charge in the State in which the veterinarian wishes to be accredited.

§ 161.2 Standards for accredited veterinarians.

An accredited veterinarian shall perform official duties in accordance with the following standards:

(a) Prior to completing and signing a certificate with respect to animals or poultry, the accredited veterinarian shall individually inspect such animals or poultry in accordance with professionally accepted procedures.

(b) Certificates, forms, and reports shall be accurately and fully completed, including identification of animals, and shall be distributed according to instructions issued to him by the State Animal Health Official or the Veterinarian-in-Charge, or both.

(c) Official tests and vaccinations shall be applied according to procedures and standard techniques prescribed by the State Animal Health Official or the Veterinarian-in-Charge, or both.

(d) Certificates issued by an accredited veterinarian that reflect results of tests performed by another accredited veterinarian shall clearly indicate the name of the veterinarian conducting the tests, the place where the tests were conducted, and the date and results of the tests.

(e) Reactor animals disclosed by tests shall be identified within prescribed time limitations and according to State-Federal instructions issued to him by the State Animal Health Official or the Veterinarian-in-Charge, or both.

(f) All diagnosed or suspected cases of diseases of livestock or poultry named in § 71.3 (a) and (b) of Part 71, Subchapter C, of this chapter, including any vesicular conditions, shall be reported immediately to the appropriate State Animal Health Official or the Veterinarian-in-Charge.

(g) Professionally accepted sanitary procedures shall be followed to minimize the danger of spread of disease between animals and between premises.

(h) The accredited veterinarian shall keep himself currently informed on State and Federal policies, regulations, and procedures concerning livestock disease control and eradication and shall advise livestock owners, shippers, and other interested parties accordingly.

(i) Official duties and activities of an accredited veterinarian in a State shall be performed subject to supervision and direction of the appropriate State Animal Health Official and the Veterinarian-in-Charge.

§ 161.3 Revocation of veterinary accreditation.

The Director is authorized to revoke the accreditation of a veterinarian when he determines that the accredited veterinarian has not complied with the "Standards for Accredited Veterinarians" as set forth in § 161.2. Any such revocation of accreditation shall be applicable in all States in which the veterinarian is accredited.

PART 162—RULES OF PRACTICE

Sec.

162.1 Institution of proceedings.

162.2 Hearing; request for formal hearing; hearing procedure; procedure upon admission of facts and waiver of hearing; hearing officer's report; exceptions to hearing officer's report; preparation and issuance of final order.

162.3 Service and proof of service.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 162 issued under 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 65 Stat. 693; 26 Stat. 417; 32 Stat. 791, 792, as amended; 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 34 Stat. 1263, 1264; 41 Stat. 241, 699; 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 80-86, 89, 96, 105, 111-113, 114, 114a, 114a-1, 115, 116, 120, 121, 125, 134b, 134f.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 162 appear at 32 F.R. 20839, Dec. 28, 1967, unless otherwise noted.

§ 162.1 Institution of proceedings.

(a) *Complaint.* A complaint in writing shall be issued by the Veterinarian-in-Charge and served on the accredited veterinarian, whenever there is reason to believe that he has not complied with the "Standards for Accredited Veterinarians" as contained in § 161.2 of this subchapter. The complaint shall state briefly and clearly the allegations of fact which constitute the basis for the proceeding and shall specify the "Standards" alleged to have been violated. At any time prior to the close of the hearing the complaint may be amended; but, at the request of the accredited veterinarian, the hearing shall be adjourned for a period not exceeding 15 days.

(b) *Answer.* The accredited veterinarian shall file with the Veterinarian-in-Charge an answer to the complaint within 20 days after service of the complaint. Such answer shall be signed by the accredited veterinarian or his attorney. Upon request by the accredited veterinarian and where the circumstances warrant, the Director may extend the period of time for filing of the answer.

The answer shall contain a statement of the facts which constitute the grounds of defense and shall specifically admit, deny, or explain each of the allegations of the complaint. The answer may be supported by such affidavits, depositions or other documents which the accredited veterinarian desires to submit. Failure to file an answer to or plead specifically to any allegation of fact in the complaint shall constitute an admission of such allegation.

(c) *Suspension of accreditation pending final determination.* When the Director deems such action necessary in order to adequately protect the public health, interest, or safety, he may suspend the accreditation of an accredited veterinarian pending final determination in the matter.

(d) *Informal conference and consent orders.* At the request of the accredited veterinarian, the Veterinarian-in-Charge, with the concurrence of the State Animal Health Official, will arrange an informal conference to discuss the matter, at the time and place designated by the Veterinarian-in-Charge. The accredited veterinarian may bring with him to the conference any representative or other person whom he desires. If the accredited veterinarian, in writing, admits the facts alleged in the complaint, or states that he neither admits nor denies the facts alleged in the complaint, and consents to the issuance of an order revoking his accreditation, such an order will be issued without further procedure.

§ 162.2 Hearing; request for formal hearing; hearing procedure; procedure upon admission of facts and waiver of hearing; hearing officer's report; exceptions to hearing officer's report; preparation and issuance of final order.

(a) *Request for formal hearing.* An accredited veterinarian may request a formal hearing on the allegations set forth in the complaint by including such request in the answer or by a separate request in writing filed with the Director. Failure to request a formal hearing at the conclusion of an informal appearance referred to in § 162.1(d) or within the time allowed for the filing of the answer, shall constitute a waiver of such hearing. If the accredited veterinarian does not request a formal hearing, the Director may order that such a hearing be held if he determines that a hearing is necessary to fully develop the facts.

(b) *Hearing Procedure.* Upon request by the accredited veterinarian for a formal hearing or upon the order of the Director, a hearing within 30 days shall be arranged. The following shall apply to such hearing:

(1) Notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given to the accredited veterinarian in writing at least 10 days prior to the hearing.

(2) Such hearing shall be held before a hearing officer appointed by the Director.

(3) The parties may appear in person or by counsel or other representative.

(4) A representative of the Division shall proceed first at the hearing to present the facts upon which the complaint was based.

(5) The hearing officer shall be authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses at such hearing, and rule upon motions and requests.

(6) All testimony of witnesses at the hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation and subject to cross-examination. Any witness may, in the discretion of the hearing officer, be examined separate and apart from all other witnesses except the interested parties.

(7) The hearing officer may exclude obviously immaterial or irrelevant evidence, but the party offering such evidence may state what he expects to prove thereby.

(8) The hearing officer may postpone or adjourn a hearing for good cause shown.

(9) Oral argument will be permitted before the hearing officer at the close of the hearing and any argument advanced will be embodied in the record.

(10) A transcript shall be made of the hearing to which the hearing officer shall attach his certificate stating that the transcript is a true transcript of the hearing, except in such particulars as he shall specify, and that the exhibits accompanying the transcript are all the exhibits introduced at the hearing, with such exceptions as he shall specify.

(11) Written briefs or arguments may be submitted and made a part of the record if received by the hearing officer within 15 days after the close of the hearing. This period may be extended by the hearing officer for good cause shown.

(12) If the accredited veterinarian, after being duly notified, fails to appear at the hearing, he will have waived the right to a hearing.

(c) *Procedure upon admission of facts; waiver of hearing.* The admission, in the answer or by failure to file an answer, of all the material allegations of fact contained in the complaint shall constitute a waiver of hearing. Upon such admission of facts, unless the Director has ordered that a hearing be held, the hearing officer, without further procedure, shall prepare his report, in which he shall adopt as his proposed findings of fact the material facts alleged in the complaint.

(d) *The hearing officer's report.* The hearing officer, within a reasonable time after the termination of the period allowed for the filing of written briefs or arguments following the hearing, shall prepare upon the basis of the record and submit to the Director his report together with the record of the proceeding. Such report shall include recommended findings of fact and conclusions. A copy of the report shall be served upon the parties.

(e) *Exceptions to the hearing officer's report.* Within 15 days after the receipt of the hearing officer's report, exceptions thereto, and written arguments or a brief

in support of such exceptions, may be filed with the Director. The Director may extend such period for good cause shown.

(f) *Preparation and issuance of order.* As soon as practicable after the termination of the period allowed for the filing of exceptions to the hearing officer's report, the Director, upon the basis of and after due consideration of the record, shall prepare his decision and order in the proceeding. Such decision and order shall be issued and served upon the parties and shall be the final and conclusive order in the proceeding.

§ 162.3 Service and proof of service.

Copies of all documents served upon a veterinarian whose accreditation is the subject of the proceeding shall be served in person or by certified mail. Proof of service shall be made by the affidavit of the person who actually made the service: *Provided*, That if the service is made by certified mail, proof of service shall be made by the return post office receipt. Such proof of service shall be made a part of the record of the proceeding.

CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS PERMITTED FOR USE
IN OFFICIAL DISINFECTION

The current listing of permitted cresylic disinfectants in no way implies that these commercial products are approved or recommended by the ANH Division. This list is made available as a convenience to all regulatory officials dealing with eradication of animal diseases, and indicates that such named products meet specifications as published in the Code of Federal Regulations, July 1, 1969

Employees supervising the official disinfection of infected or exposed cars, trucks, boats, other vehicles, stockyard pens, chutes, alleys, premises, etc., are required to use a product permitted for use under Federal regulations.

The permitted disinfectants on the following list are to be diluted in the proportions of at least four (4) ounces to one gallon of water.

CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS

(Permitted List -- July 1, 1969)

<u>Trade Name and USDA Reg. No.</u>	<u>Name and Address of Manufacturer</u>	<u>Name and Address of Distributor</u>
ARCO 50% Cresylic..... Solution Reg. No. 1516-13	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Animal Remedies, Inc. P.O. Box 18063 KAW Station Kansas City, Kansas 66118
B & B Creso 16-N..... Reg. No. 6899-6	B & B Chemical Co., Inc..... 875 W. 20th Street Hialeah, Florida 33012	Same
Bio-Lene Cresylic..... Disinfectant Reg. No. 5185-3	Bio-Lab, Inc..... 627 E. College Avenue P.O. Box 1489 Decatur, Ga. 30030	Same
Bourbon Cresylic..... Disinfectant Reg. No. 1127-11	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	The Bourbon Company P.O. Box 466 Lexington, Ky. 40501
C-4 Brand Soluble..... Cresylic Disinfectant Reg. No. 363-25	Coopers Creek Chemical..... Corporation West Conshohocken, Penna. 19428	Same
Cento Diseresol..... Reg. No. 1537-52	Center Chemical Co..... P.O. Box 80503 Atlanta, Ga. 30005	Same
Co-op Cresylic..... Disinfectant Reg. No. 1222-13	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc..... 1909 North Clifton Avenue Chicago, Ill. 60614	Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Assn., Inc. 47 So. Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46209

CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS -- Permitted List - July 1969

<u>Trade Name and USDA Reg. No.</u>	<u>Name and Address of Manufacturer</u>	<u>Name and Address of Distributor</u>
Cooper Kerol..... Reg. No. 59-150	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc..... 1909 North Clifton Avenue Chicago, Ill. 60614	Same
Cooper Saponified..... Cresylic Solution Reg. No. 59-7	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc..... 1909 North Clifton Avenue Chicago, Ill. 60614	Same
Cres-A-Check..... Reg. No. 5884-7	McClellan Veterinary Labora-..... tories, Inc. Div. of Nutrilite Prod., Inc. 5600 Beach Blvd. Buena Park, Calif. 90621	Same
Cresolutol..... Reg. No. 2617-31	Michel & Pelton Company..... 5743 Landregan Street Emeryville, Calif. 94608	Same
Crestall Fluid..... Reg. No. 551-177	Baird & McGuire, Inc..... South Street Holbrook, Mass. 02343	Same
Cresylene Cresylic..... Compound Reg. No. 3696-36	Texize Chemicals, Inc..... 2730 Grand Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44104	Same
Crystal Cresylic..... Disinfectant Reg. No. 888-5	Crystal Soap & Chemical Co.,..... Inc. P.O. Box 550 8th St. and Moyers Road Lansdale, Penna. 19446	Same
Curts Cresylic Compound Reg. No. 1516-13	James Varley & Sons, Inc. 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Curts Laboratories, Inc. 812 Woodswether Road Kansas City, Mo. 64105
Diamond H. Cresyl..... Fluid Reg. No. 619-14	James Huggins & Son, Inc..... Medford & Commercial Sts. Malden, Mass. 02148	Same
Franklin Cresolis..... Reg. No. 410-17	Thompson-Hayward Chemical..... Company P.O. Box 768 Kansas City, Mo. 64141	O. M. Franklin Serum Co. Div. of American Home Products Corporation 1777 South Bellaire St. Denver, Colorado 80222
Germo Cresolis..... Reg. No. 784-17	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Germo Manufacturing Co. 1470 So. Vandeventer St. Louis, Mo. 63110

CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS — Permitted List - July 1969

<u>Trade Name and USDA Reg. No.</u>	<u>Name and Address of Manufacturer</u>	<u>Name and Address of Distributor</u>
GS Cresylic Disinfec- tant Reg. No. 10304-1	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc., 1909-25 Clifton Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60614	General Sales Company P.O. Box 38 Thorntown, Inc. 46071
HVL Cresylic Disinfec- tant Reg. No. 10304-1	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc., 1909-25 Clifton Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60614	Hoosier Veterinary Laboratories, Inc. Thorntown, Ind. 46071
Hy-Kresol..... Reg. No. 670-19	H. V. Smith & Company..... 1910 University Avenue St. Paul, Minn. 55104	Same
Imco Brand Technical..... Cresol Compound Reg. No. 188-11	The Industrial Materials Co..... 5921 Plainview Street Houston, Texas 77017	Same
Jen-Sal Cresylic..... Disinfectant Reg. No. 411-32	Thompson-Hayward Chemical..... Company P.O. Box 768 Kansas City, Mo. 64141	Jensen-Salsbery Labora- tories, Inc. 520 West 21st Street Kansas City, Mo. 64108
Kremulso..... Reg. No. 148-56	Thompson-Hayward Chemical..... Company P.O. Box 768 Kansas City, Mo. 64141	Same
Miller Cresylic..... Disinfectant Reg. No. 450-51	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Miller Chemical Co., Inc. 1441 California Street Omaha, Nebraska 68102
New M.F.A. 50% Cresylic..... Disinfectant Reg. No. 746-38	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	M.F.A. Oil Company 200 South 7th Street Columbia, Mo. 65201
Palmer's Technical..... Cresol Compound Reg. No. 4821-4	Palmer House Chemical Corp..... 8226 Kerr Houston, Texas 77029	Same
Pfizer 50% Cresylic..... Disinfectant Reg. No. 1007-42	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 235 East 42nd Street New York, N.Y. 10017
Purina Cre-So-Fec..... Reg. No. 602-19	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Ralston Purina Company 835 South 8th Street St. Louis, Mo. 63199
Sanfax C-61..... Reg. No. 3635-48	Sanfax Corporation..... P.O. Box 80422 Atlanta, Ga. 30005	Same

CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS — Permitted List — July 1969

<u>Trade Name and USDA Reg. No.</u>	<u>Name and Address of Manufacturer</u>	<u>Name and Address of Distributor</u>
S. O. Super Germite..... Reg. No. 522-14	Standard Oil Co. of Calif..... 225 Bush Street San Francisco, Calif. 94104	Same
Tekresol..... Reg. No. 984-3	Whitmoyer Laboratories, Inc..... 19 N. Railroad Street Myerstown, Pa. 17067	Same
U. C. Cresolis..... Reg. No. 623-8	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	United Chemical Co., Inc. 401-411 Delaware Sts. Kansas City, Mo. 64105
Val-A-Saponified..... Cresylic Solution Reg. No. 189-11	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co..... P.O. Box 768 Kansas City, Mo. 64141	Val-A-Company 700-710 W. Root St. Chicago, Ill. 60609
Varco 50% Cresylic..... Solution Reg. No. 421-8	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Same
Varco Liquor Cresolis..... Saponatus NF XII Reg. No. 421-5	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Same
Warlasco 50% Cresylic..... Reg. No. 1616-38	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Warren-Douglas Chemical Company 3002 - F Street Omaha, Nebraska 68107
Worrell's Crespolin..... Reg. No. 784-17	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Mo. 63147	Consolidated Chemical, Inc. 1470 S. Vandeventer St. Louis, Mo. 63110

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Service
Animal Health Division
Chemistry Section - Technical Services

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMITTED CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS

Commercial standard CS71-41, Group I, of the National Bureau of Standards is designed to cover a product which will meet the specifications provided by sec. 71.11, Chapter I, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, which reads as follows:

Sec. 71.11 Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of cresylic disinfectant for use under the provisions of Section 71.10(b) (3):

- (a) The product shall remain a uniform liquid when held at 0°C. (32°F.) for 3 hours (Chill test).

PROCEDURE - Chill Test

A test tube, approximately 180 by 20 millimeters, is half filled with the sample, stoppered, and immersed at least three-fourths in a bath held at 0°C. (32°F.) for 3 hours. The contents of the tube immediately after withdrawal from the bath should flow when the tube is tilted and should show no separation of soap, either in mass or as a pronounced turbidity.

- (b) The product shall dissolve completely in 30 parts of distilled water at 25°C. (77°F.) within 2 minutes (solution-rate test), producing a solution entirely free from globules and not more than faintly opalescent (solubility degree test).

PROCEDURE - Solution Rate Test

An ordinary 250 cubic centimeter glass-stoppered graduated cylinder about 300 cubic centimeters to the neck, is filled nearly to the neck with distilled water at 25°C. (77°F.) and a single ordinary "marble" measuring 12 to 14 millimeters in diameter is dropped in. Ten cubic centimeters of the sample free from froth, is rapidly poured from a graduate into the cylinder without touching its walls. The cylinder is quickly filled to overflowing with more distilled water at the same temperature and the stopper is inserted without entrapping any air; then the cylinder is held vertically between the hands and inverted sharply every 2.5 seconds -- that is, brought through a complete cycle of positions in each 5 seconds. At the expiration of 2 minutes counting from the first contact, the result should be a clear solution in which no jelly particles or globules of the undissolved sample are present. The test is valid only when the first inversion is made before any of the sample has fallen to the bottom of the cylinder and formed a layer thereon.

- (c) The product shall contain not more than 25 percent of inert ingredients (water and glycerin), not more excess alkali than the equivalent of 0.5 percent of sodium hydroxide, and not less than 21 percent of soap exclusive of water, glycerin, and excess alkali.
- (d) The product shall contain not less than 50 percent and not more than 53 percent of total phenols. It shall contain less than 5 percent of benzophenol (C_6H_5OH).

Any suitable glyceride, fat acid, or resin acid may be used in preparing the soap but not all are suitable nor are all grades of a single product equally suitable. Also various grades of commercial cresylic acid differ in suitability. Therefore, manufacturers are cautioned to prepare a trial laboratory batch from every set of ingredients and to prove its conformity with specifications (a) and (b) above, before proceeding with manufacture on a factory scale.

SECTION III

Sections of the General Import Requirements
of Canada Pertaining to the Admission
of Livestock and Poultry
as submitted by
The Health of Animals Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture

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Animals

13. Except as provided in these regulations, no person shall import an animal into Canada.

14. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these regulations but subject to subsection (2), all animals entering Canada or tendered for entry into Canada are subject to inspection by an inspector and no animal shall be allowed to enter Canada if an inspector finds or suspects that the animal is affected with an infectious or contagious disease.

(2) Where an inspector finds or suspects that an animal tendered for entry into Canada is affected with an infectious or contagious disease and the importation of the animal into Canada is not otherwise prohibited under the Act or these regulations, he may in his discretion, but subject to any instructions from the Veterinary Director General, admit the animal into quarantine for such period as he may prescribe, and if at the end of such period the animal is found free from infectious or contagious disease it may be admitted into Canada, but if the animal is found not to be free from infectious or contagious disease the animal, in the discretion of the inspector, shall be returned to its country of origin or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, without compensation.

Birds

15. (1) Subject to this section and the provisions of these Regulations respecting poultry, birds may be imported into Canada.

(2) Birds of the parrot family shall not be imported into Canada unless

- (a) the birds appear upon entry to be in good health;
- (b) the number of birds brought in by members of a family comprising a single household does not exceed two at any one time;
- (c) the birds to be imported are accompanied by the owner; and
- (d) the owner certifies in writing that the birds have not been in contact with other birds of the parrot family, and have been in his possession for the ninety days immediately preceding importation.

(3) Birds of the parrot family may be imported into Canada at quarantine stations or at inspection ports.

(4) All birds of the parrot family tendered for importation which do not appear to be in good health or which are tendered for importation otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations shall immediately be returned to the country of origin at the expense of the owner or importer, or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and the Crown shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of such destruction or disposal.

(5) The Minister may, at any time, prohibit the importation of birds of the parrot family from any country in which the Minister has reason to believe there is an epidemic of psittacosis, and a notification of such prohibition and the removal of such prohibition shall be forwarded to all provincial health authorities.

(6) In this section, the expression "birds of the parrot family" means psittacidae and includes birds commonly known as parrots, Amazons, Mexican double heads, African grays, cockatoos, macaws, parakeets, love birds, lories, lorikeets, and similar birds.

16. (1) No person shall import into Canada honeybees from any country except the United States.

(2) No person shall import into Canada

(a) honeybees on combs

(b) used hives or used hive equipment;

(c) beeswax, unless accompanied by a declaration signed by the shipper that the beeswax has been liquefied; or

(d) honeybees in combless packages, unless the packages are accompanied by a declaration signed by the shipper that the food supplied to the bees, and carried in the package does not contain honey.

QUARANTINE STATIONS

17. (1) An animal that on importation into Canada is subject to quarantine under these regulations may be admitted into Canada only at a quarantine station.

(2) Where an animal that is subject to quarantine under these regulations has been quarantined for the period prescribed by these regulations and is then or at the end of such additional period of quarantine as an inspector may order, found or suspected to be not free from infectious or contagious disease the

animal, in the discretion of an inspector, shall be returned to its country of origin or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, without compensation.

(3) The following ports are quarantine stations for the purpose of these Regulations:

Nova Scotia - Halifax;
New Brunswick - St. John;
Quebec - Quebec, Lacolle, and Grosse Ile;
Ontario - Fort Erie, and Windsor;
Manitoba - Emerson and Lena;
Alberta - Coutts;
British Columbia - Kingsgate, Osoyoos, White Rock,
Vancouver, and Victoria;
Yukon Territory - Whitehorse

18. (1) Except as provided in these regulations, inspection of animals that are imported into Canada shall be made at a quarantine station or at an inspection port and an animal that is not subject to quarantine under these regulations shall not be admitted to Canada except at an inspection port or a quarantine station.

(2) The following are inspection ports for the purposes of these regulations:

Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown;
Newfoundland - St. John's and Corner Brook;
Nova Scotia - Yarmouth, and North Sydney;
New Brunswick - St. Stephen, Woodstock, Centreville,
Grand Falls St. Leonard, Edmundston, Clair,
Andover, and McAdam Junction;
Quebec - Estcourt, Lac Frontiere, Lac Megantic, Ste.
Aurelie, Armstrong, Comins Mills, Coaticook, Rock
Island, Highwater, Abercorn, Sutton, Noyan, Lacolle,
Cantic, Huntingdon, Trout River, Stanhope, Phil-
lipsburg, Port Alfred, and Montreal;
Ontario - Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Lansdowne,
Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls,
Rainy River, Pigeon River, Fort Frances, Sault
Ste. Marie, and Sarnia.
Manitoba - Boissevain;
Alberta - Carway, Calgary, and Edmonton;
Saskatchewan - Regway, Monchy, East Poplar, Northgate,
Willow Creek, and North Portal;
British Columbia - Boundary Bay, Nanaimo, Sidney,
Pacific Highway (Douglas), Nelson Cascade, Peter-
son, Carson, Midway, Keremeos, Huntingdon, Chopaka,
and Roosville.

19. (1) Quarantine stations shall be under the care of and subject to the orders of the veterinary inspector in charge, who shall have the general superintendence and control of employees and attendants, and of all matters in connection therewith.

(2) No person other than those mentioned in subsection (1) shall enter a quarantine station without written authority from the Veterinary Director General.

20. Animals in a quarantine station shall be treated and dealt with under the direction of the veterinary inspector in charge of the station and all articles used for, about or in connection with the animals, shall be in like manner subject to his direction and supervision.

26. The Minister or the Veterinary Director General may authorize the destruction of any quarantined animal or all or any portion of the articles used in the care of such animal, and such destruction shall take place under the supervision of the veterinary inspector in charge, and in the manner prescribed by him.

27. The expenses of feeding, treating and caring for animals detained in quarantine, with the exception of those for the use of grounds and shelter, shall be borne by the owner or importer, and such expenses shall be paid before the animals are permitted to leave the quarantine, and in default of such payment within fourteen days after the expiration of the period of quarantine, the veterinary inspector in charge may, on fourteen days' notice in writing, delivered personally or by registered mail to the owner or importer, cause the said animals to be sold to meet the said expenses, together with the expenses of and incidental to the sale of the said animals, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner.

28. No animal under quarantine shall be allowed to come in contact with an animal not in quarantine until duly discharged from quarantine.

29. No animal under quarantine shall be removed from a quarantine station until duly discharged therefrom by or under the authority of the veterinary inspector in charge.

30. No person shall remove or attempt to remove an animal from a quarantine station except by or under the authority of the veterinary inspector in charge.

31. No compensation or indemnity is payable for any injury or loss sustained in connection with an animal while it is detained in quarantine.

Importation from the United States

55. This Part applies only to the importation of animals from the United States.

56. All animals imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer stating the purpose for which the animals are imported.

57. Except as otherwise provided in, and subject to the provisions of this Part, animals may be imported into Canada at an inspection port or quarantine station.

58. Any animal imported into Canada may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated by an inspector whenever the Minister so orders or whenever the inspector finds or suspects that the animal is infected with or has been exposed to infectious or contagious disease.

Horses, Mules and Asses

59. No branded or range horses, mules or asses shall be imported into Canada unless in the opinion of an inspector they are gentle and broken to harness or saddle.

60. Horses, mules or asses imported into Canada shall, whenever and during such times as the Veterinary Director General may require, be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of mallein test for glanders, dated not more than thirty days prior to date of entry and signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service; when not so accompanied such horses, mules or asses may be subjected to a mallein test whether at the inspection port or quarantine station where entry is made, or under quarantine restrictions at destination.

61. (1) Any animals that are tested at the port of entry pursuant to section 60 and found to be reactors shall be slaughtered without compensation or permanently marked and returned to the United States and shall not at any time be allowed to enter Canada.

(2) All horses, mules and asses in the same consignment as such reactors shall be returned to the United States, but they may subsequently be admitted into Canada if they are subjected to a mallein test after the expiration of a period of at least fifteen days, they do not then react to the test, evidence satisfactory to an inspector is produced that during the said period they have not been in contact with any animals infected with glanders, and the animals in all other respects are eligible under the Act and these regulations for importation into Canada.

62. Any animals that are tested at destination point pursuant to section 60 and found to be reactors shall be slaughtered

without compensation and the remaining animals in the shipment shall be detained in quarantine for such period as the Veterinary Director General may prescribe.

Cattle

63. (1) Cattle six months old or over, excluding steers, spayed heifers and cattle for immediate slaughter, imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service showing

- (a) that the animal originated from a Certified Brucellosis Free Herd or a herd of negative status in either a Certified Brucellosis Free Area or a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area in the United States; and
- (b) that the animal was subjected to a blood test for brucellosis with negative results within thirty days of the date of exportation; or
- (c) that, in the case of an animal under thirty months of age at the date of importation, the animal was officially vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain 19 Vaccine not earlier than three months and not later than nine months after the date of the birth of the animal, and the exact date of that vaccination.

(2) Cattle, other than those for immediate slaughter, imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service showing

- (a) that the animal originated from a Tuberculosis Free Accredited Herd in the United States which has been tuberculin tested within one year of the date of exportation; or
- (b) that the animal originated from a herd of negative status in a modified accredited tuberculosis area in the United States and the animal was subjected to a tuberculin test for tuberculosis with negative results within thirty days of exportation.

(3) Cattle imported for immediate slaughter and consigned from the port of entry direct to an establishment registered under the Meat Inspection Act, and there slaughtered within ten days following their arrival in the plant, shall be exempt from the provisions of subsections (1) and (2).

64. Subject to subsection (3) of section 63, cattle that are not accompanied by the certificates referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of that section shall be returned to the United States.

Swine

66. (1) All swine, except double treated swine, imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that hog cholera has not existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment.

(2) All swine imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that they are free from Brucellosis as determined by a blood test conducted within sixty days of the date of shipment and that the herd in which the swine were kept during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of shipment has been free of Brucellosis in so far as can be determined by blood test and herd history, or, when not accompanied by a certificate mentioned in this subsection, shall not be discharged from quarantine until they have been submitted to one or more blood tests for Brucellosis, and reactors to the test shall be returned to the United States or shall be slaughtered forthwith under inspection without compensation.

67. (1) Swine entering Canada through the port of Whitehorse for transit to Alaska shall be inspected before being allowed to proceed and, unless in the opinion of the inspector they are clean and free of infectious or contagious disease they shall be immediately returned to the United States.

(2) Swine in transit to Alaska shall not be landed from a boat or barge in Canadian territory, and whenever transshipment is necessary it shall take place directly from boat to boat; boats and barges that have carried live swine shall be disinfected before carrying other freight.

Double Treated Swine

68. All swine immunized by simultaneous injection of hog cholera virus and serum (double treated swine) may be imported into Canada if they are accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that hog cholera has not existed in

the herd in which the swine were kept during the six months immediately preceding the date of shipment, and by the affidavit of the breeder, or last, owner, that such swine were immunized not less than thirty days prior to shipment and that the swine have been immersed in a satisfactory disinfectant solution previous to shipment.

Quarantine of Swine

69. All swine, whether double treated or not, imported into Canada shall be detained in quarantine at a quarantine station for a period of thirty days.

Sheep and Goats

70. (1) All sheep and goats imported into Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that the animals show no evidence of the disease known as scrapie, that so far as can be determined the disease has not existed on the premises of origin during the three years immediately prior to shipment and that the animals are not the progeny of a sire or dam that was affected with scrapie or any other infectious or contagious disease; and such sheep and goats shall be admitted only at quarantine stations and shall be detained in quarantine at the international boundary for a period of thirty days unless they are accompanied by one of the following certificates:

- (a) in the case of sheep and goats for breeding, grazing, or feeding purposes, a certificate satisfactory to an inspector, signed by an Inspector of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that they have been twice dipped at an interval and in a preparation approved by that Service;
- (b) in the case of purebred registered sheep and goats for breeding purposes only, a certificate satisfactory to an inspector, signed by an Inspector of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that he has inspected them within the thirty days prior to their arrival in Canada, and has found them free from scabies and necrobacillosis, and that scabies does not exist in the county or counties in which the sheep and goats originated.

(2) Sheep and goats imported for immediate slaughter shall be inspected, and if found healthy may be permitted to proceed to their destination, but all such sheep and goats shall be subject to the direction and supervision of inspectors who have full power to deal with them in such manner as will effectually

prevent their being brought, prior to slaughter, into direct or indirect contact with other sheep and goats in Canada.

Dogs

71. (1) A dog may be imported into Canada from the United States at any Customs port of entry if it is accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian licensed in Canada or the United States and certifying that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding twelve months; such certificate shall carry a reasonably complete and legible description of the dog and the date of the vaccination of it and shall be initialled by the inspecting official at the Customs port of entry and returned to the owner.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to dogs known as "seeing-eye" dogs or to dogs specially trained for public entertainment imported into Canada for a temporary stay and kept under direct control while in Canada.

Poultry

72. Poultry may be imported into Canada from the United States if they are accompanied by a certificate, issued by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, or by a State Veterinarian of, or veterinarian accredited by, the State from which the importation originated and endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, that the poultry covered by such certificates are free from infectious and contagious diseases and, so far as can be determined have not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), fowl pest, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease or ornithosis.

Animals for Exhibition

73. (1) Animals other than swine or cattle may be admitted into Canada on inspection at quarantine and inspection ports only, for purposes of exhibition or other temporary stay.

(2) Cattle may be admitted into Canada for inspection at quarantine and inspection ports only, for entertainment at rodeos, circuses or other similar forms of entertainment.

Animals for Transit through Canada

74. Animals may be admitted from any part of the United States into Canada for transit to any other part of the United States in bond, and, with the exception of swine, may be admitted to Canada in bond for transit to any Canadian port for exportation by sea to Europe or elsewhere subject to their being inspected at the Canadian port of shipment.

Importations from Countries other
than the United States

Persons interested in making importations from countries other than the United States are requested to write to the Veterinary Director General.

Meat and Meat By Products

185. (1) No person shall import into Canada either direct, or via other countries, any meats or meat by-products, (other than cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat by-product, edible tallow and oleo stearine) from countries in which foot and mouth disease, or rinderpest, has in the opinion of the Minister existed during the preceding twelve months, except that feathered game may be imported if the feet of the birds have been removed at a point above the spur or spur core.

(1a) Subsection (1) does not apply to cooked boneless beef that comes from a meat processing plant, approved by the Veterinary Director General, if

- (a) the beef is accompanied by a certificate of an official veterinarian of the country of origin certifying as to the conditions under which the product was handled, processed and cooked, and that the product was thoroughly cooked; and
- (b) a veterinary inspector, after examining samples of the beef, is satisfied that the beef is thoroughly cooked.

(2) An inspector may at any time enter and search any ship or vessel, in or upon which he reasonably believes may be found any article the importation of which is prohibited by this section, and may seize and destroy without compensation any such article he reasonably believes was imported contrary to this section.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to

- (a) a ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at ports on the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean or on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and not destined to any place west of the port of Montreal other than a ship or vessel entering Canadian waters to engage in the coasting trade of Canada,
- (b) a ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at the port of Montreal and destined to any place west of the port of Montreal, if the storage compartments thereof containing the articles described in sub-section (1) have been sealed

by an inspector immediately upon the first arrival at the port of Montreal, and the seal is not broken during the time the ship or vessel is at the port of Montreal or west of the port of Montreal, or

- (c) a ship or vessel entering Canadian waters to engage in the coasting trade if the storage compartments thereof containing the articles described in sub-section (1) have been sealed by an inspector immediately upon arrival at the port where the vessel enters the coasting trade of Canada and if the seal is not broken during the time the ship or vessel is engaged in the coasting trade of Canada.

Fabrics

186. No person shall import into Canada any secondhand, or previously used cheesecloth or other fabrics, that have been used in the covering of meats, unless the shipment is accompanied by the sworn declaration of the shipper, and the inspector is satisfied that the fabrics have been boiled in a solution of caustic potash or caustic soda.

Hatching Eggs

187. (1) No person shall import into Canada from the United States any poultry eggs for hatching purposes unless they are presented for entry in new, clean containers and are accompanied by a certificate issued by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, or by a State veterinarian of, or veterinarian accredited by, the State from which the importation originated and endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that the eggs to which the certificate relates originated from a flock or flocks that are free from infectious and contagious diseases and so far as can be determined have not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle disease), fowl pest, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease, or ornithosis.

(2) No person shall import into Canada from any country other than the United States any poultry eggs for hatching purposes unless they are presented for entry in new clean containers and are accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian authorized by his national government to certify to the effect that the eggs to which the certificate relates originate from a flock that is free from avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), fowl pest and fowl typhoid.

Artificial Insemination

189. (1) No person shall import into Canada the semen of animals unless he has obtained a permit therefor issued by the Veterinary Director General.

(2) An application for a permit shall be made in writing to the Veterinary Director General, and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by an official veterinarian of the government of the country from which the semen is being exported showing

- (a) that the animal from which the semen is to be obtained has been examined and found free of infectious or contagious disease, and
- (b) where the semen is from a bull, that the bull and the herd in which it is kept have passed a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis within the previous twelve months.

(3) Where the semen is from purebred animals and is to be used for the improvement of stock, the applicant shall state the breed, registered name and registration number of the male animal from which the semen is to be obtained, the live stock recording association in which it is registered and the name and address of the owner of the animal.

(4) No permit to import semen shall be issued unless, in the opinion of the Veterinary Director General, the country of origin of the semen is free from foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, and other serious epizootics.

(5) A permit is valid for three months from date of issue, but the Veterinary Director General may cancel or amend a permit.

Veterinary Biologics

193. In this part,

- (a) "Veterinary biologics" means aggressins, serums, viruses, toxins, tuberculin, mallein, Johnin, abortin, vaccines, micro-organisms either living or killed, and products of micro-organisms intended for use in the treatment or diagnosis of diseases of animals;
- (b) "Permit" means the permit of the Veterinary Director General;
- (c) "License" means the license of the Veterinary Director General;
- (d) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture.

194. No person shall import veterinary biologics into Canada without a permit issued by the Veterinary Director General under this Part which shall specify the biologics to be imported; an additional permit shall be required for the importation of further biological products.

195. Permits shall be valid for the calendar year in which they are issued but may be revoked at any time by the Veterinary Director General.

196. Applications for permits shall be made on forms supplied by the Veterinary Director General, and shall furnish the information therein required, which shall include the name of each product, the name and address of the manufacturer, and of the shipper, and the name of the country, or countries, in which the products are manufactured; the official designating number, stamp, or mark of products approved by countries in which their manufacture is officially regulated shall also be shown.

197. Such samples of imports as the Veterinary Director General may deem necessary for testing for potency, sterility and immunizing properties, shall be furnished by the importer free of any charge, but the Veterinary Director General shall furnish such importer with a report of the test of the sample within a reasonable time.

228. No person except an inspector acting under the special authority of the Veterinary Director General, shall import, manufacture, sell or use hog cholera serum or virus.

Stock Cars and Poultry Crates

203. All stock cars intended for the conveyance of animals from any place in Canada to the United States, or for transit through United States territory to any other part of Canada shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the animals are placed therein.

204. All cars conveying animals into Canada from the United States, whether such animals are intended for places in Canada or for transit to some other part of the United States, shall be inspected, and unless found in a clean and sanitary condition shall be returned to the United States.

205. (1) All stock cars, whether of Canadian origin or not, and whether empty or conveying merchandise other than livestock, entering Canada from the United States, if not showing evidence of having been so treated, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector, and in default shall be returned to the United States.

(2) This section does not apply to empty stock cars, bonded and sealed with a customs seal, entering Canada from the United States in transit to some other part of the United States.

206. Stock cars that have conveyed animals from the United States to places in Canada shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after being unloaded, and before being returned to the country whence they came.

207. All inspections required by this Part shall be made between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon unless the railway company furnishes artificial lighting and other facilities satisfactory to an inspector, in which case inspections may be made for such company at any hour, on due notice being given to the inspector on duty for the time being.

208. Any animal dying from any cause whatever when in transit through Canada from one place in the United States to another in that country, shall not be removed from the car in which it died while in Canadian territory.

209. All swine entering Canada for transit and all cars conveying such swine shall be inspected by an inspector immediately after entering Canadian territory; and any cars containing swine showing evidence of disease, and any cars that are dirty or do not, in the opinion of the inspector, meet in every way the requirements of this Part shall be immediately returned to the United States.

210. All cars conveying swine from the United States into Canada intended for transit to some other part of the United States, shall be fitted with ten-inch foot boards in a manner satisfactory to an inspector.

211. The douching or drenching with water of swine originating in the United States or cars containing them while in transit through Canada is prohibited.

212. Swine originating in the United States, while in transit through Canada, shall not be unloaded from the cars containing them.

213. All empty stock cars that do not appear to be clean and disinfected shall, upon arrival at or upon passing through St. John's Corner Brook, Charlottetown, Halifax, Moncton, Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg (Ft. Erie), Stratford, Metropolitan Winnipeg, Transcona, Regina, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Edmonton South, Port Mann, New Westminster, Victoria and Coquitlam, be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an inspector before being allowed to proceed.

221. (1) No person shall bring into Canada any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle that has been used for the purpose of conveying animals, unless the poultry crate, truck or other vehicle was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since the last time it was used for such purpose.

(2) Where in the opinion of an inspector any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle arriving in Canada has been used for the purpose of conveying animals but does not show any evidence that

it was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since the last time it was used for such purpose, he may order the cleaning and disinfecting thereof; and no person shall bring into Canada any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle in respect of which an order is made under this subsection until it has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector.

- (3) This section does not apply to stock cars or aircraft.

Refuse from Ships

180. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), no person shall land or discharge manure, garbage or other refuse in any port or waters of Canada from ships arriving in such port or waters from any other country, or which remain in or are passing through such port or waters.

(2) Manure, garbage or other refuse may be landed or discharged at the ports of St. John's Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Vancouver, Victoria, and such other ports as the Minister may designate, under the following conditions:

- (a) the manure, garbage or other refuse to be landed or discharged is contained in closed, leak-proof metal containers;
- (b) the manure, garbage or other refuse is landed or discharged under the supervision of an inspector and is destroyed by incineration at the nearest incinerator or by such other method approved by the Veterinary Director General; and
- (c) the containers are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(3) Every ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at the port of Montreal shall, unless the ship or vessel has incineration facilities satisfactory to an inspector, discharge its manure, garbage or other refuse under the supervision of an inspector.

(4) Where a person on a ship or vessel contravenes this section, the captain is liable for the penalties imposed for such contravention.

Garbage

224. (1) No person shall remove garbage from any aircraft entering Canada from any other country unless it is first placed in closed containers.

"(2) All garbage removed from aircraft entering Canada from any other country shall be destroyed immediately upon such removal by burning on the airport premises or in a manner and at premises approved by the Veterinary Director General and the containers shall, immediately after being emptied, be burned or subjected to heat at a temperature of not less than one hundred degrees Centigrade for not less than fifteen minutes."

(3) Where a person violates this section the captain, and the owner are each liable for the penalties imposed for such contravention.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on January 28, 1969, by Dr. R.J. McClenaghan, Director, Contagious Diseases Division.

NOTE: Persons requiring additional information are requested to contact Dr. K. F. Wells, Veterinary Director General, Confederation Building, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA.

